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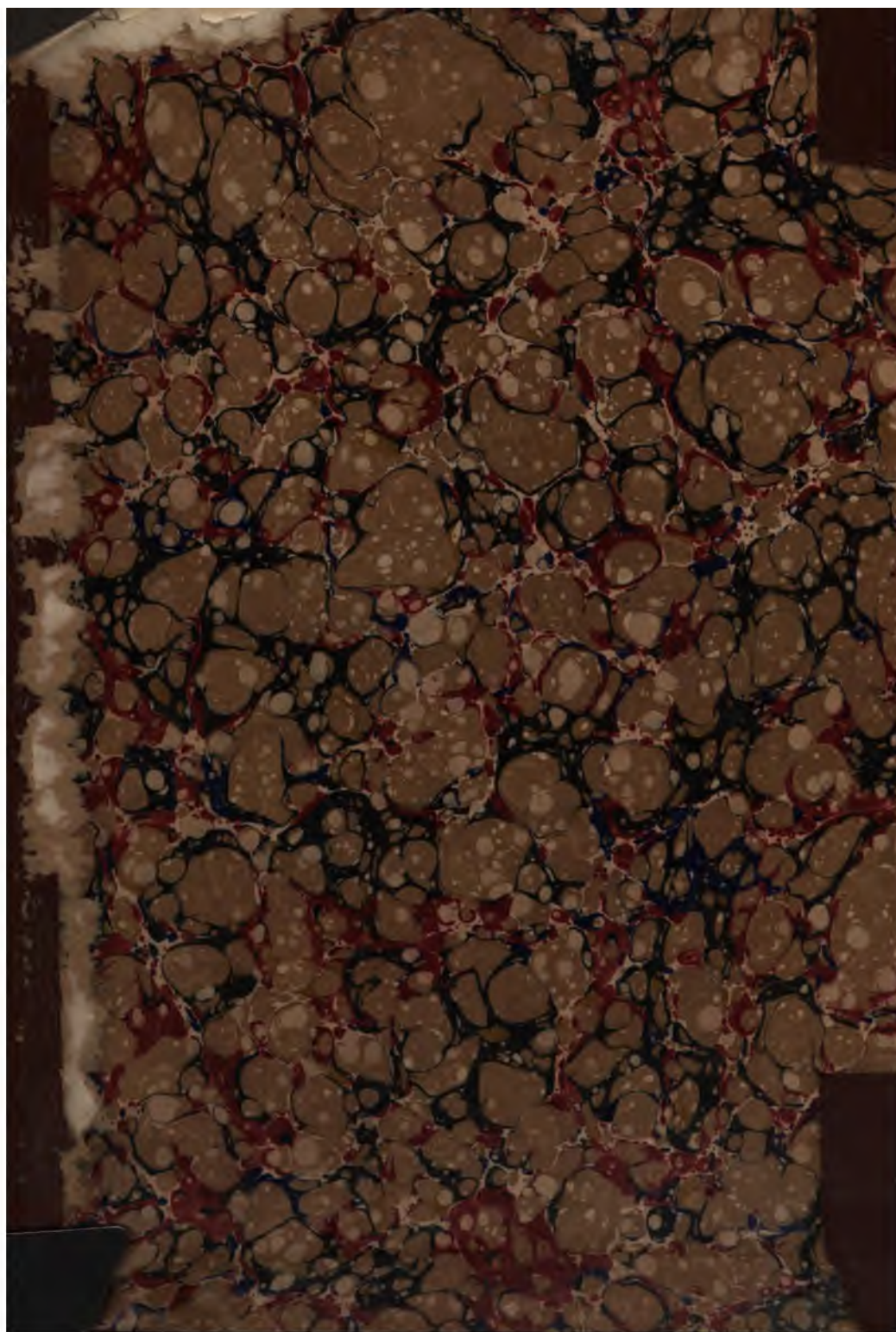
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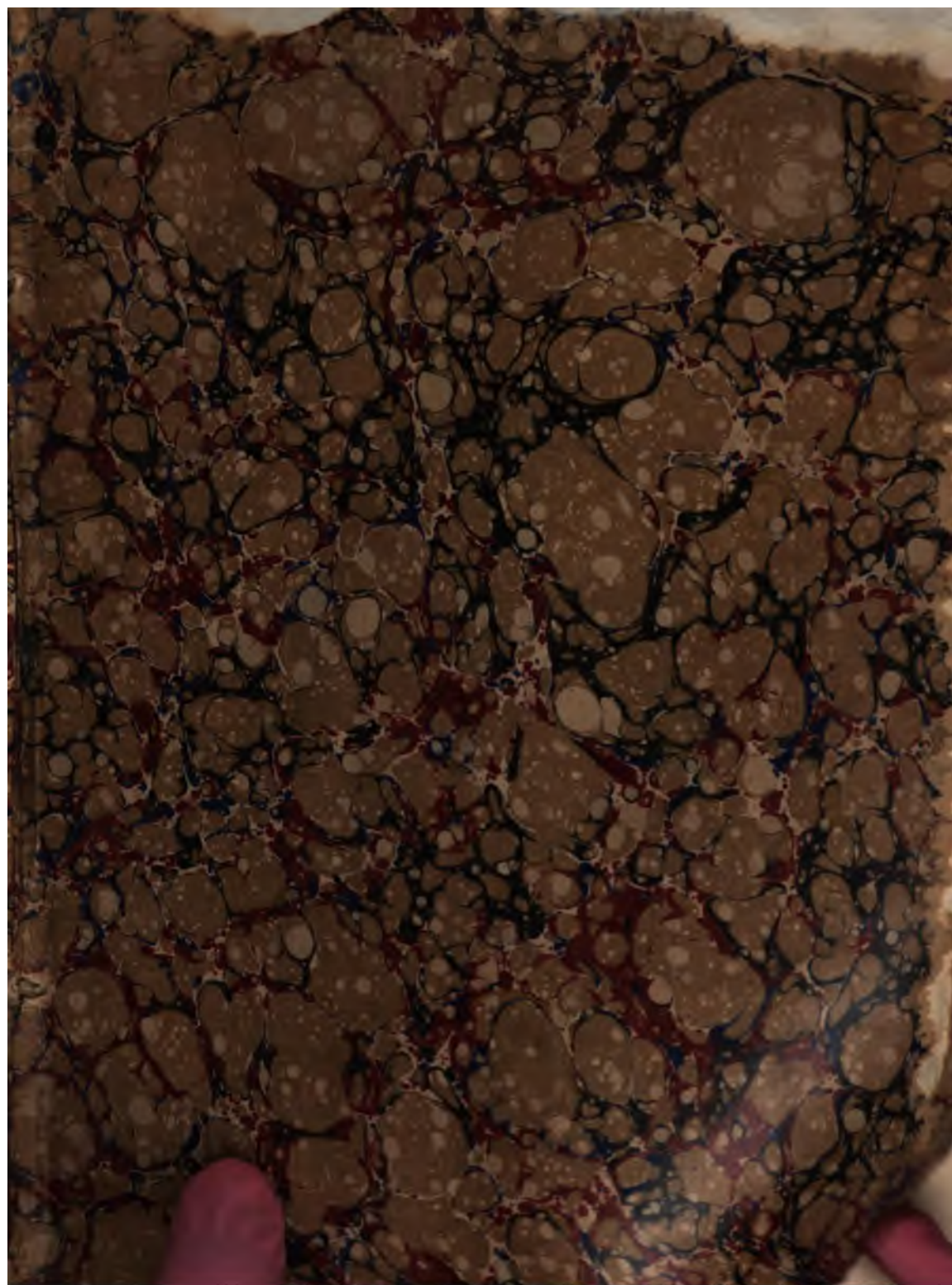
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Notes and Queries, July 20, 1911.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

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JANUARY—JUNE, 1911.

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MILTON BIBLES.

A BIBLE in the British Museum (Add. MS. 32, 310) is thus described in "Facsimiles of Royal, Historical, Literary, and other Autographs in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. Edited by George F. Warner, M.A., Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts. Series I.—V.":—

"The Holy Bible printed by Robert Barker, London, 1612: a copy which belonged to John Milton, who on the page here reproduced [facing the beginning of Genesis] entered memoranda of the dates of the birth, &c., of himself and members of his family, including his brother Christopher Milton [baptized 3 Dec., 1615] and his nephews Edward and John Phillips. The first five entries appear to have been made together in 1646; the last two, written in 1657/8, after Milton had become totally blind, were added under his direction by another hand.—Add. MS. 32, 310."

The entries are as follows:—

"John Milton was born the 9th of December, 1608, die Veneris half an hour after 6 in the morning.

"Christopher Milton was born on Friday about a month before Christmass at 5 in the morning, 1615.

"Edward Phillips was 15 year old August, 1645.

"John Phillips is a year younger, about Octob.

"My daughter Anne was born July the 29th on the fast at evening about half an hour after six 1646.

"My daughter Mary was born on Wednesday, Octob. 25th, on the fast day in the morning about 6 a clock, 1648.

"My son John was born on Sunday, March the 16th about half an hour past nine at night, 1650.

"My daughter Deborah was born the 2^d of May, being Sunday, somewhat before 3 of the clock in the morning, 1652.

"[His*] My wife hir mother dyed about 3 days after. And my son about six weeks after his mother.

"Katherin my daughter, by Katherin my second wife, was borne y^e 19th of October, between 5 and 6 in y^e morning, and dyed y^e 17th of March following, 6 weeks after hir mother, who dyed y^e 3rd of Feb., 1657."

The Bible—an octavo edition of 1636 printed by Young—which Dr. Birch saw and examined in 1749–50, when he visited Milton's granddaughter Mrs. Foster in Cock Lane, near Shoreditch Church, also contains entries of births and deaths of Milton's children. Dr. Birch's own account is as follows:

"She show'd me her Grand Mother's Bible in 8^{vo} printed by Young in 1636, in a Blank Leaf upon which Milton had enter'd in his own Hands the Births of his Children, as follows:—

"'Anne my Daughter was born July the 26th the day of the Monthly Fast between six and seven, or about half an hour after six the Ev'ning 1646.

"'Mary my Daughter was born on Wednesday Octob. 25 on the Fast Day in the morning about six o'clock 1645.

"'My Son John was born on Sunday March the 16th half an hour past nine at night 1650.

"'My Daughter Deborah was born the 2^d of May, being Sunday somewhat before 3 of the Clock in the morning 1652.'"—Birch Autograph MS. 4244.

Mrs. Foster, daughter of Deborah, third daughter of Milton, of whom a long account is given in vol. vi. p. 751 ff. of Masson's 'Life of Milton,' married Abraham Clarke, who died some time after 1688. She afterwards married Thomas Foster, "a weaver in Spitalfields," and died in 1727.

All Milton's children are mentioned excepting Katherin. Masson gives the following entries from the burial registers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, "Feb. 10, 1657/8, Mrs. Katherin Milton," and again, "March 20, 1657/8, Mrs. Katherin Milton," and remarks that from these entries we should not know which designated the mother and which the child. He quotes, however, a sentence in Phillips's memoir of his uncle

* Marked through.

which "settles the point." This sentence is as follows:—

'By his [Milton's] second wife he had only one daughter, of which the mother, the first year after her marriage, died in childbed, and the child also, within a month after.'

Katherin Woodcocke married Milton on 12 November, 1656, and the child, according to the parish books of St. Margaret's, Westminster, was born 19 October, 1657. This date is given in the Museum Bible. Had Masson known of this Bible, he could even have given the exact day of death.

There are slight differences in the wordings of some of the entries in the two Bibles. Here is another and important difference. "I am the book of Mary Milton," i.e. Mary Powell, Milton's first wife, is written, "in his wife's handwriting," in the Birch Bible. Those words are *not* in the Museum Bible, but on the inside of the back cover is written "Eliz. Elcock," and underneath "Eliz. Salmon, Her Book" (apparently maiden and married names). Of Milton's third wife, Elizabeth, *née* Minshull, who died in 1727, the same year as Mrs. Foster, surviving Milton fifty-one years, we are told that she left all her effects, after payment of debts, to her nephews and nieces. Among those effects was "a large Bible." Possibly this was the Museum Bible, which had been acquired by one of those nieces.

This Museum Bible was purchased from Thomas Kerslake in 1884. Masson's 'Life of Milton,' by the way, was published only three years previously. I naturally inquired of Dr. Warner whether Kerslake had given any details as to how the Bible had come into his possession. Dr. Warner kindly looked over all letters received from Kerslake during 1883 and 1884, but found nothing of the kind. Kerslake, who is now dead, wrote from Bristol. It would be extremely interesting to know its history. And perhaps some day the Bible described by Dr. Birch may come to light. J. S. S.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

(See 11 S. ii. 246.)

THE widening of this ancient thoroughfare begins at Lupinsky & Brandon's, tailors, Nos. 134 and 135, and will extend to Norton Folgate. It may be observed that the new 'Post Office Directory' includes Bishopsgate only, and has a note that Bishopsgate Within and Without have been amalgamated under the new title.

"The Black Raven," 136, Bishopsgate Street Without, survives, like the curate's egg, "in parts." Some few years ago it could be distinguished, not by a hanging sign, but by a modern tessellated pavement at the entrance, bearing a large black raven. The probability, however, that it occupies the site of a more ancient house with the same sign is suggested by the circumstance of the upper portion containing, among other things, a very old-fashioned staircase, which I have not at present seen, and heavy beams of oak supporting the ceiling. My informant is Mr. Samuel Mossman, the owner, who is landlord also of "The Swan Hotel" at Stratford, E., and whose connexion with "The Black Raven" has lasted over fifteen years.

Mr. Mossman tells me that an old-fashioned society called "Ye Olde White Dogs" was held there for many years, and at Yuletide the chairman always gave the toast of "the buxom lasses and merry wives of Bishopsgate." The "White Dogs" at the same festive season distributed bread and coal tickets among the poor inhabitants of the surrounding district, a charity, supported by many City merchants, which did a vast amount of good, but which has now been removed to the Bishopsgate Institute under a new name.

There is a seventeenth-century token extant of "The Black Raven," but I do not remember to have seen the sign noted by Mr. McMURRAY in his interesting lists of some of the "Signs of Old London."

I have the remains of an old handbill, dated 1791, of "The Black Raven," 136, Bishopsgate Street Without. The landlord at that time was Alfred Love, who announces the perhaps not surprising fact that he was a "direct importer and Bonder of all his wines and spirits, noted for Special Scotch and Irish Whiskies." A raven perched on a bough adorns this handbill. But why were the "White Dogs" so named?

Angel Alley, which stood between Nos. 137 and 138, but was swallowed up by the Great Eastern Railway Station about, I think, sixteen years ago, probably marked the site of "The Angel Inn" in Bishopsgate Street, where the Parish Clerks, incorporated in 1232 by Henry III., kept their hall, that is, the first hall of the Fraternity; and by it was an almshouse for seven poor widows of deceased members. The Clerks kept the account of christenings, casualties, &c., and published the bills of mortality, among other privileges of their charter being exemption from parish duties in the parish wherein

they officiated; they attended at funerals, and proceeded on foot before the corpse, singing, until they reached the church; they had also (probably at "The Angel") public feasts, with music and song.

Lamb Alley, formerly between Nos. 144 and 145, derived its name from a sign of "The Lamb Tavern"; and Sun Street, part of which still exists at the back of No. 144, though formerly it had a continuation through the opposite side of the street, also had its name from a sign of "The Sun." A token of "The Sun" in Bishopsgate Street, issued by W. I. A., probably relates to Bishopsgate Within, where there was a tavern of which Sun Yard marked the site:

"To be Sold

A Strong season'd Hunter; also a gentle Gelding, Master of about fourteen or fifteen Stone, fit for a Lady. Enquire of Major Tames in Sun Yard, Bishopsgate Street."—*Daily Advertiser*, 1 Oct., 1741.

"The King's Arms," 128, Bishopsgate Street, was an ale-house in 1742, unless the following announcement relate to "The King's Arms," 106, Bishopsgate Street Within:—

"Lost the 31st of March last, from behind the Stoke Newington Coach, between Stoke Newington and Bishopsgate, a Deal Box, with some Shifts, and Wearing Apparel. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Hawkins at the King's Arms Ale-house in Bishopsgate Street, shall have a Guinea Reward, and no Questions ask'd."—*Daily Advertiser*, 8 April, 1742.

The tavern stands at the corner of Acorn Street, and was perhaps originally "The Acorn." There certainly was, according to Dodsley, an "Acorn" sign here which gave its name to Acorn Street.

Sweetapple Court, at No. 157, was so named, not after such a sign, but after Sir John Sweetapple, the owner (Dodsley's 'London'); but who he was, whether knight or baronet, or whether he had held the office of Alderman (he was not apparently a Mayor), I cannot say.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(To be continued.)

CHAMNEY OR CHOLMONDELEY FAMILY.

WHAT has been described as the "curt and absurd pronunciation of Cholmondeley as Chulmley or Chumley—the contraction of illiterate flunkeys," appears to have another variation, to wit, "Chamney," a hybrid which will not be found in the 'Patronymia Britannica.' A family of Chamney sprang up in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford

towards the end of the seventeenth century, and their descendants may still be traced, I believe, in the sister isle. The traditional origin of the name is related in 'The Metal Mines of Ireland,' a paper read before the Royal Dublin Society by Mr. G. H. Kinehan on 24 March, 1886.

Speaking of the co. Wicklow, the author says:—

"Bacon, an Englishman, came over and built works at Shillelagh. Before his time most of the charcoal was sent to Wales to be there used in the final working of iron. He, however, considered it would be more economical to import the pig iron than export the charcoal. This adventure was most successful, and at the time of the Commission for examination into the state of timber in Ireland, he had amassed a sum of over one million pounds. Having only one child, a daughter, the bait was too seductive to one of the Commissioners, a scion of the twice noble house of Cholmondeley, who became Bacon's son-in-law and successor, relinquishing his heritage, and changing his name to Chamney. Although he changed his name during his life, and his descendants adopted the change, yet on his tomb in Carnew churchyard his real name and lineage are given. The Chamneys greatly increased the trade, having works not only at Shillelagh, where Bacon established the industry, but also in the Vale of Clara; at Bally-na-Clash or 'Clash' in Glenmalur; at Woodenbridge and Aughrim, in the Vale of the Darragh Water, and elsewhere; besides innumerable bloomeries; his works popularly being said to have 'filled the county.' The Clash and Shillelagh iron was of very superior quality. Elsewhere in Ireland the iron trade gradually ceased, as the woods were exhausted, but here it seems to have come to a sudden and untimely end prior to 1761, on account of a fracas between Chamney and the English agent of the lord of the soil. Written information about the old ironworks is very hard to procure, as nearly all the Chamney papers appear to have been destroyed when the family were dispersed. Old people will tell you that 'the noise of the Chamney hammer was a weather guide.' Also they know that the iron and ore was carried in baskets on horseback from Wicklow port, and from the different mines; and the old horse-tracks from the mines and Wicklow to the furnaces can still be shown."

Nearly twenty years ago I entered into correspondence with the late Rev. Joseph Chamney, D.D., Rector of Dromiskin, Armagh, with reference to the Chamney family, and we were able to piece together the following fragmentary genealogy.

John Cholmondeley or Chamney of Ballard, co. Wicklow, and Ballynellot, co. Wexford, born 1650, married circa 1686 Jane, daughter of — Bacon, ironmaster of Shillelagh, and had issue a son Thomas and two daughters: Elizabeth, b. 1688, married Percival Hunt of Lara, co. Kildare; Anne, married — Archer. He died 1733, and was buried at Carnew.

The son, Thomas Chamney, of Platten, near Drogheda, co. Meath, married 24 January, 1715, Margaret, d. of Francis Graves of Drogheda, and had issue :—

1. Graves Chamney, Alderman, of Platten. Died *s.p.*, October, 1794.

2. John Chamney, married — Vanhomrigh (nearly related to Swift's "Vanessa"), *a quo* John Vanhomrigh Chamney, Captain 25th Foot. Will dated 1796.

(1) Elizabeth, born 4 March, 1717; married, 1746, Edward Archer of Mount John, co. Wicklow.

(2) Jane, born 1718, married William Aickin.

(3) Esther, born 1719, married Henry Cusack.

(4) Frances, born 1720, married Thomas Jones, patentee of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

(5) Catherine, born 1726, married Joseph Swan of Tombrean, co. Wicklow.

(6) Susannah, born 1727, married John Blacker.

Edward and Elizabeth Archer had with other issue a daughter Jane, who married in 1781 Dr. John Haughton, a Dublin physician. Dr. Haughton's second son was Sir Graves Chamney Haughton (1788–1849), Orientalist. In the 'D.N.B.' the latter's second Christian name is erroneously given as Champney. But Champney, of course, has nothing to do with Chamney, being derived from the French "Champagnois," a native of Champagne.

The Rev. Joseph Chamney first drew my attention to the tradition that his family were a branch of the Cholmondeleys, and the romantic circumstances that had prompted the corruption of the surname. He, however, had not been able to verify the statement as to John Chamney's real name and lineage being inscribed on his tomb. It was only the other day that I myself was able to visit Carnew with this object in view. Unfortunately, I could not find this grave in the churchyard, nor was any official connected with the church forthcoming who might have assisted me. I have since discovered, however, that the Carnew inscriptions have been dealt with by the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland, and that the inscription I was in search of is given as follows :—

"Here lyeth the body of Jⁿ Chamney, Esq., who departed this life the 11th day of April, 1733, in the 84th year of his age."—Vol. vii. p. 205.

Not a word about the alleged addition of his "real name and lineage," which would hardly have escaped the transcriber's notice if present.

The church at Carnew is about sixty years old, for it replaced an edifice condemned as unsafe. The square tower, surmounted by a spire, of the former church is separated from the body of the present one. There is a Chamney memorial inside the church, viz., a mural tablet with the following inscription :—

"Sacred to the Memory | of Joseph Chamney, Esq., of Ballyrahin, late Captain of | the Coolatin Corps of Yeomanry Infantry in the County of Wicklow. | On the 2nd day of July, 1798, and the 52nd year of his age, He was killed | with his nephew a most amiable youth both fighting | the battles of their God and of their King | in defence of their religion and their country. | In testimony | of the high sense entertained of his many public and private virtues | which are indelibly graven on the hearts of his numerous and sorrowing friends | they have erected this monument | A.D. 1806."

The nephew was Capt. Nickson of the Coolkenna Corps. The engagement was the last of three reverses, or "melancholy affairs," as the Protestant historians term them, which the King's troops suffered in this neighbourhood within a few days. It took place half-way between Tinnahely and Carnew. The Yeomanry after their repulse took refuge in Capt. Chamney's house at the foot of the hill, where under Capt. Morton and Lieut. Chamney, a son of the deceased, they sustained during fourteen hours the attacks of the rebels, who attempted repeatedly to fire the house. Some (particularly a large man from Gorey, named John Redmond, nicknamed Shaun Plunder) advanced under a covering of feather-beds to the hall-door, with the design of applying a torch to it; but they were shot down in the attempt, despite this thick tegument. This incident is illustrated by Cruikshank in Maxwell's 'History of the Rebellion.'

The Ballyrahin Chamneys were probably descended from another son of John Chamney, not included in the above pedigree. In Vicars's 'Prerogative Wills of Ireland' there is "Joseph Chamney, The Forge, co. Wicklow, 1742."

Colour is lent to the assertion that the original name of the family was Cholmondeley by the fact that they bore the same arms. Chamney silver—Irish silver of the early part of the eighteenth century—has passed through my hands, and it bears the Cholmondeley coat of arms and crest, which are also attached to the memorial to Capt. Chamney.

What was the date of the "Commission for examination into the state of timber in Ireland," and where could the names of the Commissioners be seen?

H. G. ARCHER.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE: ITS BICENTENARY.—So many centenary and bicentenary celebrations of various kinds take place in these days that it is somewhat strange that none appears to be contemplated of one which would make a particularly wide and human appeal, that being the bicentenary of the establishment of a regular Anglo-American mail service. The beginnings of such a service can be traced, of course, to the seventeenth century; but it was not until the closing months of the first decade of the eighteenth that these seem to have settled into the periodic. In *The Daily Courant* for 8 January, 1711, appeared the following:—

"*Bristol*, Jan. 6. This Day arriv'd here the Royal Anne Packet Boat, Captain Shorter, from New-York, with a Mail of Letters from Her Majesty's Dominions on the Continent of America, which made her Passage from Bristol to New York in 50 Days, and her Passage home in 28 Days. This is the first Mail in return from the Continent since the erecting the Correspondence to and from this Kingdom and the said Continent."

The information here given was supplemented by the subjoined advertisement, published in the same newspaper on the following 15 June, showing that this regular mail service had taken a firm hold upon the public:—

"For New York.

"The Harley Packet-Boat from Bristol, Joseph Palmer, Commander, will be ready to Sail the last of this Instant June, (Wind and Weather permitting) with the Mail of Letters for the Continent of America, which will be taken in at the General Post-Office in London, or at any of the Post-Offices in Great-Britain, at any time between this and the last Day of this Instant June, 1711. And other Packets will be successively provided to depart monthly, with such Letters which shall be in the General Post-Office in London or Post-Office in Bristol, by the last Thursday in every Month. All Merchants and others, who have Occasion to send Goods or small Parcels, and are desirous to go as Passengers to New-York, New-England, Long-Island, Rhode-Island, East or West-Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia or Carolina, applying themselves to William Warren, or Jonathan Scarth Merchants, at the 3 Crowns in Gracious-Street, London; or to Richard Champion, or Charles Hartford, Merchants, in Bristol, may be Accommodated on reasonable Terms. P. S. Note, That there are already Posts, and other Conveyances, from New-York to the several above-mentioned Places, And that the Reason why the

late Packets have not duely kept their Cours, hath been occasioned by the Death of Sampson Mears, late Proprietor of the said Packets."

More about this earliest Anglo-American periodic service is doubtless to be found, and would be welcome.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SOUTH AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.—As so many readers of 'N. & Q.' are devoted to the study of bibliography, a note should be made of that valuable contribution, 'South African Bibliography,' by Mr. Sidney Mendelssohn, published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trübner & Co., the first volume of which contains an Introduction by Mr. I. D. Colvin. Mr. Mendelssohn has devoted the best part of eleven years to the compilation of his two noble volumes, the last five years having been almost entirely given to the work. The Bibliography was at first confined to the author's library of works relating to South Africa, but has been extended to other sources. His own collection he has left by his will to the Union Parliament of South Africa. He states in the preface, "It is not presented now, as I have by no means finished collecting"; and he is afraid that he could not work without his collection at hand. A. N. Q.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON AND THE ENGLISH PHILOSOPHERS.—Richardson's novels contain numerous and characteristic references to the English philosophers. It is worth while to collect them, as they have not been noticed by his biographers.

Lovelace, who has the greatest philosophical knowledge of any of Richardson's characters, refers once to the contents of Shaftesbury's 'Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour' ('Characteristicks,' vol. i, Treatise II.):—

"I always called another cause, when any of my libertine companions, in pursuance of Lord Shaftesbury's test (which is part of the rake's creed, and what I may call the whetstone of infidelity), endeavoured to turn the sacred subject into ridicule."—'Clarissa,' iii. 147, ed. 1902.

Lovelace also mentions Shaftesbury's 'Letter concerning Enthusiasm,' which contains an account of the French prophets ('Characteristicks,' i. 26-8):—

"What we have been told of the agitations and workings, and sighings and sobbings of the French prophets among us formerly, was nothing at all to the scene exhibited by these maudlin souls, at the reading of these letters."—'Clarissa,' vii. 301; also cp. Shaftesbury, edited by Hatch, i. 373-81.

In 'Sir Charles Grandison,' iii. 75-6, is an allusion to the title of Shaftesbury's

'Moralists' ('Characteristicks,' vol. ii. Treatise V.) :—

"I would have all these moralists, as they affect to call themselves, suffer by such libertine principles, as cannot be pursued, but in violation of the very first laws of morality."

Lovelace refers once to B. de Mandeville's 'The Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices, Public Benefits' :—

"At worst, I am entirely within my worthy friend Mandeville's assertion, that private vices are public benefits."—'Clarissa,' vi. 3.

Berkeley's dialogue 'Alciphron; or, The Minute Philosopher,' is mentioned in 'Sir Charles Grandison,' i. 281 :—

"He is thought to be a modern wit, you must know: and to speak after an admirable writer, a minute philosopher."

Richardson's numerous references to Locke's 'Some Thoughts concerning Education' in the sequel to 'Pamela' do not belong here. He does not seem to have read Locke's 'Essay concerning Human Understanding,' as the word "idea," first made popular by Locke, does not occur in his novels. Richardson, in opposition to Locke, considers that there are innate ideas :—

"Principles that are in my mind; that I found there; implanted, no doubt, by the first gracious Planter."—'Clarissa,' iv. 165.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

BELLS AND BELL-FOUNDERS, c. 1560 : JOHN GRANGER.—I have just found on the Common Plea Roll for Michaelmas term, 9-10 Eliz. (1567), the following notes on the above subject, which I think should find a place in 'N. & Q.'

In the first entry Andrew Blease and John Kent, husbandmen, brought an action against John Granger of London, bell-founder (otherwise called John Graunger of Ightfelde, co. Salop, bell-founder), Humphrey Cole of Ightfelde, "yoman," and Henry Hewes of London (otherwise Henry Hewes of Assheparva, co. Salop, "yoman"), to recover a debt of 11*l*. This is a mere entry of adjournment, and no particulars are given; but the second entry relates to a cross suit in which John Kent of Olner, co. Chester, was summoned to answer the above John Granger or Graunger. It recites the following bond, dated 20 April, 1 Eliz. (1559) :—

"The condition of this obligation is such that if the above-bounden Andrew Blese and John Kent or either of them, their executors, administrators, and assigns, or the executors, administrators, or assigns of either of them, well and truly content and pay or cause to be contented and paid the somme of fyve poundes syx shillings

and viij*d* of lawfull money of Englande unto the above-named John Granger, his executors, administrators, or assigns, in maner and forme hereafter following, That is to say at the castyng of such a bell as the foresaide Andrew and John Kent shall deliver unto the said John Granger 53*s*. 4*d*., and within one twelvemonth and one day next after the castyng of the said bell other 53*s*. 4*d*., in full payment of the foresaid some of £5 6*s*. 8*d*.—then this obligation to be void and of none effect; and if default of payment be made of and in either of the foresaid payments at either of the dayes above limited, in part or in all, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, Then this obligation to stande in full strength and vertue."

I have looked up several authorities on bells and bell-founding, but not one of them mentions John Granger or Graunger as a founder. It seems possible that the bell alluded to was cast for a church at Olner in Cheshire, and that Andrew Blease and John Kent were churchwardens.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

8, The Broadway, Hammersmith, W.

LEGAL MACARONICS.—This term was very happily applied at 7 S. i. 346 to that curious and composite jargon called law French; and an instance from Dyer's Reports was given, in which a convicted ruffian "jett un brickbat a le Justice, que narrowly mist." The reporter is not disturbed by the occurrence of a word which he cannot translate. He simply puts it in *bodily*.

A few instances may be added from Sir John Davis's Reports, *temp.* Jac. I., but printed 1674—the first Irish Reports ever published. In *Le Case de Costumes* :—

"Que est graund honte a nostre Nation, destre issint enamour ove les Mercery & Grocery wares imports per strangers, & d'expender sur eux plus que le value de tous les Staple & reall commodities de nostre Pais: que serra en fine le ruine del Commonweal."

In *Le Case de Tanistry* :—

"Chescun Custome ad un commencement, coment que le memorie del home ne extend a ceo; come le River Nilus ad un fontaine, coment que les Geographers ne poent trover ceo."

In the same case, a certain ordinance "accord ove le Divine Ordinance en le case de Zelophehad, Num. Cap. 27."

In *Le Case del Royall Fiscarie de la Banne* :—

"Auxy le Roy auera les grands poissons del Mer, Balenas & Sturgiones... et le Roy auera wilde Swans, come volatilia regia."

The reports of "Gulielme Bendloes, Serjeant de la Ley," 1661, furnish some macaronic writing also. In 19 Jac. I. an action was brought for the invasion of a

pew in which plaintiffs and their ancestors "ont seie et kneele pur oyer divine service in le Eglise de D. en un Ile en le upper End del Eglise." Two years later Mrs. Fettiplace sues the parson of Pusey "pour de bruser son close et de fouler ses herbes ove ses avers (viz.) beufes, vacces, galines, Ducks, Aucks, et Cock de Indies;" and the Court sagaciously quashes the judgment against him on the ground that turkeys are not averia, but *volatilia*.

In Cossett's Case, 2 Car. I.,

"fuit prove que diverse fuerunt present in le Tauerne quant l'homme fuit tue per un plage sur le teste ove un quart pott, & drinking ensemble, mes ne fuit prove quex d'eux done le plage."

In the same year it is said that the Statute of Westminster

"n'est qu'un Nurse [when] le child est nee, et l'statute come careful mother prist ceo en ses braches a preserver ceo."

And again:—

"Dodderidge dit que les parolls d'un Judgment doit estre certain et nemy destre vary ou frame solonque le pleasure et fond conceit de chescun home."

I have extended the abbreviations. There is a mine of comedy in the old Reports.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"TERSE" CLARET. — In Sir C. Sedley's 'Bellamira,' Act II. sc. i. (of 1687), Merryman says, "I am so full I should spill terse at every jolt; we drank gallons apiece"; and a little further on, "He grudg'd her money for honest terse, and so he's right enough serv'd." Here it appears that *terse* was the name, proper or in slang, of some beverage. Shadwell, 'The Humourists,' Act IV. (of 1671), has "Must I stay till by the strength of terse claret you have wet yourself into courage?" Here the epithet *terse* is applied to claret; whence we may perhaps conclude that the *terse* in Sedley stands for "terse claret." But why is claret described as, or called, "terse," and what is the origin of the term? Claret no doubt was imported in "terses" or "tierces," but so also, I suppose, were other wines. I do not find that Halliwell or Nares has dealt with "terse" in this sense, and shall be glad if readers of 'N. & Q.' can give us any light on it.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

THE BLACK PRINCE'S LANGUAGE.—It is stated in Mr. Edmund Storer's 'Peter the Cruel,' p. 308, that after the battle of Najara the Black Prince asked where Henry de Trastamara was:—"E lo bort, es mort o' pres?" ('And the bastard, is he dead or taken?') he asked; and when they told him of his escape, he answered prophetically, with the intuition of a true general: "Noy ay res fait" ('Then nothing is done'). In what language or dialect was the Prince speaking—Provençal, Gascon, Languedocian, Béarnais, or what? Was it his usual language in France and Spain?

ALBAN DORAN.

"DIE IN BEAUTY."—I have been reading lately the phrase "in Schönheit sterben" so often that it seems to me trite, but only now it occurs to me that I do not know its origin. Are readers of 'N. & Q.' in a better position with regard to it? G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

ROGER GREATOREX, PAPER MANUFACTURER.—I should be grateful for any information regarding the family of Roger Greatorex, paper manufacturer. Between 1784 and 1795 he was living at Apsley Mill, in the parish of King's Langley, Herts. A later address may have been Two Waters Mill, Hemel Hempstead, same county.

In 1800 he apparently had to move to Lancaster, and wrote of getting sailing accommodation for America; but whether he went or not, I do not know. His son Lawrence was a passenger on the American ship Washington, sailing from Lisbon in November, 1799. This Lawrence settled in America, and, I believe, owned and operated the first paper mills in that country, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware.

I want also the names of the wives of Roger Greatorex and his son Lawrence.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN.

3227, Campo S. Samuele, Venice.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOLK-LORE.—In the first report of the Council of the Folk-lore Society, dated 29 May, 1879, it is stated:—

"In April of last year it will be remembered that the Council prepared and issued forms for the compilation of a Bibliography of English Folk-lore. But almost immediately a member came forward and offered the use of his valuable collection, made for a Bibliography of superstitions and religious belief, which was the result of many years' work, involving, among other labours, complete perusal of the British Museum catalogues. Although this collection was only in part available for the Society's purpose, and did not cover all the ground which the Bibliography of Folk-lore will occupy, the Council very thankfully accepted this offer, and they are

able to announce as approaching completion 'The Bibliography of Folk-lore. Compiled and edited by Thomas Satchell.'

More than thirty years have passed since this announcement was made. When will the project be realized? W. B. GERISH.

THREAD-PAPERS.—What, in early eighteenth-century journalistic language, were "thread-papers"? As *The Weekly Journal* is a very scarce news-sheet, I may quote part of the letter in which the use of the term twice occurs. It is from *Mist's Weekly Journal*, 28 July, 1722:—

M^r Mist,

June 10, 1722.

The following Letter and Song were lost by a young Lady: It will please her to have 'em again by your Hand, and save the Looser and Finder a great deal of Confusion. You may assure her all's safe, if she can but stand some reading of your Journal; but then she must look as grave as her Father does, when he spread your Excellencies before the Family.

I am, Yours Honour.

Don't mistake me for the Chamber-Maid by my Name.

Madam,

May 1, 1722.

You tell me it is your Opinion, that no man was ever heartily in Love, without being seiz'd, at one time or other, with a Fit of Poetry, &c.

This letter, too long to give *in extenso*, is accompanied by a 'Song' beginning

Haste, Shepherds, haste and come away,

This joyful Sun gave Cloe birth,

which is thus alluded to in the letter to the lady:—

"If my Labours are honour'd with a Station among your Thread-Papers, I shall take it as a happy Omen: More Labours, more Thread-Papers. If not, e'en let them share the same Fate with the Author, that is, be set on Fire by you....."

The writer signs himself "Poor Strephon."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PITT AND WILKES ON DISFRANCHISEMENT.—May I venture to repeat a question which I put, without eliciting a reply, just eighteen years since (8 S. ii. 468)? Where is to be found a list of the thirty-six decayed boroughs which the younger Pitt proposed, in 1785, to disfranchise, and of the ten corporations which he desired should transfer the right of return to the citizens? And is there extant a list of the boroughs which Wilkes would have disfranchised by his proposal of 1776?

POLITICIAN.

GABRIEL GRANT, PREBENDARY AND ARCH-DEACON OF WESTMINSTER.—Whom and when did he marry? He is said to have married twice. He died in 1638.

G. F. R. B.

MILITIA CLAIMS, 1716.—The following account is copied from an old book belonging to the parish of Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire:—

"The particulars of the charges of the Militia Horse provided by the Rectors of Creke, Cotesbroke, Yelvertoft, and Coton, 1716.

The whole set of Account^{ts}, Coat, Carbine, Pistols, Saddle, Bridle, Billet and Housing, Sword, &c.

Man and Horse and Charges at North'ton	00 05 00
June the 4 th Man and Horse one day	00 10 00
Boots and Powder Horn	00 18 04
A new Hat	00 03 06
Mending the Pistols	00 01 06

In all 08 03 07

Mem. This was paid in ye proportion following, viz.

Rector of Creek a 3^d part.
Rector of Cotesbroke a 4th part.
Rector of Coton & } 2 5^{ths}
Rector of Yelvertoft }

To what particular assembly of the militia does this refer? Is it to be assumed that rectors of parishes generally were charged with a special levy for militia?

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

ANNE BOLEYN OR BULLEYN: BULLEY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers tell me the correct way of spelling the name of the second wife of Henry VIII.? In the Life of Archbishop Tait I see that he twice refers to her, spelling the name Bulleyn. This is the only instance I have seen of the name being thus spelt.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign there was a well-known doctor named Bulley, who was said to be distantly related to the Queen. In that case the *n* must have been dropped about the middle of the sixteenth century. The question is of interest to me, as my cousin Dr. Bulley, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1856 to 1890, considered that his family were descended from a collateral branch of the Boleyn or Bulleyn family. Will any one kindly tell me when the change in the spelling took place, if the name was ever correctly spelt Bulleyn? H. A. B.

(The spelling of the Queen's name was discussed at 8 S. i. 435; ii. 13.)

LACY AS A PLACE-NAME.—In some parts of Surrey—and I believe in other counties—"Lacy" occurs as part of the name of an estate or village. I know of Polesden Lacy (where Sheridan lived), Camilla Lacy (the residence of Fanny Burney), Wilton Lacy, and others.

What is the origin of the suffix "Lacy"?

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

JOHN HUDSON (LATE BURKITT & HUDSON).—I should much like to know when John Hudson, printseller and publisher, 85, Cheap-side, was carrying on his business. I have found his label among the pasted paper on the back of the frame of a portrait of a general (?) officer. I should guess 1820 as about the date of the portrait, which Hudson's date of business may help me to identify.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

8A, Bickenhall Mansions, W.

'PILGRIM'S PROGRESS' IMITATED.—Who was the author of 'The Progress of the Pilgrim Good-Intent, in Jacobinical Times'? The seventh edition was printed in 1801 by J. Bateson for John Hatchard of Piccadilly. Though a little heavy, the parable is carried on with ingenuity. There are allusions to the elder Darwin, Fulton, and Godwin on p. 30; to the guillotine, p. 123; and to cosmopolitanism, pp. 159-60. The paper is water-marked "M. & E."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

OUNDLE.—What is the origin of this place-name?

ROBERT NEALE.

"ENNOMIC."—What does this word, which is not in the 'N.E.D.', mean? It occurs on p. 147 of George Meredith's 'Tragic Comedians,' "Memorial Edition":—

"I would not have it on my conscience that the commission of any deed ennomic, however unwanted," &c.

J. J. FREEMAN.

"CAEQEHOUIAS."—In 'An Eighteenth Century Correspondence,' p. 60, Deane Swift, writing to Sanderson Miller, says:—

"Neither is any fault so detestable as the frequency of Caeqehouias. Ands, Buts, Fors, Indeeds, &c., have cost me more pains," &c.

What are the meaning and derivation of this word?

J. J. FREEMAN.

"CARENT": "PATRICKSMAS": "LUKESMAS."—Can any reader give me the meaning of the old Scottish word "carent"? It occurs several times in a diary of a Dumbartonshire minister of the year 1705, and appears to refer to some ecclesiastical assessment or interest, as "carent due to the Mortification"; "he came in to speak about his carent, but brought no money"; "to give our obligeement to transact his debts to the value of the price [of some land] against Whitsunday, bearing carent from Martinmas last." The word is not to be found in Jamieson's 'Dictionary.'

The terms "Patricksmas" and "Lukesmas," presumably 17 March and 18 October, are also used in the diary. Were those recognized term-days in Scotland at that period? I can find no mention of them elsewhere.

ANGLO-SCOT.

[The 'N.E.D.' states that "Lukesmas" is now obsolete in Scotland, but was formerly a customary date (18 October) for payment of accounts. The latest example cited is from 1671, so that our correspondent brings the use of the word down to the next century.]

"INSTANT" OR "CURRENT."—In 'N. & Q.' for 26 November last (p. 440) it is said that the late F. H. Collins died "on the 16th inst." Are we to understand that this use of the word "instant" is sanctioned by 'N. & Q.' as I regret to see it is by some dictionaries? To our fathers it would have sounded much like saying that a man had died to-morrow.

T. S. O.

[The use in question is, we think, generally recognized.]

REV. J. SAMWELL: REV. J. PEACOCK.—I am anxious to find out what particulars I can respecting the Rev. John Samwell and the Rev. John Peacock, who were successive ministers of Broadway Meeting, co. Somerset. All I know of Mr. Samwell is that he was in office in July, 1763, and that a small annuity was bequeathed to him and his successors in that year. I am told that he relinquished his ministry to study medicine, but that after a time he resumed his old position. Whether this was so or no, the first instalment under the legacy was apparently paid on 10 March, 1765, to Mr. Peacock, who seems to have been his successor.

Mr. Peacock preached a sermon which was published, and witnessed a wedding in Broadway Church in 1768. He was still in office in 1775, but vacated that position shortly after, as he was succeeded by the Rev. John Lewis in 1777. In 1766 he published a book entitled 'Hymns and Spirituel Songs,' designed to supersede Dr. Watts's compositions.

If any one can throw light on the history of either Mr. Samwell or Mr. Peacock, I shall be very grateful.

JOHN W. STANDERWICK.

Broadway, Ilminster.

ROEITES OF CALVERTON.—Several of the Nottingham local histories comprise fragmentary notices of a sect founded about 1780 at Calverton, Notts (the birthplace of the stocking-frame), by one John Roe, an illiterate inhabitant of that village. The

members were called Roeites, otherwise Reformed Quakers (although not recognized by the Quakers proper), and the sect never extended beyond Calverton itself, where their one chapel and burial-ground—long ago disused—are yet pointed out. William Howitt, in one of his rural books, describes what he saw at a service in the chapel. I should be glad to learn if there exists any work of reference likely to supply a definite account of the Roeites and of their tenets.

A. STAPLETON.

ANDREW ARTER'S MEMORIAL, HAMMER-SMITH.—Can any one throw light upon the unpretentious stone pillar which stands in the roadway near the corner of Beaver Lane, Hammersmith, almost opposite Ravenscourt Park?

The pillar in question, which is about a yard in height, and stands about a foot from the curb—an excellent position, one cannot help thinking, for taking a wheel off a cart on a foggy evening—bears on the side nearest the high road the following inscription:

Andrew Arter
October
1877.

There are traces of wording on at least one other side, but they are very faint. Who was Mr. Arter? WILLIAM McMURRAY.

CHURCH WITH WOODEN BELL-TURRET.—I should be glad if I could be assisted to locate the subject of a water-colour drawing, probably 1820 or earlier, depicting the exterior of the south side and east end of a small stone church consisting of nave and chancel. The nave shows a doorway and two windows, the latter placed noticeably high in the wall; the chancel, a large and a small doorway at the side, and a three-light, square-headed east window of the debased period. All the doors and windows have heavy hood-mouldings. The west end of the nave carries a square wooden bell-turret. The site is on high ground, with village roofs lower on the left, and woods beyond. Under the east window are plain iron rails round a tomb. W. B. H.

COWPER'S "GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY."—Will any contributor tell me the correct reading of Cowper's words in his famous hymn "God moves in a mysterious way"? The whole verse runs:—

His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour.
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

I remember seeing in 'N. & Q.' another version of the last couplet, reading—

The bud may have a bitter taste,
But wait and smell the flower.

Which is the original form?

WATSON SURR.

Replies.

EXHIBITION OF 1851: ITS MOTTO.

(11 S. ii. 410, 452, 493.)

THE motto "The earth is the Lord's," &c., must, as MR. WARD states, be regarded as the motto of the Great Exhibition. It was well known to be a favourite with the Prince Consort, and in addition to its appearing on the cover and title-page of the Official Catalogue, it is placed on the title-pages of the volumes of the Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue. These I possess, in addition to my father's copy of the corrected edition of the Official Catalogue. The latter bears the imprint of Spicer Brothers, wholesale stationers, and of W. Clowes & Sons, printers, Contractors to the Royal Commission. Its price was 1s. in the building, and 1s. 3d. if bought at the City office or of booksellers.

At the foot of the cover are these words:—

Say not the discoveries we make are our own.
The germs of every act are implanted within us,
And God our instructor, out of that which is
concealed,

Developes the faculties of invention.

This also appears in Latin on the back of the title:—

Ne nostra, ista quæ invenimus, dixeris—
Insita sunt nobis omnium artium semina,
Magisterque ex occulto Deus producit ingenia.

Underneath, the translation is given as on the front cover (except that the third line reads "And God our instructor, *from his concealment*"), and below this is the following:—

Humani Generis Progressus,
Ex communi omnium labore ortus,
Uniuscujusque industria: debet esse finis:
Hoc Adjuvando,
Dei opt. max. voluntatem exsequimur.

The progress of the human race,
Resulting from the common labour of all men,
Ought to be the final object of the exertion of each
individual.

In promoting this end,
We are carrying out the will of the great and
blessed God.

A short introduction states that the mottoes were selected by Prince Albert.

This corrected edition contains a report of the opening proceedings, the address read

by Prince Albert, the Queen's reply, and the prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My father has written on the cover: "Second edition, 34 pages of advertisements, no duty." The back page is occupied by Bennett the watchmaker, who paid 1,000 guineas for the privilege, which was the largest sum at that time ever given for a single advertisement. The Religious Tract Society have the third page of the cover; and among others who have pages are John Murray; Colman of mustard fame; C. Cox, King William Street, Strand (devoted to works originally published by Charles Knight); and Charles Knight, 90, Fleet Street, his *Cyclopædias* and other books.

On p. 32 of Part I. of the Official Illustrated Catalogue it is stated that the Committee appointed

"to suggest inscriptions for the Prize Medals recommended for the medal to be executed after design No. 1 the following line, very slightly altered, from Manilius ('*Astronomicon*,' v. 737): *Est etiam in magno quædam respublica mundo*. For the medal from design No. 2, the following line from the first book of the '*Metamorphoses*' of Ovid (v. 25):—

Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit.

For the medal design No. 3, the following line from Claudian ('*Eidyll*,' vii. 20)—

Artificis tacite quod meruere manus."

Messrs. Spicer Brothers were the exhibitors of a large roll of paper 46 inches wide and 2,500 yards in length. This was the first time that the public were informed that it was possible to make paper of any length.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

I do not think *NEL MEZZO* is quite correct as to the motto of the Exhibition. The motto on the title-page of the Official Catalogue is "The earth is the Lord's and all that therein is, the compass of the world and they that dwell therein." The quotation he gives as the motto is the inscription on one of the medals, and the fault that he finds with its Latin is not apparent in the introduction to the Catalogue, where the offending word "*concordia*" is correctly given "*concordi*." The quality of the Committee appointed to suggest inscriptions for the prize medals was too high to make such a blunder possible. The members were:—

The Hon. W. E. Gladstone,

The Lord Lyttelton,

The Hon. T. B. Macaulay,

The Rev. H. G. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School.

J. T. STEELE,

Secretary, Spicer Bros., Ltd.

BARLOW TRECOTHICK, LORD MAYOR (11 S. ii. 209, 298, 335).—A portrait of Barlow Trecothick, if found, would be of interest to Bostonians, for some of his relatives were born here; others lived here; he himself was married here on 2 March, 1747, to Grizel Apthorp, a daughter of Charles Apthorp of Boston; he was a friend to the American cause before the outbreak of the Revolution; and from 1765 to 1772 he was the agent in London for New Hampshire. He died not 2 June (as sometimes stated), but 28 May, 1775 (*London Chronicle*, 27-30 May, 1775, xxxvii. 511).

His father was Capt. Mark Trecothick, a mariner, who presumably died late in 1734 or early in 1735, as letters of administration were granted to his widow Hannah on 22 March, 1735. The estate was inventoried at 34*l.* 2*s.* Barlow Trecothick's brother Mark, also a mariner, was married here to Sarah Davis on 2 April, 1740. In his will, dated 2 August, 1745, Mark appointed the above-mentioned Charles Apthorp his executor, and mentioned "my Hon^d Mother M^{rs} Hannah Trecothick of Boston Widow," "my Sister Hannah Trecothick," and "my Brother Edward." Charles Apthorp rendered his account 7 April, 1747. The widow, Sarah Trecothick, does not mention any Trecothick in her will, dated 28 January, and proved 14 February, 1750; but in an account rendered 8 October, 1763, by her executor (her brother Amos Davis) there is the item, "To Barlow Trecothick, 1,271*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*"

Barlow Trecothick's sister Hannah was born here 2 December, 1724; and here married James Ivers on 23 September, 1753. Their son James Ivers was born here 7 July, 1754; graduated at Harvard College in 1773; took the name of Trecothick on the death of his uncle Barlow Trecothick; and died in 1843.

A portrait of Barlow Trecothick's first wife, by Robert Feke, presumably taken before her marriage, still exists (or did exist in 1878) in Boston. She died at Addington, Surrey, 31 July, 1769, leaving no children. On 9 June, 1770, Barlow Trecothick married Ann Meredith. A portrait of her by Reynolds is reproduced in Graves and Cronin's '*History of the Works of Sir J. Reynolds*.' In the same work (iii. 987) Mr. C. W. Franks says:—

"I was wrong in saying that Alderman Trecothick had no children. He had a son, and that son an only child, a daughter, who married Capt. Strachey, lately of Bownham, co. Gloucester."

This statement is inaccurate, the facts appearing to be as follows. This "son" was not the son of Barlow Trecothick, who left no children, but of James Trecothick (born Ivers). Under date of 21 February, 1777, this notice was printed in *The London Chronicle* of 20-22 February, xl. 179 :—

"Yesterday was married at Spring-garden Chapel, James Trecothick, of Addington-place, in Surry, Esq., to Miss [Susanna] Edmonstone, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bt."

James and Susanna (Edmonstone) Trecothick had six children. *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1814, p. 496, records the following marriage :—

"Oct. 14. Barlow, eldest son of J. Trecothick, esq., to Eliza, second daughter of Rev. Dr. [John] Strachey, archdeacon of Suffolk."

In the 1881 edition (p. 442) of Burke's 'Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage' it is stated that this Barlow Trecothick "has one daughter, Eliza Margaret, wife of Leonard M. Strachey, Esq."

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

TURCOPOLIER : KNIGHTS HOSPITALIERS (11 S. ii. 247, 336, 371).—It is perhaps worth noting what were the *langues*, &c., in 1798, when Bonaparte took possession of Malta. I quote from 'An Accurate Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood,' p. 9 *et seq.* :—

"The Order was classed at that Period into eight Languages, or Nations, viz. 1. Provence ; 2. Auvergne ; 3. France ; 4. Italy ; 5. Arragon ; 6. Germany ; 7. Castile ; and 8. Anglo-Bavaria ; which last was added thereto, by the late Elector Palatin Charles Theodore de Sultzbach. That Prince conferred upon the Order all the Estates of the suppressed Society of the Jesuits, situated in Bavaria ; and which, at the time of their suppression, had been united to the Electoral domains. Charles Augustus, Prince of Bretzenheim, was the first Grand-Prior of this Nation, or Language. He was invested therewith in 1786 ; and resigned that dignity in 1799, immediately upon the death of the Elector.

"The Grand-Master, as well as the Cardinals, enjoys the Title of Eminence ; and the Grand-Officers of the Order, are as follows :

1. The Grand-Commander, is the oldest Member of the Language of Provence.
2. The Marshal, of that of Auvergne.
3. The Hospitaller, of that of France.
4. The Grand-Admiral, of that of Italy.
5. The Grand-Conservator of that of Arragon.
6. The Grand-Bailiff, of that of Germany.
7. The Grand-Chancellor, of that of Castile.
8. And the Turcopolier, or Captain-General of the Cavalry, of that of Anglo-Bavaria.

A foot-note adds :—

"Turcopolier, is a Term appertaining to the Order of Malta, which, previous to the Reformation, was the Title of the Chief of the Language

of England. Turcopole signified anciently in the Levant, a Light-Horseman, or a kind of Dragoon. The Turcopolier had, in this Quality, the Command of the Cavalry, and of the English Marine Guards of the Order. The military Orders gave this Name to those light-armed Cavaliers, who were the Esquires, or Serving-Brothers, of the Knights-Hospitalers of Saint John, or Knights of Malta, of the Templars, and the Teutonic Knights.—Note of the Editor."

The book from which I quote has neither name of author nor date. At the beginning is 'A Dissertation upon the existing State of Knighthood in Europe ; addressed to the Right Honourable Horatio Viscount Nelson,' which proves that it was written or published some time between 22 May, 1801, and 21 October, 1805. Though published in London by J. White, Fleet Street, it was printed by J. C. Brüggemann, Herrlichkeit, Hamburg. The above-quoted foot-note appears merely as an editorial note, but many of the foot-notes come from Hugh Clark's 'Concise History of Knighthood,' 1784. On pp. 15, 16, we read :—

"The last Grand-Master, duly elected, was Ferdinand Baron de Hompesch.

"On the 24th of Nov. 1798 Paul the first, Emperor of Russia, assumed the dignity of Grand-Master of this Order. In 1799 His Imperial Majesty conferred the Ensigns thereof, upon the Honourable Emma Lady Hamilton, wife of the right Honourable Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, late His Britannic Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples ; and upon Sir Home Popham, a Captain of the British Navy, who received the permission of His Sovereign to assume and wear the same....

"Sir Richard James Lawrence, is likewise a Knight of this Order."

The author refers (p. 17) particularly to Clark's 'Concise History,' to the 'History of the Knights of Malta' by the Abbé de Vertot, and to Brydone's 'Tour,' presumably Patrick Brydone's 'Travels through Sicily and Malta,' London, 1774.

I mentioned at 11 S. ii. 371 that the word *Τουρκόπουλος* appears as a Cypriote word meaning a field-watchman. Perhaps the word is a survival from the time (1291-1309) when the Knights of St. John were settled at Limisso, otherwise Limasol, in Cyprus.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CORN AND DISHONESTY : AN HONEST MILLER (11 S. ii. 508).—The miller, whose business it is to transmute raw material into food stuff, has much in his power, and may, conceivably, abuse his trust. From of old his case has been proverbial, for the practice of individuals has been sufficient to establish a class reference. The standard literary allusion on the subject is contained

in two lines of the delineation Chaucer gives of his Miller in 'The Prologue,' ll. 562-3:—

Wel coude he stelen corn, and tollen thryes;
And yet he hadde a thombe of gold, pardee.

See the illuminating and satisfactory note on the passage in the Clarendon Press edition of 'The Prologue,' &c., by Dr. Morris and Prof. Skeat.

The miller, with his privilege of "multure" and so forth, is a robust figure in Scottish song, his various advantages and idiosyncrasies having manifestly made a strong appeal to those shrewd and candid observers whose literary gift is now the only evidence of their existence. One of the brightest of their lyrics, illustrating the miller's steady good fortune, opens thus:—

Merry may the maid be
That marries the miller,
For foul day and fair day
He's ay bringing till her;
Has ay a penny in his purse
For dinner and for supper;
And gin she please, a good fat cheese,
And lumps of yellow butter.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Let MR. GERISH consult Chaucer. In the old time every tenant was bound to grind at the manor-mill, and the miller was paid by a toll of the grain, which toll he took and measured himself.

In the days of itinerant butchers they also were suspected. Fifty years ago I can remember street-boys shouting after the butcher's man:—

Butcher, butcher, killed a calf,
Ran away with the best half.

This was in the East Riding of Yorkshire. I have recently written about 'Itinerant Tailors' (11 S. ii. 505). I might have added itinerant butchers and pig-killers.

W. C. B.

Those interested in the subject of the toll levied by millers will find several references to the system as it existed in Scotland in 'The Monastery' (chap. xiii. and notes).

Apropos of MR. GERISH's reference to the case of the honest miller of Great Gaddesden, I remember reading in *Milling* some years ago a paragraph about an epitaph which was said to mark the last resting-place of an American miller. It ran:—

God works wonders now and then:
Here lies a miller—an honest man.

The epitaph may possibly be apocryphal, but it serves to show that our forefathers' opinion of millers was by no means a flattering one. LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

Sussex lays claim to an "honest miller" who resided at Chalvington; but tradition says that he throve so ill that he hanged himself to his own mill-post. For further particulars see *Sussex Archaeological Journal* (vol. iii.), and *The Antiquary* for June, 1909, in which the subject of honest millers is dealt with in an article on 'Sussex Windmills.'

P. D. M.

[SCOTUS and A. T. W. also thanked for replies.]

EMINENT LIBRARIANS (11 S. ii. 489, 538).—For G. H. Pertz, "Oberbibliothekar" of the Royal Library, Berlin, see an article in 'Meyer's Konversationslexikon.' There is an account of his son Georg Pertz, who translated Burns into German, in Brümmer's 'Lexikon der deutschen Dichter des 19. Jahrhunderts.' G. H. Pertz's most important service to Germanic philology is his finding the manuscript of the Old High German 'Strassburger Blutsegen,' published by Jakob Grimm. An account of this monument is given in Paul's 'Grundriss der germanischen Philologie,' Band II., p. 66.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

If MR. F. C. WHITE will revise his dates from information supplied by the 'D.N.B.' he will find that the Rev. Henry John Todd was born in 1763 (not 1765), Dr. David Laing in 1793 (not 1790), and Sir Anthony Panizzi in 1797 (not 1799).

W. SCOTT.

GREAT SNOW IN 1614 (11 S. ii. 508).—Stow refers to the severity of the winter of 1613-14 in his annals thus:—

"The 17th of January began a great Frost, with extreame Snow which continued untill the 14th of February, and albeit the Violence of the Frost and Snow some dayes abated, yet it continued freezing and snowing much or little untill the 7th of March."

Some account of this severe frost is to be found in a contemporary chapbook, the title-page of which runs as follows:—

The Cold Yeare, 1614.

A Deepe Snowe:

In which Men and Cattell have perished,
To the generall losse of Farmers, Grasiars, Husbandmen, and all sorts of People in the
Countrie; and no lesse hurtfull to
Citizens.

Written Dialogue-wise, in a plaine Familiar Talke
betweene a London Shopkeeper, and a
North-Country-Man,

In which, the Reader shall find many thinges for
his profit.

Imprinted at London for Thomas Langley in Iuie
Lane, where they are to be sold.

1615.

A reprint of this chapbook may be found in vol. ii. of 'The Old Book Collector's Miscellany,' edited by the late Charles Hindley.

W. C. BOLLAND.

Lincoln's Inn.

This great snow was in 1614/15 :—

"January 16th began the greatest snow which ever fell upon the earth within man's memory. It covered the earth fyve quarters deep upon the playne. There fell also ten less snows in Aprill, some a foote deep, some lesse, but none continued long. Uppon May-day in the morning instead of fetching in flowers the youths brought in flakes of snow, which lay above a foot deep upon the moores and mountaynes (Youlgrave Register, Derbyshire)."

"At York a heavy snow fell in January and eleven weeks frost, and then the river Ouse overflowed, which flooded the streets, and lasted ten days, destroying many bridges (Whittock's York)."

The above quotations are from T. H. Baker's 'Records of the Seasons, Prices of Agricultural Produce, and Phenomena observed in the British Isles.'

A. R. MALDEN.

From my transcription of the ancient records of Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, I quote the following contemporary note :—

"Divided among the brethren and Sisters, in consideration of the Great Snow and cold winter, according to the appoyntment and warrant of my L. Grace of Canterbury, to each one the sum of vi^s, viii^d, amounting in all to the sum of x^s, xiii^s, iv^d. (1614-15)."

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

An interesting and verbatim account of the great snow will be found in *The Reliquary*, vol. iv. p. 194, taken from the Youlgreave parish register; also an account of a great drought in the following spring, when only two showers of rain fell in over four months. "Nature always pays its debts."

A. C.

Describing the great snow in the winter of 1614-15, Chambers ('Domestic Annals of Scotland') quotes from Balfour's 'Annals of Scotland,' and cites other authorities to show the terrible severity of the season.

W. SCOTT.

CHRISTMAS MUMMERS AS MAMMALS OR BIRDS (11 S. ii. 507).—Some additional information may perhaps be obtained from Hone's 'Works,' edition 1845; an article in *Chambers's Journal*, 1848, on 'Observances of Christmas in the Olden Time'; 'Dorsetshire Mummings,' in *The Folk-lore Record*, vol. iii. 1880; and Miss C. M. Yonge's 'The Christmas Mummings, and other Stories,' 1858.

A graphic account of a singular custom once prevalent in Dumfriesshire, indicative of the detestation in which the memory of the persecutor Grierson of Lag was long held in that part of Scotland, will be found in 'The Burns Country,' by Mr. C. S. Dougall, 1904, pp. 271-4. The observance, not necessarily confined, however, to the Christmas season, represented the persecutor as a grotesque animal figure, crawling on all fours in search of Whigs. SCOTUS.

Fosbroke, 'Antiquities,' p. 668, states that some mummers were disguised like bears, others like unicorns, bringing presents. There is a small illustrated plate of these, and a reference to Strutt's 'Sports,' 124, 189, 190. TOM JONES.

CHRISTMAS BOUGH: CHRISTMAS BUSH (11 S. ii. 507).—The Christmas bough, consisting of a bundle of evergreens decorated with oranges, apples, &c., and hung up in the kitchen, has always been called "the mistletoe" as long as I can remember, and is supposed to convey the same kissing privileges as the actual mistletoe, which was never seen here before the days of railways.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

In my own childhood (fifteen to twenty years ago) at Epworth in Lincolnshire, we never had a Christmas tree, but always a bush of the type described by ANCHOLME. It was formed of two wooden hoops placed one inside the other cross-wise, and then trimmed with evergreens, such as holly, ivy, box, &c. Apples, oranges, and small fancy articles were suspended from the framework, and a light hung in the middle or below. I have seen such bushes in other houses not many years since in the same place, and my father tells me they were common in South Notts in his boyhood. It was there called "the kissing-bush." We called it "the holly-bush." H. I. B.

The earliest of those I knew over sixty years ago were much the same as described by ANCHOLME. The most used name for them in Derbyshire was "kissing-bush," because at every cottage Christmas gathering every one—child, maid, lad, as well as mother and father—had to be kissed under it, or, if it hung too low from the kitchen beam, by the side of it, and under it all the kissing forfeits in the games had to be redeemed.

At one of the editorial references given I described the making of the "Christmas

kissing-bush." The outer and inner hoops of which the frame of the kissing-bush was made were kept from year to year, for it was lucky to do this, just as it was to keep a portion of the "yowl-clog" with which to light the next year's fire-log. For many years none used the words "Santa Claus," or "Christmas tree": it was Father Christmas and Christmas bush, bough, or bunch.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

The Christmas tree, as stated in the query, was originally "made in Germany," whence it was brought over to this country in the early decades of last century. Since then it has attained so great a popularity among us that, as regards devotion to the Christmas tree, Britain may now be said to be more German than Germany itself. The Christmas bough, however, preceded the Christmas tree, and has more claim to be regarded as a British institution. For a discussion of the tree as well as the bough, see the various articles on Christmas in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' vol. ii. With regard to literary references, does not Washington Irving, in his 'Sketch Book,' say something about the Christmas bough as a feature in Christmas observances?

SCOTUS.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

OWLS CALLED "CHERUBIMS" (11 S. ii. 505).—I am reminded of a story which I heard, when a boy, from an old Cornish great-aunt, a tale which may be condensed thus:—

One evening two miners borrowed a gun, and went out for some unaccustomed sport. Presently something flew across the path in front of them; the man with the gun fired, and the bird fell. But when the miners went to pick it up, they were first amazed, then terrified, for it was a big white owl; they had never seen anything like it before, and could not believe that it was a bird. So they came to the dread conclusion that they had shot a cherub. Filled with horror, they rushed off to the rector, confessed their crime, and asked what they should do to save themselves from punishment. Thereupon the rector, who loved a joke, said that on Sunday they must walk through the village to the church, each clad in a white sheet, as a sign of penitence. Which was done, and no evil consequences resulted to the slayers.

G. H. WHITE.
St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

The reason probably why the owls were called "cherubims" was the resemblance between owls and the winged faces that passed for "cherubims" on headstones and elsewhere about village churches. I have heard a story of a lad who ran home to his father in a terrible fright, saying, "Father, father, I've shotten a cherubim," thinking he had committed some unheard-of impiety. The father at once consoled him by telling him it was "nowt but a hullat" (owlet) that he had shot.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

In the late Mr. Bosworth Smith's 'Bird Life and Bird Lore,' published by John Murray, may be seen a reproduction of an old print in 'Sporting Anecdotes' (1804, Albion Press) entitled 'Cherubim Shooting.' The white owl, which looks at times all head and wings, is not unlike the representation of cherubim in Christian art, in which the head represents the fullness of knowledge implied in the name, the wings the angelic nature.

FRANK E. COOPE.

Thurlestone Rectory, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 488).—The lines quoted by MR. H. S. BRANDRETH are an incorrect version of a well-known passage in Tennyson's 'May Queen: Conclusion,' stanza 7:—

The trees began to whisper, and the wind began to roll,
And in the wild March-morning I heard them call my soul.

The *oratio recta* of the poet has been changed into the *oratio obliqua* in the query, and there are other variations.

W. S. S.

The original couplet is in Tennyson's 'May Queen.' The garbled version of it appears, I feel sure, in a novel by either Charles or Henry Kingsley. It is there applied to the Guards leaving London for the Crimea: "Surely there was many a fine fellow who," &c.

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

JOHN BRIGHT'S QUOTATIONS (11 S. ii. 508).

2. Unholy is the voice
Of loud thanksgiving over slaughter'd men,
is Cowper's translation of 'Odyssey,' xxii. 412.
WM. EDWARD POLLARD.
Hertford.

3. "Fortune came smiling," &c., will be found in Dryden's 'All for Love.'

W. SCOTT.

4. "The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now" is from 'Childe Harold,' iv. 79.

THOMAS BAYNE.

'GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE': NUMBERING OF VOLUMES (11 S. ii. 388, 477).—I am indebted to MR. A. S. LEWIS for his reply, but it is not clear to me that he solves the difficulty by assuming a slip on the part of the editor. No doubt it is true, as MR. LEWIS points out, that the preface of the January to June, 1857, volume speaks of its "two hundred predecessors"; but this seems to be merely a loose phrase for "two hundred or thereby," as the immediately preceding leaf explicitly styles the volume "the two-hundred-and-second since the commencement," and this numeration is adhered to in subsequent volumes.

Another correspondent points out that in the Preface to the Obituary Index printed in 1891 an attempt is made to defend the numeration by reckoning the issue for 1782 as composed of two volumes instead of one. But is there any justification for this?

The numbers for 1781 run to 633 pages.

The numbers for 1782 run to 631 pages.

The numbers for 1783 run to 1067 pages.

It thus appears that the increase in bulk suggesting the breaking-up of each year into two parts took place in 1783, not 1782. Further, I find that the caption-heading of the number for July, 1783, is "The Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1783: *being the first number of the second part of vol. 53*"; while the heading of the number for July, 1782, lacks the italicized part. Our copy of July to December, 1783, has an independent title-page: "The Gentleman's Magazine.... for the year 1783. *Part the second.*" Does a corresponding title-page exist for July to December, 1782? P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

DANES'-BLOOD, A FLOWER (11 S. ii. 488).—This is a local name in Hertfordshire and Essex applied to several plants which are supposed to owe their origin to the blood of slaughtered Danes. My first acquaintance with a plant of this denomination proved to be the Danewort or dwarf elder, which grew fairly freely in places by the side of the main road between Anstey and Barkway.

Weever in his 'Antient Funeral Monuments,' 1631, p. 707, referring to Bartlow, Essex, says:—

"Danewort, which with bloud-red berries commeth up here plenteously, they still call by no other name than Danesblood, of the number of the Danes that were there slaine."

Camden in his 'Britannia,' 1607, refers to the same plant as the wall-wort or dwarf elder. It should be noted that the elder-

berries are not red, but a reddish-black, and yield a violet juice.

The *Anemone pulsatilla* or pasque-flower, found in abundance near Ashwell, Herts, is also known locally as Danes'-blood. Mr. E. V. Methold in his 'Notes on Stevenage, Herts,' remarks that in the hedges of the field known to this day as "Danes' Blood Field" there grows a plant called "monkshood," in which, during the spring, the sap turns to a reddish colour. W. B. GERISH.

In 'Tongues in Trees,' a work on plant-lore published by George Allen in 1891, I read at p. 48:—

"The pasque-flower, *Anemone pulsatilla*, a native in the fields near Royston, is there supposed to have grown from the blood of Danes slain in battle. The same idea attaches in Wiltshire to the Danewort or dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; though at the High Cross on Watling Street near Leicester it is recorded as having been planted by the Romans as a preservative against dropsy."

W. T.

According to Folkard, the plant to which this legend properly belongs is the dwarf elder. He quotes Aubrey in support, who locates the legend at Slaughterford in Wilts.

Friend says the name is given in various places to the rose, anemone, thistle, Adonis, and other flowers too numerous to mention.

C. C. B.

Britten and Holland, 'Plant Names,' 1886, p. 142, give three species: 1. *Sambucus Ebulus*, L., Cambs, Wilts; 2. *Anemone pulsatilla*, L., Cambs, N. Essex, Norf. 3. *Campanula glomerata*, L., Cambs.

S. L. PETTY.

Ulverston.

It is not only the clustered bell-flower (*Campanula glomerata*) that is known as Danes'-blood. The dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*, is also known both as Danes'-blood and Danes'-wort (Berkshire), and, as may be seen in Salmon's 'London Dispensatory,' was a common remedy for various ills. The popular belief that the flower sprang originally from the blood of the Danes which stained the ancient battle-fields is still common in Wiltshire, North Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Cumberland, North Essex, and Norfolk. In Northamptonshire the plant is known also as Dane-weed, and Defoe in his 'Tour through Great Britain' speaks of his going a little out of the road from Daventry to see a great camp called Barrow Hill, and adds:—

"They say this was a Danish camp, and everything hereabout is attributed to the Danes, because

of the neighbouring Daventry, which they suppose to be built by them. The road hereabouts, too, being overgrown with Dane-weed, they fancy it sprang from the blood of Danes slain in battle; and that, if upon a certain day in the year you cut it, it bleeds."—Vol. ii. p. 362.

There is a full account of the tradition in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1875, p. 515. See also Prior and Britten, *s.v.v.* Danewort, Daneweed; Aubrey's 'Natural History of Wilts,' p. 50; 'Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey,' iv. 217, cited in 'Flowers and Flower Lore,' by the Rev. Hilderie Friend, 1884. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

4, Hurlingham Court, S.W.

[G. F. R. B. also thanked for reply.]

HIGH STEWARDS AND RECORDERS AT THE RESTORATION (11 S. ii. 488).—Sir Orlando Bridgeman was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal 1667–72, during which time there was no one with the title of Lord Chancellor.

Lord Campbell in the introduction to his 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England,' 1845, vol. i. p. 20, cites 5 Eliz. c. 18, which declares that "the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for the time being shall have the same place, pre-eminence, and jurisdiction as the Lord Chancellor of England."

He continues:—

"Since then there of course never have been a Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal concurrently, and the only difference between the two titles is, that the one is more sounding than the other, and is regarded as a higher mark of royal favour."

Will MRS. SUCKLING give her reference for the statement that Roger Gollop was M.P. for Southampton in 1659, and say whether Southampton means the county or the borough? There is no Roger Gollop in the Index of the Official (Blue-book) Return of Members of Parliament. This does not prove that there was no such member, as the seventeenth-century lists are not perfect. George Gollopp, or Gollop, or Gallopp, alderman, sat for Southampton borough in the Parliaments of 17 May, 1625–12 August, 1625; of 6 February, 1625/6–15 June, 1626; of 17 March, 1627/8–10 March, 1628/9; and of 1640 (Long Parliament).

In the Parliament of 13 April, 1640–5 May, 1640, Southampton borough was represented by Sir John Mill, Bt., and Thomas Levingstonne, Esq. In the next—the Long Parliament—one of the two members was George Gollopp (see above). In the next, 3 September, 1654–22 January, 1654/5, John Lisle, Esq., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and Re-

corder of Southampton, appears alone as member for the borough.

In the lists of the next three Parliaments, viz., of 1656, 1658/9, and 1660, the borough does not appear. It reappears in that of 1661 with two members.

In the list of the Parliament of 1658/9, which lasted less than three months, there were two members for Southampton county: one of unknown name ("Return torn"), the other Robert Wallopp, Esq., of Fare Wallopp, co. Southampton. About that time a Wallopp generally sat for the county.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

There was no Lord Chancellor in 1671. Clarendon surrendered the Great Seal on 30 August, 1667. It was given to Shaftesbury on 17 November, 1672. During the intervening period Sir Orlando Bridgeman was Lord Keeper.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

A great deal of valuable matter relating to High Stewards will be found in Webb's 'English Local Government,' vols. ii.–iii.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Public Library, Gloucester.

[G. F. R. B., DIEGO, M., and MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for replies.]

DANTE, RUSKIN, AND A FONT (11 S. ii. 469).—Dante says himself ('Inferno,' xix. 19–20), when speaking of the punishment of the Simonists:—

"I saw the livid stone, on the sides and on the bottom, full of holes, all of one breadth; and each was round. Not less wide they seemed to me, nor larger, than those that are in my beauteous San Giovanni made for stands to the baptizers; one of which, not many years ago, I broke to save one that was drowning in it:

L'un delli quali, ancor non è molt' anni,
Rupp' io per un che dentro ri annegava."

A. R. BAYLEY.

MISS SUMNER: MRS. SKRINE OR SKREENE (11 S. ii. 389, 475).—I have a copy of the Chippendale book-plate of Wm. Brightwell Sumner of Hatchlands, East Clandon, Surrey, with a bequest label attached, "The Bequest of my Brother, the Rev^d Dr Rob Carey Sumner," which is enclosed in a floral wreath, c. 1770. The arms are: Ermines, two chevronels or, a crescent gu. for difference, impaling.... a stag trippant.... for Holme. Crest, a lion's head erased.... ducally gorged....

There is another book-plate of this family, viz., a festoon armorial, c. 1780, for Geo. Holme Sumner, armiger, of Hatchlands; but I have not a copy of it.

There is a pedigree of the Sumners of Hatchlands in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 5th ed. It also appears in other editions.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH,
48, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

ELIZABETH WOODVILLE AND THE KINGS OF COLOGNE (11 S. ii. 449).—The attempt to connect Elizabeth Woodville with one of the three Kings of Cologne is, I fear, a hopeless undertaking. It was doubtless through her mother, Jaquette or Jacqueline, that the connexion (if such there was) existed. But the difficulties in the way of tracing her descent seem insuperable. In Cologne, I believe, the names assigned to the three Kings are Gaspar (or Jaspar), Melchior, and Balthazar. There are, however, at least four other accounts, in every one of which the names are different. From an origin so obscure and nebulous, it appears impossible to deduce the pedigree of the Lady Elizabeth Woodville with anything approaching accuracy.

W. S. S.

BABIES AND KITTENS (11 S. ii. 509).—Miss Charlotte Leatham in an article on West Sussex superstitions lingering in 1868 (*Folk-lore Record*, i. 18) says: "The belief that a baby and a kitten cannot thrive in the same house is far from being peculiar to Sussex."

Norfolk people hold the same view, and they will not hesitate to drown a cat if it is ailing when there is an infant about.

W. B. GERISH.

LOWTHERS v. HOWARDS: A SUPERSTITION UPSET (11 S. ii. 504).—I first heard the saying mentioned, "A Lowther cannot beat a Howard," during the recent election. If it is of long standing ("a century and a half," *The Morning Post* says), it is difficult to see how it could have any foundation on fact. In the Parliaments of 1695, 1698, 1700, 1701, and 1780 Carlisle, and in those of 1679, 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1818 Cumberland, each of which was a two-seat constituency, returned both a Lowther and a Howard. This must have meant either a compromise or such a balance of power as gave no advantage to either family. The expression "A Lowther cannot beat a Howard," or, as I heard it, "A Lowther has never beaten a Howard," implies a number of contests at the polls in which a Howard was uniformly successful over a Lowther. I do not find that the political history of Cumberland and Westmorland affords any confirmation of such a view. DIEGO.

Notes on Books, &c.

Leland's Itinerary in England. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. Parts IX., X., and XI. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS volume marks the conclusion of the valuable and scholarly work upon which Miss Toulmin Smith has been long engaged. Of its contents, one part only, Part X.—having to do with Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Dorset—is in the nature of continuous narrative. The remainder consists of miscellaneous notes in Latin and English, those in Part XI. having formed to some extent the basis of the more connected disquisitions in the earlier portions of the Itinerary. An interesting Appendix to Part X. sets forth a 'Note' by Thomas Hearne on the building of the bridge between Culham and Abingdon, concluding with the citation of a "table" put up by "Mr. Richard Fannand, iron-monger," in the Hall of St. Helen's Hospital, wherein the details of the enterprise—labour, material, and dimensions—are set forth in pious and enthusiastic verse.

This, the final volume, is supplied with everything necessary towards perfecting the work as a whole, and facilitating references. The Preface contains an additional note of the Leland MSS. in the British Museum; there is a 'Conspectus of English and Welsh Counties' touched upon by the traveller; a list of the 'Maps and Illustrations in the Five Volumes'; 'A Concordance of the Present Edition of Leland's Itinerary with Hearne's Printed Text, Second Edition, 1744'; and a 'Glossary' of 'Archaic Words and Senses'; while the two general Indexes, of 'Persons and Landowners' and 'Places and Subjects' respectively, which have reference to the volumes preceding as well as the present, are, so far as we have been able to test them, wonderfully accurate.

By her thorough and painstaking performance of a task which has demanded infinite patience and scrupulous care, no less than learning and critical insight of a high order, Miss Toulmin Smith has earned the gratitude not only of antiquaries, but also of those less responsible persons who love to dabble in local history and tradition for the romance that is in them.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for the new year Mrs. Humphry Ward begins a new novel, 'The Case of Richard Meynell,' another story of theological difficulties, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle a lively story, 'The Lost Iphigenia.' Mr. J. Meade Falkner has a pleasant poem on 'Oxford.' Mrs. Woods's 'Pastel' is concerned with 'Black and White,' and finds something to say in favour of the former. Sir Frederick Pollock in 'Arabianiana' deals with the odd sayings of Serjeant Arabin, an original character who administered justice from 1827 till 1841. His best-known saying, and we think his best—the others are nothing like so witty—is current in some such words as "Prisoner, God has given you good abilities, instead of which you go about the country stealing ducks." For "good abilities" we have generally heard "health and strength." Mrs. S. A. Barnett has a short, but sensible article 'Of Town Planning.' 'Marlborough's Men,' by Col. Hugh Pearse, is suggestive, but rather too much of a summary to please us. "Q." has a lively

account of 'The Election Count' in his own district, the hopes and fears and amenities of such occasions. Sir James Yoxall in 'A Great Game at Hide and Seek' explains how Bruslart worried Napoleon. His fantastic style is full of affectation. Mr. A. C. Benson's personal sketch this month is concerned with 'J. K. S.', and gives a highly interesting view of that brilliant and eccentric figure. The first of a series of "Examination Papers" on famous authors is begun this month by a number of questions on Lamb which are set by Mr. E. V. Lucas. For the best answers two guineas are offered.

The Fortnightly for the year is an exceptionally interesting number. Mr. J. L. Garvin's notes on the present political situation are not convincing, and are spoilt for us by idle repetition. Mr. Walter Sichel in 'Second Thoughts' is also on the Conservative side, while Mr. Belloc in 'The Change in Politics' abuses both sides, and has good reason, we think, for much that he condemns. Mr. Granville Barker has an account of 'Two German Theatres' which suggests abundant reflections concerning the mismanagement of our own stage and the recent failure of repertory. What Mr. Barker says should be carefully considered by all who care for the drama in this country. 'Post-Impressionists' supply Mr. Walter Sickert with a subject for intensive criticism. A painter himself, Mr. Sickert writes with marked ability and verve on the artists who have come after the Impressionists of his earlier days. In 'Impressions of Congress' Mr. Sydney Brooks brings out very well the free and easy manners of American politicians as compared with our own. Washington and Westminster are widely different in their observances. Any one can go past the doors of the national Capitol, smoke in corridors, and take any seat in the great public galleries which happens to be vacant. In the House of Representatives "each member has a revolving arm-chair and a spacious desk in front of it." 'A Candid Colloquy on Religion' should attract attention, as it exhibits cleverly three typical points of view, the believer of the party being a Roman Catholic. Mr. Sidney Low writes on 'The End of the Old Constitution' with the experience of an old hand; and Mr. Whitelaw Reid reprints an address on 'Byron' delivered to inaugurate a proposed Byron Chair of English Literature. Mr. Francis Gribble has an article on 'Tolstoy' which brings into relief some of the important points and inconsistencies in the career of that thinker and artist. 'Benlian,' a story by Mr. Oliver Onions, is a weird and effective study in morbid influences; and Mr. Lennard's fourth section of his hero 'In Search of Egeria' deals with a modern, neurotic type of woman.

In the two opening papers of *The Nineteenth Century* Lord Ribblesdale and Lord Dunraven discuss the results of the recent election. Mr. Harold Cox speaks of the Referendum as 'A Great Democratic Reform' necessary to cope with "misrepresentation....by groups of log-rolling politicians." He hopes it may come into force in a few years. Lady Paget's 'Recollections of Copenhagen in the 'Sixties' are chiefly concerned with the difficulties in the choice of the Danish King of Greece, whose father Prince Christian was, at first, decidedly opposed to separation from his son. Sir Edward Clayton considers 'The

Home Secretary and Prison Reform,' providing, we think, some useful and shrewd criticism. Capt. G. S. C. Swinton is in favour of 'A "King Edward" Bridge' as a memorial. Hungerford Bridge and Charing Cross Station are, it is argued, unworthy of their prominence. They are either to make way altogether, "the station moving bodily to a more convenient position elsewhere," or to be included in one great reconstruction scheme. This might be very fine, but the expense would be prohibitive. The second part of 'The Married Working Woman: a Study,' is well worth reading. Of 'Carillon Music,' as Mr. E. B. Osborn says, little is known in England. He speaks of the triumphs achieved by various artists at the meeting of bell-masters in Mechlin. M. Denyn is the master of them all, and performs, we learn, on a set of thirty-five bells at Cattistock in Dorset every year on the last Thursday in July. This is the only keyboard carillon of any consequence in the country, but perhaps some of our latest towers will be provided with bell-music. Mrs. Watherston gives a lively and interesting account of 'An Outpost of our Empire,' viz., Tamale in West Africa, which she was the first white woman to inhabit. Other articles are concerned with English sculpture, education, small holdings, and democracy, but we regret to find that no single paper deals with letters.

In *The Burlington Magazine* the 'Editorial' deals with 'National Memorials and Selection Committees.' The competition for the statue of King Edward should, it is said, be thrown open to all artists of the British Empire, and the designs be on show in some large central building during the period of the Coronation this year, when Colonial and Indian officials may be able to select those of them suitable for local requirements. The jury of selection is then discussed. We agree that it should be possible, and is desirable, to get eminent foreigners to help; and we also applaud the idea of using the services of "a certain number of men of general critical knowledge and familiarity with the masterpieces of older sculpture." The statue, after all, is not to be viewed mainly by sculptors, who, like other artists, are apt to ignore the claims of general design in favour of some technical subtlety or merit. Mr. Roger Fry writes on 'A Portrait of Leonello D'Este' by Roger Van der Weyden which is figured in colours in the frontispiece, the coat of arms on the reverse side being also reproduced on a plate. Mr. Lionel Cust continues in his 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections' discussion of Van Dyck's splendid equestrian portraits of Charles I. M. Paul Lafond has discovered an interesting subject for discussion in 'Ox-Yokes in the North of Portugal,' the designs on which approach a primitive character, though the actual specimens secured are, in fact, contemporary work. They are certainly beautiful, and offer a fascinating field for the tracing of design down the ages. A similar study is afforded by a plate in which Sir Martin Conway puts together pictures of two fourteenth-century chests.

Of the remaining articles and notes we mention specially a clever plea for the Post-Impressionists by Mr. A. Clutton-Brock, and information from a foreign correspondent concerning forthcoming letters of Van Gogh. It is noted that the 'St. Sebastian' of Mantegna has been moved from the village of Aigue-Perse to the Louvre.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. ANDREW BAKENDINE'S Edinburgh Catalogue 121 contains some new books as well as second-hand ones and remainders. We note the 'Wellington Despatches,' with index, 13 vols., 11. 5s.; and Bewick's 'Birds' and 'Quadrupeds,' 3 vols., half-morocco, Newcastle, 1810-21, 11. 10s. Under Alpine is Wooster's 'Alpine Plants,' 2 vols., fine copy, 11. 10s. The "Ancient Classics for English Readers," 28 vols. in 14, half-calf, are 11. 5s., and "Aldine Poets," 51 vols., cloth, as new, 21. 2s. Billings's 'Antiquities of Scotland,' 4 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 1845-52, a handsome copy, is 41. 10s. 6d.; and the reprint, 1901, 21. Under Scotland is a complete set of the historians of Scotland, together 10 vols., cloth, 1871-80, 31. 15s. 6d. Under Scott are several entries, including 'The Border Antiquities,' 2 vols., 4to, old red morocco, 1814, 21. 2s. Under Burns are the first London edition with list of subscribers, red morocco, 1787, 31. 10s. 6d.; and Allan Cunningham's edition, 8 vols., blue morocco, 21. 2s. The list, which is a varied one, contains fifteen hundred items.

MR. F. C. CARTER'S Hornsey Catalogue 27 is devoted to Americana. There are in all four hundred items at moderate prices. A collection of trials, 29 pamphlets, 1795-1852, may be had for 21. 12s., and 11 Civil War pamphlets, 1849-65, for 12s. 6d.

MR. CARTER SENDS ALSO (Extra Series 4) a Catalogue of Deeds, Charters, and Autograph Letters. There are many documents relating to Gibbon, with some unpublished correspondence. Under St. Pancras is part of a plan showing a tea garden, and there is an item of special interest at the present time, a collection of 56 Peers' Proxies, blank, early nineteenth century, with signatures of Selkirk, Clinton, Shaftesbury, Verulam, Macaulay, and others, 11. 5s.

MR. GEORGE GREGORY OF Bath includes in his Catalogue numbered 199-200 the rare mezzotint 'The Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland,' engraved by Ward after Hoppner, published 21 April, 1800, a magnificent impression, 100 guineas. Among the books are Fathers of the Church, miscellaneous Theology, Clark's "Foreign Theological Library," and Greek and Latin classics. Works from the library of the late Canon Griffiths comprise Atkyns's 'Gloucestershire,' folio, 1768, 31. 15s.; 'Percy Anecdotes,' 40 vols. in 20, 11. 7s.; Skelton's 'Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata,' 2 vols., imperial 4to, 1823, 21. 2s.; and Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' black-letter, 3 vols., folio, 1641, 41. 10s. There are some recent purchases, among which are 'The American Atlas,' 1775, 61.; and Ackermann's 'Cambridge,' 2 vols., imperial 4to, half-morocco, 1815, a brilliantly coloured copy, 131. Under Bath are Nattes's Views, 28 coloured plates, royal folio, handsomely bound in calf, 1806, 91.

MR. W. M. MURPHY'S Liverpool Catalogue 100 contains the *Transactions and Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 1872-93, 131. 10s.; a handsome set of *Punch*, original issue, 1841-1909, 137 vols. in 69 yearly volumes, half-morocco, 271. 10s.; the Abbotsford Scott, 17 vols., half-vellum, 1842-6, 101.; and the Dauphin edition of *Boileau*, 2 vols., large 4to, morocco, a choice

copy, Paris, 1780, 51. 5s. Under Byroniana is the first edition of the 'Genuine Rejected Addresses,' original boards, very scarce, 1812, 41. Under Ceramic is Hobson's 'Worcester Porcelain,' 61. 6s. A copy of 'The Century Dictionary,' 8 vols., full morocco, gilt, is priced 61. Among many Dickens items is an extra-illustrated copy of the first 8vo edition with autograph letter of Dickens, levant, 1839, 61. 10s. Other works include 'The Historians' History of the World,' *Times* edition, 1907, 111. 10s.; Smyth's 'Roman Medals,' 11. 5s.; Montaigne's 'Essais,' Paris, 1600, 41. 10s.; the first edition of Rogers's 'Italy,' 1830, 21. 10s.; and Spotiswoode's 'Church of Scotland,' fourth edition, 1677, 21. 10s. Dodsley's 'Collection of Old English Plays,' a fine fresh set, is 71. 7s. Under Constable are a pair of mezzotints, fine impressions, 15 guineas; also 'The Rainbow,' 4 guineas.

MESSRS. W. N. PITCHER & CO.'S Manchester Catalogue 189 contains all classes of literature. There is a large-paper copy of Angelo's 'Reminiscences,' limited to 75 copies; also a large-paper copy of 'The Picnic,' limited to 50 copies, together 3 vols., royal 8vo, half-morocco, 1904-5, 51. 5s. Under Art Sales is Redford's 'History of Sales of Pictures,' 2 vols., scarce, 1888, 91. There is a set of the "Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes," 30 vols., half blue morocco, 71. 10s.; and the Caxton Edition of 'La Comédie Humaine,' 41. The Haworth Edition of the Brontës' works, 7 vols., is 31. 7s. 6d. There are also the Coleridge and Prothero edition of Byron, the 17-volume edition of Browning, the Virge edition of 'Don Quixote,' Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' and Fielding, 11 vols., with Life by Murphy. An extra-illustrated Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' extended to 10 vols., half-morocco, 1806-22, is 161. 10s. Under Manchester are 12 original pencil drawings by Melton Prior, depicting scenes during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1887, 71. 10s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LUCIS ("Terrible Vautrin").—Vautrin is a desperate criminal in Balzac's 'Le Père Goriot.'

XYLOGRAPHER ("Grüneisen").—He was for some years musical critic of *The Athenæum*, and died in 1879. See life in 'D.N.B.'

CORRIGENDUM.—11 S. ii. 512, col. 1, l. 4, for "Balser" read Baker.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911.

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Notes.

SHELLEY AND LEIGH HUNT.

IN that very interesting compilation, 'Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers,' the poet is reported to have said:—

"Before meeting Shelley in Italy, I had seen him only once. It was in my own house in St. James' Place, where he called upon me—introducing himself—to request the loan of some money which he wished to present to Leigh Hunt; and he offered me a bond for it. Having numerous claims upon me at that time, I was obliged to refuse the loan."

Prior to its final acceptance, a part of that statement seems to require revision. I do not think that Shelley before April, 1816, had any necessity to raise money for Leigh Hunt.

Prof. Dowden in a note ('Life of Shelley,' vol. ii. p. 181) says: "When it was that he [Shelley] called on Rogers to request a loan for Leigh Hunt I cannot tell."

While not disputing the fact that Shelley did call upon Rogers earlier than April, 1816, to borrow money, I submit that there is no evidence whatever that the money was intended for Leigh Hunt. I think it can be shown that the loan was requested for God-

win, and that the date of Shelley's visit to Rogers was May, 1814.

When, in February, 1813, Leigh Hunt and his brother were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 500*l.* each, for publishing a libel on the Prince Regent, Shelley, who was then at Tremadoc in Wales, wrote, on or about 19 February, to Hookham, and begged him to raise a subscription to pay Hunt's fine. Towards that object Shelley sent 20*l.* When it was pointed out that neither of the Hunts would accept pecuniary assistance, Shelley wrote direct to Leigh Hunt, at that time in prison, and offered to pay either the whole, or a great part of the fine. This princely offer was at once declined by both the brothers Hunt, and there is no reason to believe that the question was ever reopened. As a matter of fact, Leigh Hunt was not personally known to Shelley until December, 1816, which was long after the period indicated by Rogers.

That the visit to Rogers must have taken place prior to Byron's departure from England, in April, 1816, is proved by Rogers himself, who states that on the same day that Shelley called, Byron dined with him. Prof. Dowden tells us ('Life of Shelley,' vol. ii. p. 61) that in December, 1816, Mary became aware that Shelley had either given or conveyed to Leigh Hunt a considerable sum of money, possibly for his private wants. This is the first intimation of any gift of money by Shelley to Leigh Hunt, and can have had no connexion whatever with Samuel Rogers. On the other hand, it is on record that in March, 1814, Shelley's affairs were in a critical condition. He wrote to his father to say that he could no longer delay raising money by the sale of post-obit bonds. Two months later, in May, 1814, Shelley tried very hard to raise money, but not for Leigh Hunt, who was not in need of money at that time. Shelley wished to assist Godwin (Dowden, vol. i. pp. 417-18), with whose daughter he eloped at the end of July.

In May, 1815, Shelley gave Godwin 1,000*l.*, and in the following month the poet became entitled to an income of 1,000*l.* a year. He had then certainly no occasion to borrow money from Rogers, for he was, at that time, decidedly prosperous. "Relieved from poverty and the oppression of debt," says Prof. Dowden, he longed to get out of London, and to find some haven of peace with Mary Godwin. Again, in January, 1816, Shelley agreed to sell an annuity for Godwin's benefit; but not one

word is mentioned of Leigh Hunt's necessities until the following December.

In these circumstances it seems likely, either that Rogers may have forgotten, or perhaps in the first instance mistaken, the object for which Shelley begged a loan; or that the compiler of the 'Table Talk' may have misunderstood the allusion. It appears to be only bare justice to a man who, in after years, was not so scrupulous, to remember that, in the hours of adversity which he passed in prison, he showed a fine spirit of independence.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381.)

I AGAIN desire to thank all correspondents, anonymous and otherwise, who have supplied information.

Having given a first instalment of Queen Victoria Memorials at the last reference, I devote the present contribution mainly to Memorials of Prince Albert, after which I must proceed to other subjects now demanding attention.

ROYAL PERSONAGES (*continued*).

Hastings.—About the centre of the town, on a site where seven roads converge, stands the Albert Memorial. It is 65 feet high, and was erected by public subscription at a cost of 860*l.*, to the memory of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. Above the entrance door of the tower is inscribed: "Erected to Albert the Good, in the year of our Lord 1862." Higher up on the same side is a statue of the Prince, represented in the robes of a Knight of the Garter. Above the statue is an illuminated clock. A drinking fountain is incorporated in the lower portion of the tower. The memorial is from designs by Mr. E. A. Heffer of Liverpool.

Edinburgh.—A bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert stands in the centre of Charlotte Square Gardens. The Prince is represented in the uniform of a field-marshal. On the granite pedestal are bronze bas-reliefs depicting events in his life: (E.) his marriage, (W.) opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851, (N.) distributing Orders, (S.) the Queen and Prince surrounded by their children. At the angles between are groups representative of (1) *Art and Science*, (2) *Labour*, (3) *Nobility*, (4) *Service*. The statue is the work of the

late Sir John Steell, and the groups are by other sculptors. The work cost nearly 16,000*l.*, and was inaugurated by Queen Victoria on 17 August, 1876. On the evening of the ceremony the sculptor received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign at Holyrood Palace.

Ramsey, Isle of Man.—On 20 September, 1847, the Royal Yacht with the Queen and Prince Albert on board anchored in Ramsey Bay. The Queen remained on board, but the Prince Consort landed and visited several points of interest in the neighbourhood. The party had again embarked before the inhabitants were aware of the visit. A subscription was shortly afterwards started to erect a suitable memorial of the event. It consists of a tower 45 feet high, built of granite and slate, and furnished with a winding stairway in the interior. Over the doorway is inscribed:—

"Erected on the spot where H.R.H. Prince Albert stood to view Ramsey and its neighbourhood during the visit of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to Ramsey Bay, the 20th of September, 1847."

Belfast.—At the bottom of High Street, near the Quay, is the fine clock-tower known as "The Albert Memorial." It was erected by public subscription, was begun in 1865, and completed in 1868. It rises to a height of 138 feet, and was constructed from the designs of Mr. W. J. Barre. On the side facing High Street is a statue of the Prince; and the tower terminates with a clock-chamber, open belfry, and spire.

Balmoral.—On Craig-lour-achin, one of the most beautiful hills near Balmoral, a statue of Prince Albert stands on the apex of a pyramid or cairn of rough granite blocks. The Prince is represented clad in Highland costume, and bare-headed. His right hand rests upon the head of a large collie-dog standing beside him. The inscription contains the following quotation from the Apocryphal Wisdom of Solomon (chap. iv. verses 13 and 14):—

"He, being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time, For his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened He to take him away from among the wicked."

Lochlee Forest, Braemar.—At a spot in this forest known as Hall o' Craig o' Doon is a well from which Queen Victoria and Prince Albert once drank. The eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, who owned the demesne, placed over the well a memorial stone, bearing the lines:—

Rest, traveller, on this lonely green,
And drink and pray for Scotland's queen.

Beneath this couplet is inscribed as follows :

" Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort visited this well and drank of its refreshing waters, the 20th of September, 1860. The Year of Her Majesty's Great Sorrow."

Balmoral Palace.—Over the entrance door to the great tower is a richly carved panel. The globose centre is thus inscribed :—

This
Castle of Balmoral
was erected by
H.R.H. Prince Albert
Consort of
H.M. Queen Victoria
Begun Sept. 28th 1853
Completed Sept. 1st 1856

Tenby.—On the Castle Hill stands the Welsh Memorial of Prince Albert. It was designed and executed by Mr. John Evan Thomas at a cost of 2,250*l.* The Prince is represented in the attire of a field-marshal, and wearing the regalia of the Order of the Garter. The statue was unveiled by Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught) in 1865. The inscription is in Welsh.

Wolverhampton.—In the centre of Queen's Square is a bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert. It was unveiled by Queen Victoria on 30 November, 1866.

Liverpool.—A bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert is in St. George's Place. On the front of the granite pedestal is inscribed :—

Albert, Prince Consort
Born 1819, Died 1861.

And on the back :—

" This statue of a wise and good Prince was erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, October, 1860."

It was modelled by Thos. Thornycroft, and cost 6,000*l.*

St. Peter Port, Guernsey.—A replica of the statue of Prince Albert formerly in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and now placed near the entrance to the Royal Albert Hall, London, commemorates the visit of the Queen and Prince to the island in August, 1846. It is erected near the spot where they landed, and represents the Prince in the robes of the Order of the Garter. It was cast in copper at a cost of 1,200*l.*

St. Anne, Alderney.—A gateway leading into the churchyard was "Erected by the people of Alderney" to commemorate the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert in 1846. It is inscribed : "Albert, 1846."

Aberdeen.—In Union Street, near Union Bridge, is Marochetti's statue of Prince

Albert. It was unveiled by Queen Victoria on 13 October, 1863.

The following relate to other royal personages :—

Lichfield.—On 30 September, 1908, the Earl of Dartmouth unveiled a statue of King Edward VII. which had been presented to the city by Mr. Robert Bridgman, the sculptor, in commemoration of his year of office as Sheriff.

Medallion portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, affixed to the front of the Lichfield Guildhall, were unveiled on 17 September, 1910.

Hickleton, Yorkshire.—In the proximity of Hickleton Hall, the seat of Viscount Halifax, a King Edward memorial cross has recently been erected. The cross, which stands about 20 feet high, is constructed of Portland stone, with local stone forming the base. In the centre of the cross itself is carved on the front a figure of the B. V. Mary bearing our Lord in her arms, and at the back are the three lions of England. The following is inscribed at the base :—

" To Edward the Seventh, King of England. This Cross is erected in memory of the past by Charles Lindley, Viscount Halifax, his faithful subject and servant, May 6th, 1910.

" Grant him, O Lord, eternal rest, and let light perpetual shine upon him."

Alnwick, Northumberland.—In the neighbourhood of Alnwick Castle is a pillar inscribed as follows :—

William the Lion
King of Scotland
besieging
Alnwick Castle
was here
taken Prisoner
MCLXXIV.

Two or three hundred yards north of the chapel dedicated to St. Leonard is a cross bearing the following inscriptions :—

Malcolm III.
King of Scotland
besieging
Alnwick Castle
was slain here,
Nov. 13, An. MXCH.

K. Malcolm's Cross
decayed by time
was restored by
his descendant
Elizabeth
Duchess of Northumberland
MDCCLXXIV.

Chislehurst.—On Chislehurst Common, hard by Camden Place, for some years the residence of the family of the third Napoleon, ex-Emperor of the French, is a granite

cross erected to the memory of the ill-fated Prince Imperial. On the pedestal are the following inscriptions:—

[Front.]

Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph,
Prince Imperial,
Killed in Zululand,
1st June, 1879.

[Back.]

"I shall die with a sentiment of profound gratitude for Her Majesty the Queen of England and all the Royal Family, and for the country where I have received for eight years such cordial hospitality."

In memory of the Prince Imperial and in sorrow at his death this cross is erected by the residents of Chislehurst, 1880.

The first of the latter inscriptions is an extract from the young Prince's will.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Nicholas Rowe's monument, for which Mr. PAGE inquired at 11 S. ii. 243, is situated in the village of Little Barford, Beds, and consists of a four-sided pillar about 3 feet high. The inscription on the sides runs as follows:—

(1) The Poet Rowe was born in this house 1673 (2) Author of *Jane Shore* several Tragedies and Translator of Lucan (3) Master of Polite Learning and the Classical Authors (4) A secretary of State To Queen Ann, and Poet Laureate to King George.

The above information has been kindly supplied me by Mr. J. H. Alington of Little Barford, whose grandfather erected the memorial. He adds:—

"The story is that the mother of the poet was travelling, and that the house (which is now the end one of a row of joined cottages in which labourers live) was a wayside inn, where she lodged at the time of his birth."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

Reform Club.

THE EARLIEST TELEGRAPHY.

ACCORDING to an article by Mr. T. Sturdee in *The Strand Magazine* for October last, "it was not until 1795, when Lord George Murray introduced his semaphore system, that anything like an efficient means of telegraphic communication was established." This implies the earlier existence of such communication; and that idea is borne out in an article in the same magazine for September by Mr. Bernard Darwin on 'Some Curious Wagers.' That tells of a bet by the Duke of Queensberry with a Mr. Edgworth, which could have been won by the

latter if it had not been that, "having in his mind a system of semaphores, he blurted out that he didn't mean to rely upon horses." There is a tantalizing absence of dates from this anecdote, but conjecturally it is of about 1750; and I should be interested to know whether there is a contemporary description of any earlier system of telegraphic communication than that which I give below.

In *The London Chronicle* for 3-6 January, 1767, appeared the following:—

CORSICAN GAZETTE.

Isolarossa, August 28.

On the 17th of this month, arrived here from Corte, two English Gentlemen, to embark on their return to Tuscany. They had been informed at Corte, of an invention by the Abbé Giuliani and Liccia of our province, of a new contrivance which they call, *Il Corriere Volante*, The Flying Courier; by means of which, notice may be communicated in a few instants from one place to another, at the distance of many miles. The two young Abbés were here at the arrival of these Gentlemen, who being desirous to see an experiment made of the new contrivance, it was accordingly made on the terrace of this tower, at the square of Saint Reperata, and the English Gentlemen were highly satisfied and pleased with it. Some months ago, when his Excellency the General was here, a like experiment was made, at the distance of ten miles, which succeeded perfectly well. As these English Gentlemen encouraged the two Abbés to inform the Publick of their invention, the following account of it is given, that the Publick may judge of the advantages to be derived from it.

The FLYING COURIER is a portable machine, which serves for the purpose of communicating at the distance of many miles a notice or advice, as clearly and distinctly, as if a voice was heard, or it was seen written on a leaf.

To perform this operation, three things are necessary. 1. That the place from whence the notice is to be sent, which we shall call A, command a view of the place to which the notice is directed, which we shall call B. 2. That at the place A, there be a machine with a person informed of the notice intended to be communicated to the place B. 3. That at the place B, there be another person with a similar machine, in order to return an answer to the place A, as shall be necessary.

This operation is not restricted so as only to communicate intelligence from A to B, but the instant it is received at B, it may be conveyed to C, and from C may be conveyed to D, and so on, although C and D be not seen by A, provided that at every one of the places there be these machines, and the persons who perform, know at what precise time the operation is to be, so that they may stand in fixed attention. In this manner, the same notice may fly in a few hours from the one extremity to the other of a kingdom.

This operation may be performed just now at the distance of 25 miles from one machine to another; and when the machine shall be furnished with certain springs, which are yet wanting, it may be done at the distance of 50 miles. It may

be done by night, as well as by day, provided that the air be not charged with a low cloudy atmosphere, or any other dark vapour.

Although the operation is performed in public, advice is communicated with the greatest secrecy, as it can neither be heard nor understood but by the persons who assist at the machines. Nay, if he who sends or receives the advice is desirous to conceal it, even from these persons, there is a method of doing it freely.

In fine, this operation is performed with great expedition; for, in a quarter of an hour may be communicated a period, containing about two hundred letters. Add to this, that the machine situated at the place A not only communicates advice to the other at the place B, but does not attempt it before being certain of being heard at B.

Although so apparently precise, this description sadly lacks detail concerning the apparatus employed. Can that detail be found elsewhere? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SIR JOHN CHANDOS.—In 'The Life of the Black Prince, by the Herald of Sir John Chandos,' recently edited by Miss Mildred K. Pope and Miss Eleanor C. Lodge of Oxford University, and published at the Clarendon Press (1910), it is stated in the 'Index of Proper Names,' p. 242, that Sir John Chandos was "son of Thomas Chandos, Sheriff of Herefordshire." This is an error the repetition of which in this important edition of the Chandos Herald's poem increases the need for its correction.

The great Sir John Chandos, a knight-founder of the Order of the Garter, Viscount of St. Sauveur in Normandy, Constable of Aquitaine, and Seneschal of Poitou, was son and heir of Sir Edward Chandos, a distinguished Derbyshire knight. Sir Edward, who received rewards for his service in the war with Scotland and for other services in the early reign of Edward III., was a constant friend and companion of that king.

Sir John's parentage is correctly stated in his life in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which expressly cautions the reader against the above error, and that authority is, moreover, referred to on p. 242 mentioned above. M. Fillon, who is also there cited as an authority, and some other writers had earlier made the mistake of confusing this Sir John Chandos, the last of the knightly house of Chandos of Derbyshire, with another Sir John Chandos, son of the above Sir Thomas Chandos, and last of the male line of the baronial house of Chandos of Herefordshire and Shropshire. The latter Sir John died within the years 1428-30 (the 'D.N.B.' says 10 Dec., 1428) without issue, some sixty years after the

death of his renowned kinsman, his sister's descendants becoming, in the eighteenth century, Dukes of Chandos.

The knightly family of Chandos of Derbyshire, sprung from the baronial house, and seated in the county of Derby for five generations, is now represented by Chandos-Pole of Radbourne, through the marriage in the reign of Richard II. of Peter de la Pole and Elizabeth, niece and eventual sole heiress of Sir John Chandos of Radbourne, the famous warrior. The above Sir Thomas Chandos was in the King's division at Crecy, while his contemporary Sir John Chandos of the Derbyshire branch of the family was in attendance upon, and fighting beside, the youthful Prince of Wales, then only sixteen years old. R. E. E. CHAMBERS.

Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.

JAMES FORSYTH.—The article in the 'D.N.B.' on this Indian traveller needs some corrections.

Capt. Forsyth joined the Bengal Army (not the Civil Service) in February, 1857, after receiving a university education not in England, but in Scotland. After some years of military service he was appointed Assistant Conservator, and acting Conservator of Forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. He was subsequently transferred to the Central Provinces Commission, and after a time was nominated Settlement Officer, and then Deputy Commissioner of Nimár. He joined the Bengal Staff Corps in 1861, and was promoted to the rank of captain 20 February, 1869. His book 'The Highlands of Central India' contained accounts of some, but by no means all, of his travels and explorations in the Central Provinces. R. E. B.

"ELZE"—ALREADY.—'Glints o' Glen-gonnar,' by Christina Fraser, recently published, consists of a series of sketches illustrating the life of dwellers in a remote district of Upper Clydesdale. The writer manifestly knows her people well, and perhaps the most fully presented character in her group is "Easie," the local shopkeeper, an incomer who has permanently retained certain impressions received in her native parish. Among these is the use of some words which are unfamiliar to her youthful auditors:—

"Easie had twae words she used often, 'elze' and 'etterhin.' If a baker or cadger had come suner than she expected, she wad say, 'Is that you, elze? I didna think it was that time o' day'; or, if we had been sent an erran' an' cam' back quick, she wad say, 'Are ye back, elze? Juist rin like a whittret.' If it was something she wad do later, she wad say she wad do't etterhin."

"Efterhin" or "afterhend," for *afterwards*, and "whittret" for *weasel*, are still in fairly general use throughout the Lowlands; but "elze" in the sense of *already* is less commonly known. Indeed, it is questionable if many who are familiar with the native speech ever heard it, to say nothing of including it in their vocabulary. It is an interesting survival of the form "ellis" or "els," which Jamieson in the 'Scottish Dictionary' illustrates by quotations from Barbour, Gavin Douglas, 'Sir Egeir,' and Archbishop Hamiltoun's 'Catechisme' of 1551. That it signifies "already," and is distinct from the other "ellis" or "elles," which means *else* or *otherwise*, there seems to be no doubt whatever. All Jamieson's examples support the distinction. Mr. Small in his edition of Gavin Douglas either ignored or discredited this specific meaning, for he gives it no place in his glossary. Douglas uses the word in his version of 'Æneid' iv. 135, where the poet describes Dido's waiting hunter:—

Hir fers steid stude stamping, reddi ellis,
Rungeand the fony goldin bitt jingling.

It might, of course, be suggested that the word in this instance means "otherwise," or "apart from his rider"; but it seems better to take it in the sense of the Latin *jam*, conveniently rendered in English as "already."

Mr. Small glosses an example of "ellis" which occurs in Douglas's 'Proloug of the First Buik of Eneados.' In this curiously critical and apologetic deliverance the translator makes it clear that he thinks himself unworthy to stand English sponsor for Virgil, but he reflects that at least one predecessor has made a disgraceful show, and he concludes that he is warranted in offering his experiment. Then he brings the matter to an issue in this wise:—

Thocht sum wald sweir that I the text haue vareit,
Or that I haue this volume quyte myscareit,
Or threip planlie that I com neuer neir hand it,
Or that the werk is wers than evir I fand it,
Or 3it argew Virgile stuide wele befor,
As now war tyme to schiff the wers ouer scoir;
Ellis haue I said, thair ma be na compair
Betwixt his versis and my style wigair.

In his glossary Mr. Small says that "ellis" in this passage is the A.-S. *elles*, and means "else." In view of what precedes, the interpretation "already" seems preferable. The translator introduces himself by saying that instead of attempting to counterfeit the precious words of "mast reuerend Virgill," he is disposed to kneel

when he hears them, and then he strenuously proceeds as follows:—

For quhat compair betuix midday and nycht,
Or quhat compare betuix myrknes and lycht,
Or quhat compare is betuix blak and quhyte,
Far gretar difference betuix my blunt endyte
And thi scharp sugurat sang Virgiliane,
Sa wyslie wrocht with neur ane word in vane,
My waverand wit, my cunningy feble at all,
My mynd mysty, thir ma nocht myss ane fall.

All this and more shows the exponent's ostensible attitude, and gives warrant for his later statement, "Ellis [*i.e.* already] haue I said."

Jamieson's commentary on "Ellis, already," runs thus:—

"There is no evidence that A.-S. *ealles* was ever used in this sense. Nor have I observed any cognate term; unless we view this as originally Mœs.-G. *allis*, A.-S. *eallis*, omnino (plenarie, Benson), used obliquely. The phrase in Virg. *reddi ellis*, if thus resolved, would signify 'completely ready.' It merits consideration, that this is evidently analogous to the formation of the E. synom. *already*, q. *omnino paratum*."

THOMAS BAYNE.

LONGFELLOW ON DUFRESNY.—In Longfellow's 'Hyperion' occurs the following:—

"After all," said Flemming, with a sigh,
'poverty is not a crime.' But something worse,
interrupted the Baron; 'as Dufresny said when he married his laundress, because he could not pay her bill. He was the author, as you know, of the opera 'Lot,' at whose representation the great pun was made. I say the great pun, as we say the great Tun of Heidelberg. As one of the performers was singing the line, 'L'amour a vaincu Loth' (vingt culottes), a voice from the pit cried out 'Qu'il en donne une à l'auteur!'"

A few days after the publication in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (March, 1895) of my article 'Molière on the Stage,' describing the numerous plays founded on incidents of the great French dramatist's life, I received a letter from a former contributor to 'N. & Q.,' the late Dr. Paul Q. Karkeek of Torquay, asking me for information about Dufresny's opera. He said he had been trying for years to obtain a copy of the work mentioned by Longfellow, but had not been successful. I had never heard of such a work, and it is certainly not in any of the editions of Dufresny's collected plays. The only play of Dufresny's bearing some resemblance to the title of 'Lot,' I could suggest, was 'Le Lot supposé; ou, La Coquette de Village'; but it is a comedy, and there are no songs of any kind in it. There is no mention of a play or opera called 'Lot' in the 'Anecdotes dramatiques (contenant le Titre de toutes nos Pièces de Théâtre, depuis l'origine des

Spectacles en France), the best compilation of the kind published in the eighteenth century; and it has no place among the operas in Félix Clément's *Dictionnaire des Opéras*, issued near the end of the nineteenth century.

In October of the same year I went over to Paris for a few days, and met the late M. Victorien Sardou at the Café Tortoni, on the Boulevard des Italiens, after he had been attending a rehearsal of a new play at one of the theatres close by. In the course of our conversation I mentioned to him the passage in Longfellow's *'Hyperion.'* M. Sardou smiled, and said he had been asked the same question by many American visitors who had been introduced to him, and he had received several letters on the subject from unknown admirers in the United States. He had come to the conclusion that it was one of the few literary sins the charming American poet would have to answer for at the Day of Judgment.

Perhaps some reader of *'N. & Q.'* can give information about a work of Dufresny which has eluded the search of Dr. Karkeek, M. Sardou, and myself. It is true that Dufresny married as his second wife a laundress, and Le Sage has made this one of the incidents of his novel *'Le Diable Boiteux.'* Dufresny, however, was by no means the literary martyr one would suppose on reading Longfellow's *'Hyperion.'* As the Abbé de Castres said: "*Il avoit deux passions qui dévoreroient tout, l'amour de la table et celui des femmes.*"

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

25, Speenham Road, Brixton, S.W.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SOPHIE DAWES, BARONNE DE FEUCHÈRES.—Will some correspondent refer me to the fullest account of the life of this notorious person before she met the Duc de Bourbon, and after his death when she returned to England? I already have a full account of her extraordinary life in France, and I am most anxious to get more particulars of her English career, parentage, childhood, and her life in Hants and in London on her return to England. The *'D.N.B.'* states that she died in Hyde Park Square, 2 January, 1841, and that she had also a house in

Hampshire. I should like to know where she lived in that county. From documents in Somerset House I find that she died at Great Cumberland Street on 15 December, 1840. It is known that Baron Gerard painted two portraits of her in 1829 and 1830. I much wish to trace these portraits, and any other portrait of her, if such exists. She was born in St. Helens, Isle of Wight, the year being variously stated as 1785, 1790, and 1792. Letters of administration were granted in February, 1843, to James Daw or Dawes of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, Mary Ann Clark of 5, Hyde Park Square, and Charlotte Thanaron, resident in France, her brother and sisters, who inherited most of her great wealth. Is anything known of them or their descendants?

JOHN LANE.

MISS WYKEHAM, BARONESS WENMAN.—Can any reader direct my attention to the best account of Miss Wykeham, to whom the Duke of Clarence is said to have proposed so many times?

Sophia Elizabeth was the only child of William Richard Wykeham of Swalcliffe. She inherited from her grandmother (Hon. Sophia Wenman) all Lord Wenman's estates in Oxfordshire, including Thame Park. The Duke of Clarence—afterwards William IV.—was reported to have proposed to her in 1818. He subsequently created her Baroness Wenman, 3 June, 1834. She died unmarried 9 August, 1870.

I should also like to know who her representatives are, and if there is any portrait of her in existence; one would like to see the portrait of the lady who so persistently refused to be Queen of England.

JOHN LANE.

Vigo Street, W.

ALDERMAN WILCOX.—Who was this? Mr. Seccombe in his article on Titus Oates in *'Diet. Nat. Biog.'* (xli. 300) writes of "a dinner given by Alderman Wilcox in the city in the summer of 1680," at which Oates and Tonge "disputed their respective claims to the proprietorship of the plot."

It is certain that no person named Wilcox has ever been elected an Alderman of London, at any rate since the end of the thirteenth century, nor is such a name preserved amongst those returned to the Court of Aldermen by the wards for the Court's final choice. I imagine the person referred to must have been the "John Wilcox, brewer," elected Sheriff of London on 28 July, 1673, who "fined off" immediately,

a successor being chosen on 1 August (City Records, Journal 47, fo. 284). Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me anything more about him? ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Greyfriars, Leamington.

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI OF DUBLIN.—What relation was Benjamin D'Israeli of the city of Dublin, notary public about the end of the eighteenth century, to Lord Beaconsfield, and what is known of his career? I believe he left money to some Irish charities. J. T.

Dublin.

TEESDALE LEGION.—Can any of your readers assist me to find particulars about a volunteer corps called the Teesdale Legion? It existed in the south of co. Durham some time during the latter part of the eighteenth century or the first few years of the nineteenth. W. L. VANE.

Thornfield, Darlington.

CAPT. WITHAM AND THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.—In 'England's Artillerymen,' by J. A. Browne, published in 1865, the following passage occurs in reference to the sortie of the garrison in November, 1781, during the great siege of Gibraltar:—

"Two Spanish Officers were taken prisoners. One, a Lieutenant, was taken in the middle of the battery by Capt. Witham, of the Royal Artillery, who commanded the detachment of the Corps out upon this service. The Spanish Officer was armed with a drawn sword, when Capt. Witham, with a fire-brand only in his hand, seized him by the sword arm, and in Spanish demanded the key of the magazine of that battery. The Lieutenant, Don Vincente Friza, replied, 'Todo es Bombas' (the whole is a magazine), and gave up his sword."

Can any one give the authority for this story? The author of the book does not remember from what source he obtained it. The present representatives of the Witham family possess a seal with the motto "Todo es Bombas" upon it, which confirms the existence of the story.

Ancell and Spilsbury refer to the incident, but no one else, as far as I know, mentions the "Todo es bombas" part of the story. Bomba means a "shell." J. H. LESLIE.

Dykes Hall, Sheffield.

GRANGE COURT, ST. CLEMENT DANES.—Can any one tell me if there is a record or list of the solicitors who lived in the above court between 1730 and 1750? Information is wanted about Edmund Combe, described as of Grange Court, and Hartley Wintney, Hants. T. R. M.

THACKERAY AND PUGILISM.—The article on 'Pugilism' in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' 1901, vol. viii. p. 486, says: "Thackeray... devoted one of his 'Roundabout Papers' to the fight between Sayers and Heenan." Where did this originally appear? Has it been reprinted?

Also, in *Temple Bar* for January, 1864, under the heading of 'The Millers and their Men' appeared a most racily-written account of the fight between Heenan and Tom King, signed "P." I should be glad to know the author's name, and if he wrote any more 'Idylls of the Ring.' H. P.

[See Mr. Lewis Melville's useful 'Bibliography' in his 'Thackeray: a Biography' (Lane, 1909). The account desired is No. 1062 in the list: "Roundabout Papers. V. On Some Late Great Victories. With an Illustration. *Cornhill Magazine*, June, 1860; vol. i. pp. 755-60."]]

THACKERAY AND THE STAGE.—About twenty years ago Mr. Chas. P. Johnson said in *The Athenæum* that he had acquired a playbill of a piece called 'Jeames, the Railroad Footman of Berkeley Square,' which was produced at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, Church Street (Liverpool), 13 July, 1846. I shall be glad if any one will put me in communication with Mr. Johnson if he is still alive. S. J. ADAIR FITZ-GERALD.

8, Lancaster Road, Bowes Park, N.

THOMAS JAMES THACKERAY.—This rather versatile writer and adapter of plays seems to have "flourished" between 1826 and 1854. Two of his plays are 'The Barber Baron,' from the French (through the German), Theatre Royal, Haymarket, 8 September, 1828, and 'The Force of Nature,' same theatre, 4 August, 1830. He also wrote and lectured about rifle shooting. The 'D.N.B.' is silent as to his career. Was he in any way related to W. M. Thackeray? S. J. A. F.

"OR. GOLDSMITH, B.A."—I have before me a copy of 'The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, to which are added an Essay upon his Language,' &c. (by T. Tyrwhitt), published in 4 vols., small 8vo, by T. Payne, London, 1775. The title-pages of vols. i. and ii. respectively bear the following inscriptions in a contemporary clerkly hand (certainly not that of the author of 'The Vicar of Wakefield'): vol. i., "the Gift of O^r Goldsmith to Edw^d. Bratt"; vol. ii., "The Gift of O. Goldsmith, B.A., to M^r Edward Bratt." As Dr. Oliver Goldsmith died in April, 1774, it seems difficult to identify him with "O. Goldsmith, B.A.";

but if not, who was the donor, and who was his friend Edward Bratt? It has occurred to me that the first two volumes may have been published before the other two, early in 1774, but, it being foreseen that the work could not be completed until 1775, they were postdated. As the two inscriptions do not exactly correspond, the two volumes were not probably issued together. If this hypothesis be correct, the books may have been sent, and inscribed by the publisher, at the donor's request.

Unfortunately, no entry of this edition of Chaucer is to be found in the Register of the Stationers' Company, so the actual date of publication cannot be ascertained; but the work was noticed in *Gent. Mag.* for March, 1775. Can any of your readers help me to clear up these points?

J. S. ATTWOOD.

Reading.

MONTAGU GERRARD DRAKE was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1725, and died young. He is described in the *parentela* of that year as the son of William Drake, "Abberburie," co. Oxford. I should be glad to obtain further particulars of his parentage, and the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

RICHARD HEYLIN was elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1644. I should be glad to ascertain anything about him. In the last edition of Welch's 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis' he is erroneously identified with Richard Heylin, Canon of Christ Church, who died 26 April, 1669, aged 72.

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM JOSEPH LOCKWOOD is stated in 'Burke's Landed Gentry' to have been "shot blind by the mob at Westminster School," where he was admitted 1 Feb., 1773. Where can any account of this occurrence be found? I should be glad also to obtain the respective dates of his birth and death.

G. F. R. B.

THOMAS CORYAT AND WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—What ground has Mr. John W. Cousin for saying in 'A Short Biographical Dictionary of English Literature' ("Everyman's Library," 1910) that Coryat (1577-1617) was educated at Westminster and Oxford? The 'D.N.B.' and the 'Publishers' Note' to 'Coryat's Crudities' (MacLehose & Son, 1905) both state that he entered Gloucester Hall, Oxford, in 1596, but are silent as to his earlier education.

URLLAD.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Captives of his (or my) bow and spear.

(Rev.) S. SLADEN.

63, Ridgmount Gardens, W.C.

"The penalty of not taking an interest in the Government you are under is to live under the government of bad men."

Quoted in 'The Citizen's Handbook,' prepared by a Committee of the Enfield Public Welfare Association.

T. F. HUSBAND.

"TEETOTAL": EARLY USE. (See 8 S. xi. 384; xii. 74, 154.)—Mr. F. W. Cornish writes in his 'English Church in the Nineteenth Century' (1910: at II. v. 97):—

"In February, 1830, the 'Bradford Society for Promoting Temperance,' the first society to which the name 'Teetotal' (i.e. 'total') was given, was founded by Henry Forbes."

Can information be given as to when Dicky Turner's word migrated to Yorkshire in this way?

Q. V.

HACKNEY AND TOM HOOD.—In a very amusing letter of Tom Hood's (quoted in Walter Jerrold's biography), the poet describes his adventures in Hackney. He had been invited to a ball, and just when (as he humorously parodies Sir Walter, I think)

Hackney had gathered then

Her beauty and her chivalry all bright,

And there were well-dressed women and brave men, a chimneystack was blown down and hurled through the house, which stood close to a private asylum. Can any one identify the persons and the locality for us? Who was proprietor of the madhouse?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

MISS PASTRANA.—In a foreign dealer's recent catalogue I find this once famous lady described as "Miss Julia Pastrana, the well-known bearded Mexican danseuse. Middle of last century." Were there two ladies of that name and fame? I distinctly remember having seen as a small boy an exceedingly ugly, monkey-like creature, but she performed in a circus on a regulation "paste-board" strapped on the back of the usual plump grey cob, and jumped through hoops, over ribbons, &c.

L. L. K.

LADY ELIZABETH PRESTON, FIRST DUCHESS OF ORMONDE.—I should be grateful for information of any existing portrait of this lady, who is frequently mentioned by

Lady Fanshawe in her memoirs. Lord Ormonde has informed me that there is no picture of her in his possession, and I have been unable to trace one anywhere else.

H. C. FANSHAWE.

72, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

COUNTY COATS OF ARMS: ARMS OF CO. SOMERSET.—Would any reader who is interested in heraldry inform me whether each county in England possesses a coat of arms, and what the arms of the county of Somerset are?

BLADUD.

[County badges were discussed at length at 7 S. i., ii., iii., and viii.]

CORONER OF THE VERGE.—When was this royal office abolished, and what were the duties attached to it? I do not find it mentioned in John Chamberlayne's 'Present State of Britain,' 1723; but in Cowel's 'Interpreter' it is thus noticed, *s.v.* 'Coroner':—

"Note, there be certain special *Coroners* within divers Liberties, as well as those ordinary Officers in every County, as the *Coroner of the Verge*, which is a certain compass about the King's Court, whom Crompton, in his 'Jurisd.' fol. 102, calleth the *Coroner of the King's House*, of whose Authority, see Co. Rep. fol. 4, lib. 46."

I believe that a verge, as used in the royal household, was a stick or rod whereby a person was admitted tenant to a lord of the manor. In *The Weekly Journal* of 5 October, 1723, is the following paragraph, illustrating perhaps a late usage of the office:—

"Mr. White, the present Coroner of the Verge of his Majesty's Household, is appointed, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to be Coroner for that City and Liberty, in the Room of Mr. Turton, deceased."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CROWE FAMILIES OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.—Carthew's 'Hundred of Launditch' contains a pedigree of Crows from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth. Arms: a gyronny of eight sable and or; on a chief of the first, two leopards' faces of the second (granted 1614). There was also a Suffolk family of the name who bore Gules, a chevron between three cocks arg. (granted 1584). Information is desired in continuation of Carthew's pedigree, also generally about the Suffolk family. Are there any representatives of either now living?

There were two mayors of Norwich at the end of the eighteenth century, James and William Crowe of Lakenham, who bore the former arms. Can any reader tell me who they were?

W. ROBERTS CROW.

Replies.

POOR SOULS' LIGHT:

"TOTENLATERNE."

(11 S. ii. 448.)

THE query by J. D. refers to a very interesting subject, on which there is plenty of literature, with about fifteen theories of explanation, but no single one is satisfactory in every case. I have a large quantity of material, but I want what is often difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get—evidence on certain points to elucidate a certain theory. In this respect J. D., while giving—to me at all events—something new, omits what is important evidence, probably from want of knowledge of the literature on the subject, which has engaged my attention for some years.

Let me state my position as clearly as I can, not only as a help to J. D., but also to obtain evidence one way or the other as to my theory.

There are several peculiarities in churches, not only in Great Britain, but also on the Continent, and not confined to Protestant or Roman Catholic edifices, which I have treated as local manifestations of a general controlling principle.

1. The axial line of the nave does not always coincide with that of the chancel, there being a greater or less deflection of the latter to north or south. There are four theories to account for this.

2. There are certain perforations in the walls of churches, outer or inner, or both, which have been called Low Side Windows, though a few are High; Leper Windows, Lychnoscopes, Hagioscopes, and the old English word Squint, which is more descriptive than any other, and commits us to no theory. They are mostly rectangular and narrow, but some are oval or round. Some are square with the wall, but generally they are aslant and splayed. They all have a common characteristic, whatever their shape or size or position—their axial line points to the high altar. There are, as I have said, fifteen explanations of these openings, not one of which is satisfactory in every case. To these I have ventured to add another, and for it I am collecting evidence. My theory is that these openings are connected with orientation. To give full references would take half a number of 'N. & Q.' and to many readers they would be un-

necessary, the subject having been discussed in previous volumes.

As a guide to J. D. and others, it may be permissible to say that for deflection of chancels, see 2 S. xi. 55; 10 S. viii. 392; Seroux d'Agincourt, 'History of Art by its Monuments,' vol. ii., pl. xiv., xvii.; vol. iii. pl. xxvii., xcviii., cxxxiv., cliv.; Lasham, 'Three Surrey Churches,' pp. 88-109; Planché, 'A Corner of Kent,' pp. 410-12; Atkinson, 'Memorials of Old Whitby,' pp. 104, 110, 124, 126, 129, 147-8, 149-51.

For the other points see 2 S. x. 68, 118, 253, 312, 357, 393; xi. 34, 55, 412; 7 S. i. 387, 435; vii. 251, 470; *Arch. Journal*, iii. 299, 308; iv. 314-26; *The Reliquary*, ix. 9-16; *The Ecclesiologist*, New Series, vii. 65-75, 101-2, 141-2; viii. 166-71, 288-90, 374-5; ix. 113-17, 187-9, 252-3, 348-52.

It would assist materially if J. D. could supply a fuller description of the two churches he mentions, or give references to where descriptions can be obtained. For instance, according to a gazetteer I consulted, there are about a dozen Rothenburgs in Germany and Switzerland.

A. RHODES.

[We cannot afford space for the further discussion of such a wide subject, but will forward any letters to MR. RHODES.]

When I was visiting Garway Church in Herefordshire several years ago, an opening high up in the wall of the part connecting the church with the tower was pointed out to me as an example of a "poor souls' light."

R. B—R.

South Shields.

Father Thurston, S.J., in 'The Catholic Encyclopædia,' iii. 507, writes:—

"A curious feature found in many churchyards from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, especially in France, is the so-called *lanterne des morts*, a stone erection sometimes 20 or 30 feet high, surmounted by a lantern, and presenting a general resemblance to a small lighthouse. The lantern seems to have been lighted only on certain feasts or vigils, and in particular on All Souls' Day. An altar is commonly found at the foot of the column. Various theories have been suggested to explain these remarkable objects, but no one of them can be considered satisfactory."

One may compare the French and Italian custom of putting lighted candles on graves on All Souls' Eve.

Mr. Leopold Wagner, in his 'Manners, Customs, and Observances,' p. 270, states

that in the time of the Druids the ancient Irish prayed to Saman, the Lord of Death, in front of their lighted candles, for the souls of their departed relatives. Father Thurston in 'The Catholic Encyclopædia,' iii. 247, says: "St. Cyprian in 258 was buried *prælucentibus ceris*."

At the present day, at all solemn Requiem Masses, lighted tapers are held in the hands of some or all of those who assist, both among those who follow the Byzantine Rite and among those who follow the Latin.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Mueller and Mothes in their (German) 'Archæological Dictionary,' s.v. 'Todtenleuchte,' quote the following passage from Petrus Venerabilis (died 1156) to explain the use of these lights:—

"Obtinet medium cimeterii locum structura quædam lapidea, habens in summitate sua quantitatem unius lampadis copiarum quæ ob reverentiam fidelium ibi quiescentium totis noctibus fulgore suo locum illum sacratum illustrat."

According to the same authors, such lights were either burnt on isolated columns or in stone lamps attached to church walls. Examples of the former kind are still extant in France (12th century) and Germany (13th to 16th centuries). In Germany their use was abandoned about the latter date.

Illustrations are given in the book of an isolated light in Freistadt (Upper Austria) dating from about A.D. 1488, and of an attached lantern against the wall of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna (A.D. 1502).

Other examples mentioned are those at Schulpforta (13th century), Regensburg (Cathedral, 14th century), and Klosterneuburg (A.D. 1381), the last being about 30 feet high. Others are to be found in Austria and Westphalia, but the localities are not given.

Tapers and lamps are nowadays still burnt on graves in Roman Catholic cemeteries on the Continent, but only on one evening in the year, viz., on All Souls' Eve. L. L. K.

In a very few remote Roman Catholic villages in Germany, e.g., in Westphalia, a "Totenlaterne" is lighted when a child dies. At the funeral the "Totenlaterne" is carried before the coffin to the graveside. When the burial service is over, the "Totenlaterne" is brought back to its place in the church and then extinguished. The Roman Catholic priest to whom I owe this information thought that nothing definite was known of the origin of this rare and almost forgotten rural usage.

A "Totenlaterne" is to be distinguished from an "Ewige Lampe." An "Ewige Lampe" is lighted and placed before the picture of a deceased near relation. The praying before the "Eternal Lamp" has the same object as the reading of masses for the souls of the departed, i.e., the hope of shortening the time the departed has to spend in Purgatory.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

In June last, when looking at some of the old tombstones in the cemetery of Linz, a picturesque little town on the Rhine near the Drachenfels, I noticed small lamps burning before some of the graves.

J. R. THORNE.

EARLY GRADUATION: GILBERT BURNET, JOHN BALFOUR (11 S. ii. 427).—MR. P. J. ANDERSON, after instancing the case of a student who graduated at Aberdeen when just under thirteen years and six months old, asks whether that record can be broken. It can. A southern university has seen an example of still greater precocity.

William Wotton of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, afterwards Fellow of St. John's, who was born on 13 August, 1666, was "only twelve years and five months old when he commenced Bachelor in January" [1679] ('Hist. of St. Cath. College,' by Dr. G. Forrest Browne, Bishop of Bristol). Although at this early age a year one way or the other makes a real difference, there is some discrepancy among writers who have referred to Wotton's juvenile success. J. H. Monk in his 'Life of Richard Bentley,' vol. i. p. 10, 2nd ed., speaks of Wotton at the time of his degree as "a boy of thirteen." The 'D.N.B.' life of Bentley, by Sir Richard Jebb, says that Wotton "became a bachelor of arts at the age of fourteen." The published lists of 'Graduati Cantabrigienses' from 1659 to 1787 and from 1659 to 1823 give 1679 as the year in which Bentley as well as Wotton graduated. Now Bentley, who as an undergraduate was Wotton's contemporary, appears to have taken his degree on 23 January, 1680. Can January, 1679, when Wotton became a B.A., be the historical year 1680? In either case, it may be observed, Wotton was younger than John Balfour when he proceeded to his first degree. Nor was Wotton without distinction in later life. Sir H. Craik treats him with singular harshness in his 'Life of Jonathan Swift,' 1882, p. 66: "He faded into a maturity of eccentric and licentious nonen-

tity." Dr. Norman Moore in 'D.N.B.' gives a far juster estimate. One piece of eccentricity at least should be remembered to his credit. An Englishman holding a benefice in Wales, Wotton learnt the language of the country and published a Welsh sermon.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

COLANI AND THE REFORMATION (11 S. ii. 488).—Though born in France, Timothée Colani (1824–88) received his religious education in Germany, and subsequently settled at Geneva, where he assisted in the publication of a paper called *La Réformation au dix-neuvième Siècle*. As a college thesis he had already written a vindication of Christianity against the views contained in Strauss's 'Life of Jesus.' In 1850 he adopted the German critical method of inquiry, and with Scherer and other theologians founded the *Revue de Théologie*, which at once created a stir among French Protestants, and led to the formation of the Nouvelle École, or liberal party in that Church, of which party Colani became the acknowledged leader. He undertook a vigorous campaign against religious despotism, publishing at different times several important tracts, besides writing critical articles on eclecticism and the philosophy of Leibnitz, Kant, and Hegel.

As a preacher he suffered much from the attacks of the orthodox French Protestants. In 1864 he was appointed to the Chair of Theology at Strassburg; but after the war of 1870 he removed to Paris and devoted himself to literary pursuits, becoming Librarian of the Sorbonne. His other works include some volumes of sermons, a review of Renan's 'Vie de Jésus,' and in particular his own 'Jésus Christ et les croyances messianiques de son temps.' His religious opinions underwent material change at different stages of his career. For details see the articles in Brockhaus and Larousse.

N. W. HILL.

Timothée Colani's 'Exposition critique sur la philosophie de la religion de Kant' was printed as his thesis in 1846. His first two sermons, which appeared in 1856, were 'L'Individualisme Chrétien' and 'Le Sacerdoce Universel.' The 'Premier et Deuxième Recueil' of sermons in French, mostly delivered at Strasburg (but some of them at Nîmes), were printed in 1860 in 2 vols., a copy of which I have before me. They were translated, with the author's sanction, by A. V. Richard into German, and printed at Dresden, under the title 'Predigten in

Strassburg gehalten,' as well as his "Zwei Vorträge über das allgemeine Priestertum und die Protestantische Erziehung, aus dem Französischen nach der 2 Aufl. übersetzt von Aug. Vict. Richard," Dresden, 1858.

H. KREBS.

See L. B. Phillips's 'Dictionary of Biographical Reference.' EDWARD BENSLEY.

HENRY OF NAVARRE AND THE THREE-HANDLED CUP (11 S. ii. 408, 457).—In the Suermondt Museum in Aachen are two specimens of Raeren pottery made before the birth of the Emperor Charles V. in 1500, or at any rate during his childhood. As both of these are three-handled, and as the Raeren usage of making cups, or rather jugs (*Krüge*), with three handles, is certainly older than the existing specimens of *Steinzeug*, it would seem that the story about Charles V. and the three-handled cup quoted by MR. HOWARD PEARSON from Mr. Solon's 'Art Stoneware' is a popular attempt at explaining the origin of this peculiarity of the "Raerener *Steinzeug*." *Steinzeug*, for which there is no English word, is a kind of stoneware, but made of a much harder clay which cannot be melted. The two objects made of *Steinzeug* older than Charles V. are :—

1. A three-handled jug with bearded faces between each of the three handles. This Raeren jug is certainly not later than 1500. Its great age may be seen by its rough make and its awkward form. Besides the specimen in the Aachen Museum, there is one exactly like it in the Cologne Museum, which may be seen in Otto von Falke's excellent book on 'Das rheinische *Steinzeug*,' vol. ii. p. 4.

2. A funnel-shaped brown cup with three small handles. There is another specimen of the same pattern in the Hetjens Collection described in Falke's work, vol. ii. p. 5.

In the Suermondt Museum are three other three-handled jugs, good specimens of Raeren pottery, but of later date than the two mentioned above. These jugs made of *Steinzeug* are : 1. Three-handled jug of the first half of the sixteenth century. 2. Three-handled jug of the second half of the sixteenth century. 3. Three-handled jug dated 1596, with grey glazing. On it are the arms of Wilhelm von Nesselrode and of his wife Wilhelmine von Stadthagen. The family of Nesselrode is one of the oldest Rhenish families, and still exists. From the middle of the seventeenth century till the eighties

of the nineteenth the Raeren potters produced nothing of any value.

Raeren (pronounced Rären, older form Roren) was formerly in the Duchy of Limburg, and is now a village with about 4,000 inhabitants in Rhenish Prussia. It consists of a lower and upper village, and lies between Aachen and Eupen, with both of which towns it is connected by an electric tramway. Here a peculiar kind of Low German is spoken, called "Raerener Platt," which is quite different from "Aachener Platt" or from "Eupener Platt." Although Raeren was formerly in the Duchy of Limburg, the "Raerener" have, partly for linguistic reasons, always looked upon themselves as Germans. The Raeren potters in order to make their wares more acceptable in the Low Countries, their chief customers, sometimes used to put on their jugs Flemish inscriptions, with which language they were not unacquainted. This fact led some writers to assume without warrant that the remaining inscriptions, which were in "Raerener Platt," were also Flemish. For this reason, and also because the first specimens of "Raerener *Steinzeug*" were sold in the Low Countries, some writers have exaggerated the certainly very small Flemish influence in Raeren pottery and in Rhenish pottery as a whole, which also includes that of Cologne-Frechen, Siegburg, and Westerwald.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

GORDONS AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (11 S. ii. 389, 437).—'The Clerical Guide' for 1829, printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, mentions four William Gordons, one of whom is in all probability the person G. F. R. B. is inquiring about.

William Gordon, M.A. (No. 1), was the Prebendary of Offley's vicar in Lichfield Cathedral.

No. 2 was appointed Rector of Spaxton, Somerset, in 1820, the patron of the living at that time being the Rev. Wm. Gordon.

No. 3 was in 1789 appointed perpetual curate of Darlington by the Marquis of Cleveland.

No. 4 became Rector of Speldhurst, Kent, in 1816, the patron of the living being Robert Burgess, Esq.

John Gordon was in 1825, according to 'The Clerical Guide' for 1829, appointed to the Vicarage of Birtton, with Buckland Curacy and Stoke Mandeville Curacy, Bucks, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and in 1827 to the Rectory of St. Antholin and

10. John Baptist, Watling Street, London, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. According to *Lapscomb's History of Buck's* published in 1847, he held the *Bucks* average for two years only, his successor Thomas Smith, B.D., being appointed Vicar of Borton, &c., in 1427. It does not mention how the living became vacant. The information in *The Clerical Guide* for 1429 was evidently not brought well up to date, although in an advertisement at the beginning of the work, dated 23 March, 1429, the proprietors offer their best acknowledgments to the numerous gentlemen who have supplied them with information of the changes and alterations that had taken place since the publication of the second edition.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

American.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND TOBACCO (11 S. ii. 450).—See Archer's reprint of King James I's "Counterblaste to Tobacco" (pp. 81-94), where the whole story of the introduction of tobacco into England is told.

The earliest known authority for the Raleigh story is *The British Apollo*, in the 43rd number of the first volume of which (published 7 July, 1708) it occurs. The story had previously been told of Tarleton and an anonymous Welshman. In their case the extinguisher employed was water—in Raleigh's, ale. *The British Mercury* introduces the story by the statement that Raleigh was the first person who brought tobacco-smoking into use in England, which is not true. The probability is that, so far as he is concerned at any rate, the story is equally untrue.

C. C. B.

Small beer was the ingredient employed—Sir Walter Raleigh's servant to extinguish his master's apparently combustible tenacity. The story is said to have been a favourite with Elizabethan and later dramatists and appears in various guises. It is told in *Adams's Elegant Anecdotes and Anecdotes*, London, 1790, p. 113.

W. SCOTT.

(11 S. ii. 450, 511).—*The British Mercury* introduced this publication, and it was well received by many. It was the first periodical published in 1708 and was the first of its kind in the country. It was published by W. Scott, and was the first of its kind in the country.

(Richard Quittenton), illustrated with woodcuts by John Proctor. The periodical is now very difficult to come by, for remarkably few copies seem to have been preserved. Although I have tried to obtain it, I have been unsuccessful so far, and have had to be content with a reprint, which is different.

R. L. Stevenson's connexion with the periodical was due to the late Alexander H. Japp, and has been set down once for all by Dr. Japp in his "Robert Louis Stevenson: a Record, an Estimate, and a Memorial." The writing of the story is told by Stevenson himself in the section "My First Book," in "Essays in the Art of Writing." The story was written by Stevenson while he was resident at The Cottage, Braemar, in 1881. Japp visited him there, and carried off to London a portion of the manuscript of "The Sea Cook" (as the story was then named), and showed it to Henderson, proprietor of the *Young Folks Budget*—not the *Young Folks Paper*, as Japp calls it, unless the name had been changed.

The details of the matter are, of course, too well known to call for further remark. It may not be so well known, however, that in June, 1910, a polished granite memorial slab was placed on The Cottage, Braemar, bearing the inscription:—

"Here R. L. Stevenson spent the summer of 1881, and wrote 'Treasure Island,' his first great work."

The credit of erecting this memorial—of a character of which we have so few in this part of the country—is due to the Braemar Mutual Improvement Association. The Cottage stands at the south end of what is known as Castleton Terrace, Braemar.

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library, Aberdeen.

Young Folks Paper, to give it its full name, continued to be published weekly till some time early in 1891, when it changed its appearance and name, and was continued under the title of *Old and Young*. *Old and Young* appeared till towards the end of 1896. The last number was dated either 24 or 31 October in that year, its place being taken by *Folks at Home*, a paper which, under a different guise, contained most of the familiar features of *Old and Young*. *Folks at Home* died in the spring of 1897, and had no successor.

G. L. APPERSON.

ITINERANT TAILORS (11 S. ii. 505).—I well remember one of these who, sixty odd years ago, came to "our house," mended up my father's clothes, made two or three "pairs of gaiters," and cut out from cloth bought

in Derby a couple of suits for him, taking to do it the best part of a week. We had him seated on a big table in the kitchen-place, and as he went on a good eye was kept on "the cabbage" he made, for it was an article of faith with all that the tailor "cabbaged" all that he possibly could. There was not a village which could support a tailor.

It was different with the cobbler, one being able to do all that was needful in patching, soleing, and heeling, as well as making for a couple of villages. Women needed but little "in shoe and leather," for all rough work, indoor and outdoor, was done in pattens, which a handy cobbler made, all but the ring-irons fastened to the wooden sole.

The itinerant tailor went to most of the farmhouses. The women folk helped each other to make their own clothes, but there was a dressmaker who cut out, and made bonnets. Most women made their own caps.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

WESTMINSTER CHIMES (11 S. ii. 509).—The Westminster chimes are, subject to a more or less different arrangement of the notes, so much like many other chimes that it seems rather open to doubt whether they were in fact arranged to an ancient hymn-notation. The words attributed to them I have long understood to be

Lord, through this hour
Be thou our Guide.
For by thy power
No foot shall slide.

D. O.

'WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER' PARODY: "SACKBUT" (11 S. ii. 469, 496).—I may perhaps be permitted to record an anonymous witticism recalled to me by the mention of the sackbut.

When I was at Oxford ten years ago, the vogue of "ping-pong" was at its height, and in many a college room the game was kept up till far into the night, to the no small annoyance of those who desired either to sleep or to work. The nuisance became so pronounced that at length the Dean of a certain college affixed to the notice-board an intimation to the effect that "In future ping-pong will be considered as a piano, and is therefore prohibited after 11 P.M." (pianos were prohibited after that hour). The following day appeared beneath the official edict the following parody: "In future the buttry cat will be considered as a sackbut, and is therefore prohibited at all hours."

H. A. B.

KNOTS IN HANDKERCHIEFS: INDIAN CUSTOM (11 S. ii. 506).—This custom is supposed to have had its origin in the shoe-string (or boot-lace), *corrigia*, suspended from charters, in which the subscribing party made a knot. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CORPSE BLEEDING IN PRESENCE OF THE MURDERER (11 S. ii. 328, 390, 498).—This superstition was not confined to the "vulgar." On 21 August, 1669, in a letter from Mr. Henshaw to Sir Robert Paston, there is the following item of news:—

"Monday I carried my wife and daughter to Greenwich to see the Grampus [grampus], which, though it was but a very little whale, is yet a very great fish; the skin, like that of all Cetaceous animals, is like that of an eel's, and the flesh as white as a conger's; the humours of his body, though he was dead, were in a brisk fermentation, and out of a hole where they struck the iron that killed him, there yested out blood and oil like barm out of a barrel of new ale. It put me in mind of some slain innocent which bleeds at the approach of his murderers; but the stench was so uncouth that it was able to discompose my meditations."—Hist. MSS. Com., Sixth Report, p. 367.

The correspondent, Thomas Henshaw, was a barrister, and one of the first members of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*; he also edited Skinner's 'Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae,' 1671. The recipient was likewise a member of the Royal Society, and considered "a person of great learning."

A. RHODES.

In John Timbs's book on 'Predictions realized in Modern Times' (London, 1880) is a note on 'Murder Wounds Bleeding Afresh' (p. 58). Timbs quotes Drayton's lines on this subject:—

If the vile actors of the heinous deed
Near the dead body happily be brought,
Oft 't hath been proved the breathless corpse will bleed.

The popular belief existed in Scotland as late as 1668, and was referred to with approval by a Crown counsel, Sir George Mackenzie, in a speech made at the trial of Philip Standfield.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

ARTEPHIUS, 'DE CHARACTERIBUS PLANETARUM' (11 S. ii. 407).—Is there any trustworthy evidence that this book has ever been written or published? The same author's 'Clavis Majoris Sapientiae' appeared among the 'Opuscula quaedam Chemica' at Frankfurt, 1614. Copies of this are in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

The querist should try Messrs. Joseph Baer & Co., booksellers, Hochstrasse 6, Frankfurt a. M., who as a matter of course make Frankfurt prints a speciality. L. L. K.

Watt mentions a number of books by Artephius, but the 'De Characteribus Planetarum' does not appear among them. A single book by Artephius is included in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library. The catalogue spells the name "Artefius." I am inclined to believe that no copy of 'De Characteribus Planetarum' can be found in this country. Perhaps Germany, in and around Frankfort, would be the most likely place to look for it. SCOTUS.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IN HERALDRY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36, 115, 231, 353, 398).—In 'La France Metallique,' by Jacques de Bie, Paris, 1634, the elephant occurs once, namely, on the reverse of a medal of Henri III. dated 1575 (plate 74). The motto is "Placidis parcit." According to the 'Explication,' p. 220, the elephant, passing through the fields, where are some sheep, turns up his trunk, to show that he has no intention of hurting them, while he treads on a serpent, which appears to have glided under his belly to hurt him. The interpretation is the clemency of the king towards his dutiful subjects, and his severity towards those who rebel against his commands. The elephant has no castle or any trappings whatever.

Mrs. Bury Palliser in her 'Historic Devices, Badges, and War-Cries,' 1870, gives the elephant as the device of the Caracciolo family of Naples; of the Malatesta family; of Rodolph, Duke of Swabia (motto "Vi parva non invertitur"); the elephant adoring the moon, of Caracciolo, Marquis of Vico (motto "Numen regemque salutant"); of Camillo Caula, a captain of Modena (motto "Pietas Deo nos conciliat"); of Giustiniani Salimbene (motto "Sic ardua peto"); the elephant and broken tree, of Gio. Batt. Giustiniani, Cardinal of Venice (motto "Dum stetit"); the elephant and dragon, of Sinibaldo and Ottoboni Fieschi (motto "Non vos alabareis," Spanish, "You will not exult over us"—see p. 103); the elephant crushing flies, of Sisenando, King of the Goths (motto "Al mejor que puedo"); the elephant throwing his teeth to the hunters, of Count Clement Pietra (motto "Lasciai di me la miglior parte a dietro"); the elephant walking through a flock of sheep, of Philibert Emmanuel, Duke of

Savoy (motto "Infestus infestis"). See Index, p. 421, and the pages referred to.

As to the Malatesta family Mrs. Palliser says (p. 159):—

"The sovereign lords of Rimini and of a great part of Romagna had for their device an elephant, allusive, perhaps, to the bones of Hannibal's elephants, said to have been found at the Forlì pass, near Fossombrone and Fano, of which they were lords."

She speaks of an elephant, not an elephant's head. In no instance does she mention a castle on the elephant.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

As a symbol this subject appears to extend back well over three centuries or more. In 'Hycke-Scorner,' a black-letter morality of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, is a quaint woodcut of an elephant bearing a square turreted tower or castle. David Garrick's copy of this old morality was reprinted by Thomas Hawkins in his 'Origin of the English Drama,' 1773, 3 vols., and the illustration may be seen facing p. 72 in vol. i. The animal is depicted without harness or trappings. WM. JAGGARD.

PUNS ON PAYNE (11 S. ii. 409, 453).—The following lines written by Hugh Holland, whose mother was a Payne, may interest the querist if they are not already familiar to him:—

Yet grieve is by the surer side my brother,
The child of Payne, and Payne was eke my mother,
Who children had, the Ark had men as many;
Of which, myself except, now breathes not any!

G. F. R. B.

THE BROWN SEX (11 S. ii. 505).—The quotation from M. G. Lewis's 'Negro Life in the West Indies' (London, 1845 edition, p. 25) is as follows:—

"It seems that, many years ago, an Admiral of the Red was superseded on the Jamaica station by an Admiral of the Blue; and both of them gave balls at Kingston to the 'Brown Girls'; for the fair sex elsewhere are called the 'Brown Girls' in Jamaica."

Elsewhere in Lewis's 'Journal' "brown girl" is used in the ordinary sense of the term; cp. "This morning a little brown girl made her appearance at breakfast, with an orange bough, to flap away the flies" (*ib.*, p. 31).

Lewis's 'Journal' (12 December, 1815, p. 12) contains an interesting reference to 'Werthers Leiden,' showing that the English translations were read as late as 1815:—

"Little Jem Parsons [the cabin-boy] and his friend the black terrier came on deck, and sat themselves down on a gun-carriage, to read by the

light of the moon. I looked at the boy's book (the terrier, I suppose, read over the other's shoulder), and found that it was 'The Sorrows of Werter.' I asked him who had lent him such a book and whether it amused him? He said that it had been made a present to him, and so he had read it almost through, for he had got to Werter's dying; though to be sure he did not understand it all, nor like very much what he understood; for he thought the man a great fool for killing himself for love. I told him I thought every man a great fool who killed himself for love or for anything else; but had he no other books but 'The Sorrows of Werter.' O, dear yes, he said, he had a great many more."

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

FORES'S MUSICAL ENVELOPE (11 S. ii. 508).—There is a series of Fores's Comic Envelopes in the Guildhall Library. There are nine varieties: Courting, Musical, Dancing, Racing, Shooting, Civic, Military, Christmas, and Coaching.

W. B. GERISH.

BOHEMIAN MUSICAL FOLK-LORE (11 S. ii. 485).—Tripping over a stone indicates in Hungary the site of buried treasure or lost property.

L. L. K.

ALFIERI IN ENGLAND (11 S. ii. 421, 532).—May I add to my reply that the dates given in the 'Vita' clearly show that the November when Alfieri left the Hague for England was in 1770. He left Turin in May, 1769. In the summer he was in Vienna; at Berlin until November; at Copenhagen in the winter. At the end of March he went to Stockholm, in May to Petersburg, and thence to Berlin. He was at Spa in August and September, and from there went to the Hague.

"Finer," in l. 4 of the second paragraph of my reply, should be *finir*.

J. F. ROTTON.

Godalming.

LADY CONYNTHAM (11 S. ii. 508).—This lady is never named in the decorous pages of standard English histories. Even her husband the Marquis secures but the briefest notice, although his midnight ride to acquaint the late Queen Victoria with her accession to the throne surely deserved for him a better fate. Details of his wife's career will need to be looked for in the newspapers of the period or in the gossip memoirs of social life published within the last few years. If I may be pardoned for naming works probably familiar, I would venture to mention the first three volumes of the 'Greville Journal'; Mrs. W. P. Byrne's 'Gossip of the Century,' Ward & Downey,

1892; Mary Frampton's 'Journal,' Sampson Low, 1885; and Jekyll's 'Correspondence,' edited by Bourke, Murray, 1894.

W. S. S.

BISHOP MICHAEL H. T. LUSCOMBE (11 S. ii. 349, 456).—Since the reply at the latter reference I have seen a portrait of Bishop Luscombe. It is in the possession of the Rev. E. Killin Roberts, Rector of St. Andrew, Hertford, of which parish Luscombe was formerly curate. I feel sure that MR. CANN HUGHES will obtain further information if he will communicate with Mr. Roberts.

HENRY T. POLLARD.

Hertford.

"YORKER" (11 S. ii. 505).—With all respect, I venture to differ from PROF. SKEAT's derivation of this word. I doubt if the prolific crop of new words referring to sport follows any scientific or known rules of philology. If they do, the derivation of "yorker" from *yarker*, "jerk," would certainly be at fault. In the first place, a jerk is expressly forbidden by the rules of cricket: "A ball must be bowled. If thrown or jerked, the umpire shall call 'no ball.'" No cricketer could therefore have applied the term "yarker" to a fairly bowled ball.

A "yorker" is a ball which pitches close to the bat and passes underneath it, the batsman mistaking it for either a half-volley or a full pitch, and consequently failing to come down upon it. Till the sixties of the last century it was called a "tice," because it enticed a batsman to hit when he should not do so. In the sixties the word "yorker" was introduced, and the ball in question is now known by no other name. The permission and development of over-arm bowling may have had some influence on the cultivation of this most useful ball; in any case, there seems no reason to doubt that its frequent use by a Yorkshire eleven gave it its present name.

The word undoubtedly came into vogue as a noun: the verb "to york" was introduced a good deal later.

JOHN MURRAY.

50, Albemarle Street, W.

Is there not some mistake in PROF. SKEAT's note? I am no authority on cricket, but I know what a jerk is, and I am sure that neither jerking nor throwing the ball has ever been allowed. Londoner, Hollander, and in German Schweitzer are well known, and not derived from verbs. "Burgher," "crowder," "butcher," "hosier," "pot-walloper," "falconer," "potter," "barrister,"

"horner," "coroner," "tinker," seem examples of common words ending in -er, yet not derived from verbs. A saddler does not saddle horses, but makes saddles. Slang words—e.g., a "wonner," "a goner," "a Peeler"—seem to show that similar words are still in process of formation.

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

The labourers hereabouts refer to the straps which they generally wear outside their trousers, below the knee, as "Yorks." No one locally can give the reason for this name.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

VISCOUNT OSSINGTON (11 S. ii. 508).—If MR. T. H. MILLER will refer to the collected volumes of *Once a Week*, he will find in the number for February, 1872, a cartoon of Viscount Ossington, entitled 'Mr. Speaker' full length, in wig and robes, and wearing a cocked hat. The portrait is understood to have been an excellent likeness, and might perhaps supply the lack of a photograph.

W. SCOTT.

"TENEDISH" (11 S. ii. 286, 354, 493).—In reply to SIR JAMES MURRAY's query, MR. HODGKIN proposes (11 S. ii. 354) to regard the first syllable as Du. "*tenne*, tin," and shows by a quotation (1569) that such vessels were made of tin. I think this is probably the right route. The definition of *tenedish* (1688) as "a piece of Lead made like a Muscle shell, in which the black is kept moist to work withal," rather suggests a *standish*, e.g. "*atramentarium*, an Ink-horn or *Standish*, or thing to keep black colour in" (Gouldman, 1669). *Standish*, traditionally derived from "stand-dish," is quoted by Prof. Skeat for 1557. It seems to have been a common word in the seventeenth century (Florio, *scrittoio*; Cotgrave, *cabinet*; Holyoak, *atramentarium*, &c.), and to have been popularly associated with *stand* (cf. *ink-stand*) and *dish*. I do not think it has any necessary connexion with either. It appears to have been the metal table inkpot which replaced the older portable inkhorn. Miège (1679) has "*standish*, un grand écritoire, comme ceux qui sont faits d'étain." Now O.F. *estain* could have given M.E. **stain*, **sten*, and, if introduced a second time after the disappearance of the -s-, **tain* or **ten*. The aphetic form *tain*, used of the tinfoil applied to the back of a mirror, has passed into E. (see 'N.E.D.' s.v. *tain*). It seems possible that *standish* may be for **staindish*, **stendish*, influenced by *stand*, and that

tenedish is a later doublet. Or the *stan* and *tene* may be cognate words which have arrived by different routes (cf. *stank* and *tank*). I do not know whether there has ever been an E. **stan*, "tin," but L. *stan-num* is represented in some of the Celtic languages (see Skeat, s.v. *tin*).

The second element may be *dish*, though the E. liking for the ending -ish (e.g., *squeamish* for older *squeamous*, *rubbish* for older *robows*) and the vagaries of popular etymology make it unlikely. I should guess that both words may be due to some O.F. phrase such as "*vase (or escritoire) en estain doux*." Cotgrave has "*estain doux*, the best kind of Tynne; gotten in Cornwall." The naming of an object from the metal of which it is composed is common, e.g., a brass, a copper, a pewter, a tin.

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Romance of Bookselling: a History from the Earliest Times to the Twentieth Century. By Frank A. Mumby. (Chapman & Hall.)

TRAVELLERS in the bypaths of literature will remember the incident recorded in 'Le Paradis des Gens de Lettres,' in which the writer is led by his celestial guide to the house from which the one-eyed publisher distributed with lavish hands twenty-pound notes as payment for a sheet of sixteen printed pages to the crowd of happy authors who thronged the garden of his mansion. By these generous gifts the publisher felt himself purged and absolved from any sin against the Light, and in this excellent volume Mr. Mumby has traced the steps which have led to this desirable rapprochement between writer and publisher, and the means by which the dream of Asselineau has nearly approached fulfilment.

It may be safely said that in the commercial world there is no class that merits more highly the confidence of the public than that which is engaged in the production of books. The production of books is necessarily allied with the production of literature, and in considering the history of bookselling, it is pleasant to recall the satisfactory relations that have usually existed between publisher and author. Pope may have occasionally satirized a bookseller, but his association with Lintot is entirely to the credit of both parties. Johnson corrected Osborne with a knock-down blow, but towards poor Tom Davies or that nonpareil of publishers, Robert Dodsley. In later times the name of Murray is inseparably woven with that of Byron; and if the confidence which Scott placed in Constable and Ballantyne had unfortunate results, it was based upon the friendship that existed between them. In reading such a book as Mr. Mumby's, one's predominant feeling is that if the bookseller has not exactly created a Paradise, he has done much to shed sunshine on the often dreary life of the professional author.

In this fact perhaps lies the romance which Mr. Mumby finds in the history of "the Trade." If we refer to the great dictionary which ought to lie at the elbow of every literary man, we find that "romantic" connotes something in the way of chivalry and adventure. Chivalry may pertain more to the man than the bookseller, but the spirit of adventure cannot be wanting in those who daily launch their barks upon unknown seas. A really good history of these venturesome heroes has long been a desideratum, and Mr. Mumby within his limits has in a very meritorious manner attempted to fill the void. He would, however, have done better to call his book a 'History of Publishing in England,' for beyond a general sketch of what he terms the "Beginnings of the Book World," the contents of the volume are almost wholly confined to an account of the London book-trade. The retail bookseller, to whom literature owes so much, is only seen dimly in the background; and of the many eminent London and provincial representatives of that branch of the trade, only Mr. Quaritch and Messrs. Sotherton appear to be mentioned by name, and that perhaps more by virtue of their having published various works than in recognition of their high distinction as purveyors of ancient and modern learning.

To deal with all branches of the trade would be impossible in a book of reasonable size, but we feel some regret in finding no description of a very interesting offshoot from the parent trunk. One or two short sketches of the chapbook trade have been written, but the subject has never been thoroughly explored, though during the eighteenth century the only providers of literature in the remoter hamlets of the country were the "Walking" or "Travelling Stationers," who carried their wares from the printing presses in Aldermar Churchyard or Bow Churchyard, whence on one fine afternoon Boswell, who had been fired with the ambition of writing a story in the style of Jack the Giantkiller, carried off the splendid collection of chapbooks which is now housed in the Library of Harvard University. It is to these humble benefactors, and to their successors, such as Drewry of Derby and Dicey of Northampton, that we owe the preservation of the old Elizabethan legends, such as Tom Thumb and Tom Hickathrift, Jack Horner and Long Meg of Westminster, and they would seem to merit a slight niche in the memorial which is perhaps too much devoted to the aristocrats of the Trade.

This, after all, is a minor matter, and it gives us pleasure to testify to the general value of the book, the wide range of information that it conveys, and the agreeable manner in which it is written. The few slips we have noticed are unimportant. In referring to Swinburne's 'Atalanta in Calydon' it might have been stated that though the title-pages of the first two editions are identical, the earlier is in quarto and the later in foolscap octavo, so that there is no possibility of confusion between the two. Moxon did not publish 'The Statue and the Bust'—and, it may be added, 'Cleon'—till 1855, though, from Mr. Mumby's language on p. 304, it might be inferred that Browning's connexion with that publisher ceased on Messrs. Chapman & Hall issuing 'Christmas-Eve and Easter-Day' in 1850 (there was then no question of a "collected edition" of Browning's works).

A 'Bibliography of Publishing and Book-selling' by Mr. W. H. Peet, reprinted, with additions, from these columns, forms an Appendix to the book. This is excellent as far as it goes, but it goes only a very short distance. Foreign works on the subject are not included. 'Book-Prices Current' finds a place, but not 'Book-Auction Records,' which often contains biographical and other contributions on bookselling and booksellers. Bigmore and Wyman's 'Bibliography of Printing,' though incidentally mentioned on p. 460, should have been inserted in the body of the work, as it contains hundreds of references to the book-producing trade, and also a capital biography of the late Bernard Quaritch, with an engraved portrait representing him as he was known to his friends and customers in the seventies and eighties. Smith's 'Obituary' (see p. 464) was not reprinted in Willis's *Current Notes* for February, 1853: there is only a short notice of the book, with a few extracts relating to booksellers and stationers. The Bibliography needs some revision, and we trust that Mr. Peet will devote himself to its republication in a fuller and more eclectic form.

IN *The National Review* for January 'Episodes of the Month' and 'Two Elections and a Moral' by Politicus deal frankly with the position of the Unionist party, the election which was recently concluded, and the results attained. It is not surprising to find that Mr. Balfour's introduction of the Referendum at the last moment before the conflict began is described as a "painful blunder," and it is further stated that "under Mr. Balfour there is little or no hope of the Unionist party regaining its influence in the State," as he is out of touch with the "man in the street." In 'Sea Law made in Germany' Mr. H. W. Wilson considers Mr. T. G. Bowles's recently published 'Sea Law and Sea Power,' and the official answers to its indictments. A main point in the discussion concerns British food-supplies in time of war, a subject of the gravest importance. Dr. Elizabeth Chesser says many things about 'The Health of the Nation' which are doubtless true, but the practical application of such regulations as she suggests is the difficulty. Having given in the last number of the *Review* a speech by Mr. Bonar Law, the editor now publishes one by Mr. Lloyd George delivered at the Paragon Music-Hall, Mile End, on 21 Nov. An account of the Portuguese Revolution follows, being regarded as 'Lloyd-Georgeism in Practice.' Most of the heroes of that outbreak are denounced as poltroons, and bribery and place-hunting are rampant. While it is not difficult to see the failures and ludicrous aspects of the Revolution, a view of the previous régime and its disastrous incompetence might be useful to give us a fair idea of the possibilities of the country and temper of the people. Lady Helen Graham's 'Impressions of Ober-Ammergau in 1910' form a pleasant but not very significant study in a sentimental vein.

Mr. J. Arthur Hill's article on 'Christian Science' should be read for its facts concerning Mrs. Eddy, but we do not like its tone. In 'American Affairs' Mr. A. Maurice Low tells us that a third term of Presidency for Mr. Roosevelt is now considered impossible; and Aga Khan writes in a complimentary style concerning 'Lord Minto's Viceroyalty.'

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS'S Catalogue 306 contains under America 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' edited by Godman and Salvin, section Archaeology by Maudsley, consisting of 1 vol. text, royal 4to, sewed, and 16 vols. of plates, oblong folio, boards, 1889-1902, 24l. Under 'Arabian Nights' is Burton's edition, Benares, 1885-8, 16 vols., 28l. Under Art and Architecture are a few books from the library of an architect. Under Blake are a series of facsimiles, folio, half-morocco, 1876, 5l. 5s. (one of a hundred copies for private circulation); also Gilchrist's Life, plates on India paper, 2 vols., 1880, 3l. 5s. Under Books is Sotheby's 'Principia Typographica,' 3 vols., imperial 4to, 1858, 8l. 10s. Under Brontë is the Rev. Patrick Brontë's 'Cottage Poems,' 1811, 7s. 6d. There are works under Charles I., Civil War, and Commonwealth. Under John Curtis is the author's own copy of his 'British Entomology,' with the complete series of the 770 original water-colour drawings, 105l. Publications of the Kelmescott Press include Swinburne's 'Atalanta' and Morris's 'Golden Legend.' Among works on London will be found Roque's Plan, 1746, 5l. 5s.; Wheatley's 'London, Past and Present,' extended to 6 vols., half-morocco, 1891, 16l.; and Wilkinson's 'Londina Illustrata,' large paper, an early and clean copy, 2 vols., folio, half-morocco, 1819, 7l. 10s. Books on Napoleon include the first edition of Combe, 1815, 12l.; and Ireland's Life, with series of folding and other coloured plates by Cruikshank, 4 vols., full red levant, 1828, 35l. Other items are Newman's Works, 33 vols., half-morocco, 1875-88, 6l. 15s.; and a good tall copy of the first edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle, old French morocco, the first pages slightly wormed, containing the supplement De Samarcia, but only two blank leaves, 1493, 25l.; under Spenser is the first folio edition, 1611-13, title mounted, 5l. 15s.

MR. CHARLES J. SAWYER'S Catalogue of New Books at Half-Prices contains 'Don Quixote,' Shelton's translation, with the 260 plates specially drawn for this edition by Daniel Vierge, 4 handsome vols., 1907, 5l. 5s. (edition limited to 155 copies, and published at 15l. net). There are many works suitable for presentation, including illustrated books such as 'The Three Musqueteers,' with 250 pictures by Leloir, 2 vols., imperial 8vo, 1l. 10s.; and 'The Bible in Art,' 2 vols., 15s. 6d. Other works are 'Religious Systems of the World,' 4s. 6d.; Graetz's 'History of the Jews,' 5 vols., 1l. 15s.; and Gibbs's 'Men and Women of the French Revolution,' 28 full-page portraits, 4to, 17s. 6d. There are also works of travel, biographies, and volumes in all classes of literature.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 710 contains a complete set of Ackermann's *Repository*, 40 vols., royal 8vo, half-russia, 1809-1828, very scarce, 65l. Under Ainsworth is the large-type Library Edition, 16 vols., half-morocco, 8l. 15s. There are works under Aldine Press, Alp-Lore, and America. There is a complete set of 'The Annual Register,' tree calf extra. Under Matthew Arnold is the Edition de Luxe, 15 vols., half-levant by Rivière, 1903-4, 21l. Under Bacon are Spedding's edition, 14 vols., new calf, 12l. 12s.; and Pickering's edition,

edited by Basil Montagu, 17 vols., new morocco, 1825, 22l. 10s. There is a fine specimen of binding from the library of Henry VIII. Under Browning are first editions. Carlyle items include the Centenary Edition. Under Chaucer is the Clarendon Press edition; and under China is Brinkley's 'Japan and China,' Library Edition, limited to 500 copies, 12 vols., half orange levant, 1903-4, 18l. 18s. There is a fine collection of coaching books, 20 vols., red levant by Rivière, 1882-1905, 58l. 10s. A long list under Dickens includes numerous first editions. Among many handsome sets are the works of George Eliot, Edward FitzGerald, J. R. Green, Ben Jonson, Jesse, &c. The Catalogue also contains three rare copies of Chapman's 'Homer'; a number of works under India; and a fine original set of *Punch*, with all the wrappers and advertisements, 1841-1908, 135 vols., new half-morocco, 125l. Under Shakespeare are copies of the Second and Third Folios.

MR. ALBERT SUTTON'S Manchester Catalogue 184 contains first and early editions of Harrison Ainsworth; also the Windsor Edition, 20 vols., 1901, 4l. 4s. Under Blake is the Life by Gilchrist, 2 vols., 1880, 2l. 10s. There is the first edition of 'The Zincoli,' and the second of 'The Bible in Spain.' The first edition of Brome's 'Horace,' morocco, 1666, is 4l. Under Coleridge is Cottle's 'Recollections,' 2 vols., 1837, 12s.; under Thomas Hardy, first editions of 'Tess' and 'The Trumpet-Major'; under Lever, a collection of first editions, 10 vols., uniform half-calf, 1839-65, 7l. 7s.; under Marryat, first editions of 'Poor Jack' and 'The Pirate'; and under *Punch* a set of the original issue. There are some first editions of Thackeray, and the Library Edition, 22 vols., half-morocco, 1869, 7l. 15s. *The Satirist, or Monthly Meteor*, 1808-12 (wanting vol. vi., &c.), is 2l. 2s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

P. F. STEPHENSON ("Pickwick: Through the button-hole").—See 10 S. i. 228, 272, 298.

W. S. S. ("Peacock's Works").—Forwarded to querist.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS IN
ESSEX CHURCHES.

(See 11 S. ii. 361, 462.)

I now propose to deal with

THE LIBERTY OF HAVERING.

Havering-atte-Bower (St. John Evangelist).—None.

Hornchurch (St. Andrew).—The E. window of the N. aisle is filled with fragmentary old glass. In the centre is a Crucifixion, much mutilated. The upper part of the cross, and the arms, shoulders, and chest of the figure, are intact, but the head and neck and legs have gone. Where the head and neck were has been leaded a head of St. Mary Magdalen, taken, no doubt, from the lower part of the cross; while fragments of different kinds have been put in to fill the place of the legs. The effect is grotesque. Portions of the figure are distinguishable among fragments of tabernacle work leaded together, in hopeless confusion, in different parts of the window, and it seems possible

that a careful study of the fragments might enable one to reconstruct partially the cross and figure.

On either side of the Crucifixion is a coat of arms in a circular border, both sadly mutilated; while in the tracery is a half-length figure of St. Edward, King and Confessor, in grissille, with the left hand raised, probably (but the hand is much faded) holding up the ring which he gave to St. John when the Evangelist, in beggar's guise, asked of him alms as he was assisting at the dedication of St. John's Church at Havering.

XL. St. Edward, K. and C.

XLI., XLII., XLIII.—Fragments in tracery.

XLIV. Side fillings of tracery lights.

XLV. Arms in dexter main light: Arg., a fesse dancettée between 8 billets sa.

XLVI. Crucifixion in central main light.

XLVII. Arms in sinister main light: Parted per pale. Dexter, probably as in XLV., but, as the shield now stands, its dexter half consists of fragments of a fesse dancettée and two billets sa., some old pieces of tabernacle work, and a fragment, apparently, from another lost shield, chequée or and sa. Sinister, also much mutilated, but it clearly was originally Sa., a chevron or between 3 garbs arg.

Romford (St. Edward, C.).—None.

A correspondent has kindly called my attention to an error at 11 S. ii. 361. Happily, Little Ilford Church is not without some remains of old glass; for the eastern of two small circular eighteenth-century windows in the Lethieullier Chapel is filled with fragments of considerable interest (No. I* in my collection of drawings).

When I visited the church, the Lethieullier Chapel, which is used as a vestry, was locked, and I was unfortunately content with a sight of its windows from the outside. The leadwork being modern, I, incautiously, concluded that the glass, too, was of a similar character.

In the centre of the window to which I have referred is a shield showing the arms of England (ancient), viz., Quarterly, 1st and 4th, France (ancient); 2nd and 3rd, England. Above the shield are remains of a small 16th-century painting, in brown enamel heightened with yellow stain, on a single sheet of glass, of the taking down of Our Lord from the cross. The drawing of this little picture is remarkably delicate, and it bears, in style and treatment, a striking

ing resemblance to the medallion in Great Ilford Hospital Church referred to on p. 362 as I^b. Below the shield is what has been an oval piece of glass, but which, having been broken, is now in several pieces leaded together, whereon are the scarcely discernible remains of a coat of arms, the blazon of which seems to read, Azure, on a chevron arg. 3 white roses, seeded and barbed ppr. between 3 garbs (perhaps fleurs-de-lis) or. Crest, a seated, or three-quarter, human figure or. Motto, "...the truths." A noticeable fact about this painting is that the brown outline and all the colours, except the yellow stain, have perished to such a degree that the design can only with difficulty be made out, and I am inclined to think that it is an example of 16th- or 17th-century varnish painting on glass, so far as the pigments other than the yellow stain, which is bright and clear, are concerned.

On the dexter side of the central shield is the red rose of Lancaster, barbed ppr., with the white rose of York, seeded ppr., in pretence. Small fragments of a blue-and-yellow chaplet remain round the roses, while above the chaplet is a royal crown of four half-arches, with crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis on the circlet and a ball and cross on the top. On the sinister side of the shield is a red rose, seeded and barbed ppr., with blue-and-yellow chaplet, almost complete, encircling it, and above, a royal crown similar to, but larger, bolder in design, and with higher arches than, that over the other roses.

All these compositions are set in fragments of 15th-century rectangular quarries and 16th- and 17th-century heraldic mantling and scrollwork. Among these are pieces of a third royal crown, which perhaps formerly ensigned the arms of England. There are also fragments of quarries with the "crown in the thorn bush" badge of Henry VII. and his initials H.R. It may be surmised that the three principal features of this "jumble" window—the royal arms and the roses—were formerly set in quarries showing this badge.

On another quarry is a heron, which may point to the existence, once on a time, in Little Ilford Church, of a window set up by, or having some reference to, a member of the Heron family, which possessed the Manor of Aldersbrook in this parish in the days of Henry VIII. Aldersbrook had belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Stratford Langthorne, and was granted by Henry to Sir John Heron, Master of his jewel house. The probability of a Heron window in the

church is also strengthened by the fact that a brass to Thomas, son and heir to this Sir John Heron, is on the north wall. The inscription below the figure, which is that of a youth in civilian dress, states that Thomas died in 1517, aged 14.

I am much indebted to L. M. R. for his suggestions at 11 S. ii. 464. On the whole, of the two solutions which he suggests, I incline to that of Joab slaying Amasa. The foreground of the painting is open country—trees, undergrowth, and broken ground—very well answering to the description in 2 Sam. xx. of the place where Amasa's murder took place, but not so suggestive of the scene of Joab's slaying of Abner, "the middle of the gate" of Hebron. The treacherous slayer, too, in the picture is dressed after the manner mentioned in verse 8, and prominence is given to his sword scabbard, as in the Biblical account. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the murderer holds his sword (the blade of which is buried in his victim's right side) in his own *right* hand, and he is taking the older man's chin with his *left* hand. These slight differences, however, may be merely the effect of the artist's liberties with his subject.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

Mayercroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

THE "BOW-WOW" STYLE.

MR. CURRY's interesting article (11 S. ii. 522) has reminded me of the use of the familiar cry of the dog by serious writers. Max Müller spoke of the extravagances of the school who favoured onomatopœic explanations as "bow-wow words." This was meant, of course, sarcastically, and the word generally connotes contempt and impudence rather than dignity or impressiveness. But this is hardly so in three examples, two of which are, I take it, derived from the earliest. Boswell in his 'Life of Johnson' (vol. ii. p. 326, ed. Birkbeck Hill) refers to his hero's mode of speaking as "indeed very impressive," and adds the note:—

"My noble friend Lord Pembroke said once to me at Wilton, with a happy pleasantry and some truth, that 'Dr. Johnson's sayings would not appear as extraordinary, were it not for his *bow-wow* way.'"

This clearly represents, to quote Boswell again in the same passage, Johnson's "deliberate and strong utterance." When he started barking, no one else had a chance to break in; it was a case of the "sort of men" mentioned by Gratiano at the

beginning of 'The Merchant of Venice,' who, when they do speak, seem to say,

I am Sir Oracle.

And when I ope my lips let no dog bark.

The 'N.E.D.' gives a quotation of 1854 which repeats this characterization of Johnson, but not the passage itself.

Now the mention of a big dog who silenced his companions or took a dignified lead in barking would give this meaning more clearly, and I find Scott in his pleasant way thus, perhaps, recalling the remark on Johnson. He says ('Journal,' vol. i. p. 61, ed. 1890) concerning the merits of some verses he wrote in 1825 to the tune of 'Bonnie Dundee':—

"I wonder if they are good. Ah! poor Will Erskine! thou couldst and wouldst have told me. I must consult J. B., who is as honest as was W. E. But then, though he has good taste too, there is a little of Big Bow-wow about it."

Again (i. 155), Scott praises Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice,' and adds:—

"That young lady had a talent for describing the involvements and feelings and characters of ordinary life, which is to me the most wonderful I ever met with. The Big Bow-wow strain I can do myself like any now going; but the exquisite touch, which renders ordinary commonplace things and characters interesting, from the truth of the description and the sentiment, is denied to me."

The first of these references seems to indicate pretentious or loud assurance; the second the Grand Style. One would expect to find "bow-wow" in the writings of a master of the vernacular like Shakespeare, and it occurs in 'The Tempest.'

WINKIE.

PRINCE OF MONACO'S MEMOIR.

(See 10 S. vii. 125, 244; viii. 83; 11 S. i. 362.)

THE following is a translation of another inedited prison paper of the Prince of Monaco in my possession, and is well written, without any erasures:—

Memoir sent 26 Thermidor [August] to the Committee of General Safety, and addressed to the Representatives of the People, composing the Committee of General Safety.

Citizens.—A decree given the 18th of this month has charged you to set at liberty the citizens detained as suspects for reasons which are not designated by the law of 17 September, Old Style.

The declaration above delivered by the Revolutionary Committee of Vigilance, of the section of the Red Cap, gives the reason for my detention to be the emigration of one of my children. I thought I had proved by the different Memoirs that I have addressed to the National Conven-

tion and to its Committees, especially by the observations expressed on 14 Pluviôse [March], of which I here give an example, that my son cannot be considered as an émigré. Besides, my absent son is 31 years old, out of my power by the laws, and has not dwelt with me since his marriage in 1781; he did not tell me of his departure, and I have not received news of him, nor have I written to him.

But if my son ever could be called an émigré, the law of 17 October, 1793, Old Style, cannot be applied to me, as it implies that only those former nobles shall be deemed *suspects who are the fathers of émigrés who have not constantly manifested their attachment to the Revolution*; for, first in the quality of Prince of Monaco, and then in that of a private person, I have always shown my devotion and my zeal for the happiness of the French people and the prosperity of France.

In reality, not satisfied with not having spared trouble or expense to provide for the victualling and necessary subsistence of the troops of France in garrison in the Place de Monaco, and those of the armies of Italy, sent in detachments into the said Principality and its environs, I have besides borrowed a large sum at Genoa, which I still owe, and which I have employed for the same use. I have several times advanced my own money for the payment of the French garrison, with the view of preventing any contingencies that might retard it. The deeds deposited in the Registers of the Treasury of the former Principality of Monaco are now at the disposal of the administrators of the Department of the Maritime Alps, and among the letters of the Minister of War who has been informed of them.

Protected by the same sentiments, I have always addressed the strongest representations and solicitations to the different Ministers of War to procure for the French troops in garrison at Monaco things necessary for them, and to make them preserve exactly the military discipline and laws decreed by the National Assembly, which is shown by my letters, that ought to be found in the War Office.

The proofs of my constant attachment to the French Republic, as a private person, are no less real, and although they are contained in the different Memorials that I have presented, I will recall them:—

The voluntary gift that I have made of several horses.

That of 24 guns, or of their equivalent.

That of 4 pieces of bronze cannon which belonged to me, to the Commune of Thorigny, Department of La Manche.

That of the first Tree of Liberty which has been placed in the same Commune.

The assistance of bread and money that I have not ceased to give to the poor of the Communes where I have possessions. The money that I have given to the Section of the Red Cap.

Finally, the prompt and exact payment of all the ordinary and extraordinary contributions which have been levied on me up to this day.

To all these proofs of my attachment I could also add my unbroken residence in France from the commencement of the year 1790.

I believe, Citizens, that this short statement argues sufficiently in my favour, and proves plainly that I cannot be classed, by the law of 17 September, 1793, Old Style, under suspected men. I could also support myself in this respect by the Report made by the Diplomatic Committee to the National Convention, 14 February, 1793, at the time of the reunion of the Principality of Monaco to the French Republic, and claim the justice which this Committee did not fail to render on that occasion to the sentiments that I have always manifested.

But, Citizens, I have without doubt sufficiently proved that I am entitled to profit by the kind intentions of the decree of the 18th of this month, and I implore your justice to grant me speedily the benefit of it, fully convinced that the representatives of a free and generous people will put a stop to the detention which I have suffered for nearly a year, and that they will at the same time order the removal of the seals put in my house.

As to the correspondence mentioned above, I can only congratulate myself that from what has been sent to the Committee of General Safety it will be the better able to judge of my true sentiments. As to being one of the enemies of the State, I cannot conceive what has led the Committee of Revolutionary Surveillance, of the Section of the Red Cap, to use these terms; in truth, I am certain of never having written against the Revolution or the prosperity of the French Republic, and I defy any one to produce the slightest proof to the contrary.

Health and Fraternity.

On the title-page of this Memoir was copied the writing here added:—

Reasons for the detention of Citizen Monaco Grimaldi.

Section of the Red Cap.

Committee of Revolutionary Surveillance.

The 24 Thermidor, year 2 of the Republic one and indivisible. Arrested as ex-noble, and having a son an émigré. On taking off the seals placed on his house to extract the papers, they have sent all his correspondence with the enemies of the State, at home and beyond the Republic, to the Committee of General Safety.

Made the day and year above said.

Signed D'Aire President and Tosi Secretary.

The MS. is on 4 pp. 4to, similar paper and watermark to the Examination (11 S. i. 362). The parts in italics are underlined in the original. The year seems to be 1794.

D. J.

EDWARD CHAPLIN.—I have only just seen in 'N. & Q.' for 17 December, 1904 (10 S. ii. 488), an inquiry as to Edward Chaplin, admitted to Westminster School in 1786. He was my grandfather, born 7 July, 1771, and died 14 November, 1858. If G. F. R. B. wishes further information, I shall be happy to give it on his writing to me.

HOLROYD CHAPLIN.

2, Holland Villas Road, W.

ANNA SEWARD: DATE OF HER BAPTISM.—Mr. A. L. Reade in his 'Johnsonian Gleanings' (p. 34) writes: "It is strange that the date of Anna Seward's birth never seems to have been correctly stated." He gives the date as 1 December, 1744.

Being her representative, tracing through the first wife of John Hunter, I have taken the trouble (I wish I had done so before publishing a booklet on Anna Seward) to obtain a certificate, signed on 5 May, 1910, by the present Rector of Eyam, which states that "Anne Seward, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, Rector of Eyam, and Mrs. Elizabeth Seward his wife," was baptized 28 December, 1742.

The Seward family Bible is in the possession of Sir Robert White-Thomson of Exbourne, North Devon, who is the representative of Anna Seward through Hunter's second wife, and the statement in it that she was born on the 1st of December, 1744, and baptized on the 28th of the same month, and that her sponsors were her Uncle Norton, her Aunt Martin, and Mrs. Jackson of Burton, must, of course, now be treated as erroneous, so far as it relates to the date of the baptism.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

SYBIL, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND: HER PARENTAGE.—Alexander I., King of Scotland, about the time of his accession (1107), married "Sybilla," illegitimate daughter of Henry I., King of England ('D.N.B.'). Sybil's mother is not referred to, but under Henry I. she is said to have been a sister of Waleran, Count of Meulan, the authorities cited being Orderic and Skene's 'Celtic Scotland.' No doubt the sister referred to was Isabel (afterwards wife of Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke), who was a mistress of Henry I. (Planché, 'Conqueror and his Companions,' i. 216).

It seems rash to suggest that Orderic, a contemporary chronicler, was completely at fault; but from a consideration of the dates involved it seems to me impossible that any sister of Count Waleran can have been mother to Sybil. Waleran was the eldest son of Robert de Beaumont, Count of Meulan (France), Lord of Pontaudemer and Beaumont (Normandy), and 1st Earl of Leicester, by his wife Isabel, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, younger son of Henry I., King of France (*ibid.* i. 212). When the marriage of Robert and Isabel was projected, it was forbidden on the ground of consanguinity, by Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, at the beginning of 1096

(Chester Waters, 'Gundrada de Warrenne,' pp. 16-17). However, the Pope granted a dispensation, on condition that Isabel's father should take the cross, and the marriage took place in 1096-7. If we assume that their daughter Isabel was the eldest child of this marriage, and was born at the earliest possible moment, she would have been about ten years of age when her alleged daughter married the King of Scots.

Even if Alexander's marriage did not take place so early as stated by the 'D.N.B.'—a point on which Scottish readers may be able to give some information—it seems impossible to account for the discrepancy—a whole generation. I suggest that Sybil's mother must have been another of Henry I.'s numerous mistresses.

Cobbe calls Alexander's wife "Hedwig," but affiliates her to Henry I. as an illegitimate child by "Elizabeth, daughter of Ro. de Bellomont, Count of Meulan" ('Norman Kings of England,' Table III.). "De Bellomont" is simply a mistranslation of "de Bello Monte," the Latinized form of de Beaumont.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

GEOFFREY POLE, the Winchester scholar of whom mention has been made at 9 S. viii. 73, 449, under the heading 'Anthony Fortescue,' and at 9 S. ix. 468 under 'Sir Geoffrey Pole, died 1558,' was not attainted 26 February, 1562/3 (Appendix II. to the Fourth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, pp. 263-4), though Sir Thomas Smith mentions him as privy to the plot ('Cal. S.P. for 1562,' p. 480), as he was only 14 years old at the time. In 1576 he was a magistrate of Sussex suspected of Popery (Strype, 'Annals,' II. ii. 22), and on 29 October, 1577, he was ordered to appear before the Privy Council (Dasent, 'Acts,' x. 69). He had gone abroad before 23 June, 1585, and had let Lordington to his nephew Anthony Fortescue the younger at 50*l.* a year ('Cal. S.P. Dom., 1581-90,' p. 247, and cf. pp. 351, 354). In the 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ' he is called Galfrid. The fugitive German Pole (*ibid.*, p. 705; 'Cal. S.P. Dom., 1591-4,' at p. 15; 1598-1601, at p. 310), who had a brother Gervase at the English College, Rome, in 1599, belonged to the Derbyshire family, and was not a relative of Geoffrey. In 1600 the Duke of Parma was endeavouring to obtain the cardinal's hat for Arthur Pole, a son of the nephew of Cardinal Pole (*i.e.* of Geoffrey), a young man of 25 years of age, brought up from his childhood in the house of the late

Cardinal Alexander Farnese ('Cal. S.P. Span., 1587-1603,' at pp. 670, 671). On 19 June, 1622, one of Geoffrey's daughters, Mary, was professed at St. Monica's Augustinian Convent at Louvain, aged 39, and the 'Chronicle,' vol. i. (Sands & Co., 1904), at pp. 242-3, gives this account of her father:—

"He was a brave gentleman and courageous, a most constant Catholic, a harbourer of priests, and one who, being strong of hand, would beat the pursuivants and catchpools so handsomely that they stood in great fear of him. Inasmuch that once a pursuivant being sent down to serve a writ upon him for his conscience, he chanced to meet with the pursuivant upon the way; so that riding together the fellow began to speak something of Mr. Geoffrey Pole, saying thus: 'He is a shrewd man of his hands, for he did beat a brother of mine, but I have here something, I warrant, that will cool his courage'; and told him how he had brought the writ for him. He heard him, and said nothing who he was, but entertained him with talk and rode on together so long till he had him in a fit place, and then said to him: 'Here is Geoffrey Pole; what hast thou to say to him?' The fellow pulled out his writ and said as the manner is, 'The Queen greets you' (for it was in her reign). He, hearing this, made no more ado, but drew his sword and said: 'Look here, fellow, I give thee thy choice; either eat up this writ presently, or else eat my sword: for one of both thou shalt do ere we part hence.' The poor man began to quake for fear and durst not resist him, but like a coward was wholly daunted, and did indeed eat up the writ for mere fear rather than he would be killed. So became the writ of no effect, but only to punish the pursuivant for his pains. Such like good feats did this worthy gentleman perform, showing always his zeal unto the Catholic religion. At length he came over to this side the seas, where he died like a constant Catholic, in voluntary banishment at Antwerp."

The chronicler also states that Geoffrey was the only one of all the sons of Sir Geoffrey who had issue. She also tells us, at p. 257, that one of Geoffrey's sisters was mother-in-law to a certain Richard Lamb, Esq., who was in the household of Lord Montague.

Is it known whom Geoffrey married? Or what became of his issue?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"CARPET-BAGGER."—In a recent *Times* article on American social conditions it was mentioned that this expression was applied by Southerners after the Civil War to Northern officials sent among them during the Reconstruction period. The term was unpopular as denoting one whose worldly possessions could be carried in a carpet-bag. In this country "carpet-bagger" seems to mean an unknown meteoric candidate who puts up at a local hotel with his carpet-bag during the contest. Not long ago I heard this term applied to a municipal

candidate who crossed to a different quarter of London from that in which he resided and was known. As the carpet-bag is rarely, if ever, seen in these days, though the political epithet "carpet-bagger" is likely to continue in currency, its etymology will become obscure. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

["Carpet-bagger," described as U.S. political slang, is in the section of the 'N.E.D.' published in 1888. The last sentence of the article notices the introduction of the term into English politics.]

"MUSICE MENTIS MEDICINA MÆSTÆ."—In No. 33, p. 28, of 'A Student's Pastime' ('N. & Q.' 3 S. xii. 412) Prof. Skeat writes:

"On the fly-leaf of a Collection of Musical Tunes, by John Dowlande, M.B., in MS. Camb. Univ. Dd. ii. 11, is the following specimen of alliteration:—'*Musica mentis medicina mæstæ*.'"

The source of the quotation does not seem to have been recognized.

A still more striking example of alliteration is afforded when these words are combined with the remainder of the stanza:—

*Musice mentis medicina mæstæ,
Musice multum minuit malorum,
Musice magnis, mediis, minutis
Maxima mittit.*

This is the conclusion of a poem by Walter Haddon (1516-72), headed 'De Musica' on p. 69 (wrongly numbered 66) of his 'Poemata,' at the end of his 'Lucubrationes,' London, 1567. The poem consists of five Sapphic stanzas, the first three lines of each beginning with some case of "musice."

Burton, 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 2.2.6.3, 6th ed., p. 299, has "*Musica est mentis medicina mæstæ*, a roaring-meg against Melancholy." The last words must have been suggested by the title of a work of 1598 quoted, under 'Roaring Meg, in the 'N.E.D.': 'Tyros Roring Megge Planted against the walles of Melancholy,' which is in the list (Selden MS. 80, *supra*) of Burton's books that were given to the Bodleian.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BENJAMIN BATHURST.—The 'D.N.B.' has found this English diplomat worthy of notice on account of his mysterious disappearance in Germany now more than 101 years ago. With regard to his death *The Observer* of 18 December last published a short notice under the title of 'A Century-Old Mystery,' according to which a skeleton was found recently in a field close to the little Prussian town of Perleberg, near Berlin, buried face downwards, and with a large hole

in the forehead. The only object found with the remains was "a large key, believed to be of old English workmanship." The bones were being examined as to their age.

L. L. K.

THE SECOND EARL SPENCER: HIS DEATH.

—The recent death of John, fifth Earl Spencer, has occasioned some newspaper references to the Althorp Library and its founder, George John, the second Earl. It is rather difficult to say how much assistance his eulogizer T. Frognall Dibdin rendered in bringing that marvellous collection together—probably very little; but at least in his 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana' he compiled a most useful work, and satisfied the pride of his patron, who rewarded him by obtaining his appointment to the living of St. Mary, Bryanston Square. The news of Lord Spencer's last illness and death came to Dibdin suddenly in a letter now before me:—

Althorp, Nov. 10, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR,

As Lord Spencer's illness has only been of four days' duration, it is probable that you may not yet have heard of it. Most truly grieved am I to tell you, as you will be to hear, that there is no doubt of its terminating fatally; and it is more than probable that the postscript to this will confirm the suspicion. Lord Althorp and all the family are here. You and I and very many more will lose in him their best friend.

My dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. APPELYARD.

P.S.—25 min. past 2.

I have just seen him breathe his last.
The Rev'd Dr. Dibdin.

The letter is not addressed, but probably Dibdin was then living at 58, Cambridge Street, Connaught Square.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

WEDGEWOOD WARE AND WATER-CARRIAGE.

—In the course of a recent search through *The Nottingham Journal* for 1780 I incidentally came across and scanned a note of some interest to ceramic students, although I did not, unfortunately, note the precise date. The item in question related to the conviction of a Nottingham man for stealing a large quantity of earthenware from a cask on a barge on the Trent, at Wilford Shoals, the said earthenware being the property of Josiah Wedgewood of Etruria, Staffordshire. Wilford is immediately above Nottingham, on this river, and the note illustrates the former importance of carriage by water in England.

A. STAPLETON.
Nottingham.

ALNWICK: WALKING THROUGH A BOG.—John Wesley makes the following note in his 'Journal' for 25 April, 1753:—

"We came to Alnwick on the day whereon those who have gone through their apprenticeship are made free of the corporation. Sixteen or seventeen, we were informed, were to receive their freedom this day, and in order thereto (such is the unparalleled wisdom of the present corporation, as well as of their forefathers), to walk through a great bog (purposely preserved for the occasion; otherwise it might have been drained long ago), which takes up some of them to the neck, and many of them to the breast."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

BISMARCK, MISS RUSSEL, AND MISS LORAIN.—Prince Otto von Bismarck (born 1815), the first Chancellor of the German Empire, was in Aix-la-Chapelle in 1836, where, as well as in 1837 in Wiesbaden, he was on friendly terms with two young English ladies whose names, according to a letter from Bismarck to his wife in 1851, were "Miss Russel and Miss Isabella Loraine." It is reported that Bismarck had then the serious intention of becoming engaged to one of these ladies.

In another letter from Bismarck dated 1836 the above-named Miss Russel is referred to as "the niece of the Duke and Duchess of C." This "C." means, doubtless, Cleveland.

Any information about the life, birth, family, &c., of Miss Russel and Miss Isabella Loraine would be appreciated by

DR. A. VON WILKE.

Wilmersdorf, near Berlin, Kaiserallee 192.

MATTHEW PRIOR'S BIRTHPLACE.—Has anything been discovered in regard to Matthew Prior's parents, ancestry, and place of birth since Johnson wrote the 'Lives of the English Poets'? In it he speaks of Prior as of unknown parents; saying that according to some he was born at Wimborne, Dorset, but that others said he was the son of a joiner in London. In a note Johnson adds:—

"The difficulty of settling Prior's birthplace is great. In the register of his College he is called, at his admission by the President, Matthew Prior of Winburn in Middlesex; by himself next

day, Mathew Prior of Dorsetshire, in which county, not in Middlesex, Winborn, or Wimborne as it stands in the 'Villare,' is found. When he stood candidate for his fellowship five years afterwards, he was registered again by himself as of Middlesex. The last record ought to be preferred, because it was made upon oath," &c.

There are references to this subject in 'N. & Q.' previous to 1893; also in Hutchins's 'Dorset,' third edition, and in *Longman's Magazine* for October, 1884; but I infer that at that date nothing was definitely known either as to his parents or place of birth.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN.

3227, Campo S. Samuele, Venice.

[The 'D.N.B.' in 1896 gave the date of Prior's birth as 21 July, 1664, and state that the place is uncertain, but that "the bulk of tradition" is in favour of Dorset.]

THACKERAY'S LAST WORDS.—Thackeray was found dead in his bed at 2, Palace Green, Kensington, on Christmas morning, 1863. According to his biography by his daughter, the last words he ever wrote, which were found by his bedside, were these: "And his heart throbbed with an infinite peace." In which of his works do these words occur?

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

8, Tottenham Place, Clifton.

[Not correctly quoted, but from the latest sheets of 'Denis Duval'.]

BOWLES'S 'HUNDRED OF PENWITH.'—I should be very grateful indeed to any owner of Bowles's 'Short Account of the Hundred of Penwith' (1805) who would be kind enough to lend me this scarce volume. I am writing a history of the parishes of Phillack and Gwithian, and desire to refer to the above work.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

88, Horton Grange Road, Bradford.

SONGS OF THE PEASANTRY.—Have any readers heard old servants, gardeners, labourers, and others singing songs remembered from youthful days? I began to collect such songs twenty years ago, and have been the means of saving many a gem from being forgotten. I am about to publish another book of songs of the peasantry, and shall feel obliged if any reader will contribute to it, naming the singer and place where obtained. Acknowledgment will be made. Songs lately published are not desired. Dialect or ordinary English words may be sent, and the name of the tune or a rough copy of the melody should be given. Songs of love-struck swains, dialogues between lovers, humorous incidents in life, carols, ballads,

heroic deeds, and love of animals, flowers, and country scenes are the topics that I have in mind. Any help in my quest will be gratefully received.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Editor of Dialect Songs, Morris Dances, &c.
74, Park Hall Road, East Finchley, N.

'A VOICE FROM THE BUSH.'—I am very anxious to obtain a copy of a poem called 'A Voice from the Bush.' I was told it was by Lindsay Gordon, but have been unable to find it. Could you tell me where it is to be found, or who is the author?

MARGARET LAWRENCE.
The Lawn, Windsor Road, Chorley, Lancs.

AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES.—I conclude from 10 S. xi. 469; xii. 107; 11 S. ii. 67, my list of words and phrases in American papers:—

Read out.—This means to turn a man out of a political party, the allusion being to a kind of excommunication. Was there ever among the Independents or others an actual "reading" of a person out of the society?

Squab boat.—What was this? In 1800 I read of a "squab boat skipper."

Stansberry reproof.—Who was Stansberry? One man (1839) is determined to give another this kind of reproof, apparently a pistol-shot.

Stifel.—A horse is said (1798) to be "narrow across the stifel." This looks mightily like a Holland word, but I do not find it in the Dutch dictionary.

Stocking feet, *i.e.*, feet without shoes. Is this expression Scottish?

Toe the mark.—Are there any English examples before 1819?

Tunket.—What is this? The phrase "as cold as a tunket" occurs in 1847.

Tussey boys.—What were they? In 1838 Mr. Bynum of North Carolina used the phrase in Congress.

Unterrified, the.—Who first applied this term to the Democratic party?

Vicksburger.—This was (1836) a large hat. Was there a factory of such hats at Vicksburg?

Whitehead.—To do a thing like a whitehead was (about 1830) to do it thoroughly. What is the allusion?

Whitewash.—Are there English examples of this verb in a figurative sense before 1762? In that year *The Boston Evening Post* alludes to a man "lately whitewashed (taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Act)." And in 1800 it means to cleanse a character superficially.

York waggon.—Was this a waggon made at York in Pennsylvania?

RICHARD H. THORNTON,
30, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

'THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.'—I wish to learn the name of the author of the verses entitled 'The Flying Dutchman,' beginning

Before the screaming hurricane, the Dutchman
pitched and rolled;

She staggered along to the storm's wild song
And buried her decks the seas among,
Till the dawn brake bitterly cold.

Where may they be found? C. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Who was the author of a piece of poetry in which the last line of every verse runs somewhat as follows?

O, never question curiously.

The last verse is somewhat as follows:—

I charge you, ye impassioned few,
If the white swanwing comes to you,
What is to you the whence or how?
Be happy in the blissful now;
Accept the light that glads thy brow,
And never question curiously.

N. U. C.

Midway the road of our life's term they met,
And one another knew without surprise,
Nor cared that beauty stood in mutual eyes,
Nor at their tardy meeting nursed regret

C. L. H.

A touch of the sun for pardon,
The song of a bird for mirth;
We are nearer God's heart in the garden
Than anywhere else on the earth.

W. W. R.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, HANTS: PRIORESS MARTYN'S MONUMENT.—The will of Elizabeth Martyn, "sometime prioress of Wyntney," dated 24 July, 1584, and proved in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum (Register iv. fo. 147), directs that her body should be buried in the chancel of Hartley Wintney, and contains the following clause:—

"I would that a stone should be layde over my grave wth a picture of a plate of a woman in a long garment wth wyde sleeves hir handes ioyned together holdinge uppon her brest and figured over her hedd In te domine speraui non confundor in æternum In justicia tua libera me et salua me I woulde that an herse shoulde be standinge over my grave by the space of an whole yere couerued ouer wth black cotten wth a cross of white fustyon."

A sum of 10*l.* is left for conveying the body from Okingham.

Can any one say if these directions were carried out?

F. J. POPE.
17, Holland Road, W.

ANDREW LANG ON THE ODYSSEY.—Some fifteen years ago, about Christmastime, there was an article by Mr. Andrew Lang in some well-known illustrated paper, consisting of a review of the *Odyssey*, at its first publication, by the Theates of Chios. What is the reference to this article? W. WALLAS.

PHIPPS OR PHIP FAMILY.—I have made a large collection of notes on persons of the name of Phipps and Phip of nearly every county in England, of Ireland, the West Indies, and of New England. It includes abstracts of many P. wills dating from 1521 to 1810, which I propose to get printed. I shall be glad to get more notes from old registers or documents, and to correspond with any one interested. I want especially to know more of the P. family of Nottingham (and perhaps of Derbyshire) before 1600. Robert P. of St. Nicholas, Nottingham (described as gentleman in his son's marriage licence), married, 1574, Isabel Brounley, and had sons George, William, Anthony. An administration was granted in 1615 to George P. of Robert P. "nuper de Baker, Notts," a place now unknown. George P. was of Edwalton, near Nottingham, and married, 1606, Ann, dau. of William Elliott of Stoke, and widow of John Power of Edwalton. I cannot find his will. In 1616 an administration P.C.C. was granted to Ann, widow of George P. of Uffington, Lincoln.

Of George's children Francis, Caleb, Ann, Judith, the eldest Francis went to Reading about 1630, and owned "The Bear Inn" there; he was imprisoned in Windsor Castle by the Parliamentarians. He married probably three times, and by his second wife Anne, dau. of — Sharpe of Cirencester (who left a will which I cannot find), had among others a son Capt. James P. of St. Kitts, West Indies, who continued my line there, and was killed in 1689 by the French during the siege. Another son was Sir Constantine P., an ancestor of the Mulgraves (see *Crisp*, vol. Notes).

I know a good deal about the families of Ecclesfield (York), of Oxford and Herts, of Warwick, and of Wilts.

What is the authority for the statement that a Col. William P. of Lincoln raised a regiment of horse for King Charles I.? He was not the ancestor of Sir Constantine P., as Burke used to say. George P. of Ecclesfield, writing about 1740 to one of Sir Constantine's family, says that these two families had been confused, but then himself confuses them. He says also that a Col.

P. was with Sir Francis Wortley when he drove Hotham into Hull.

The name is spelt in fifty different ways, but in only one case have I found any sign of Phipps coming from Phillips.

I think I have a clue to the family of Sir William P., Governor of New England.

Communications should be addressed to R.A. Mess, Ferozepore, India.

H. R. PHIPPS, Major R.F.A.

LONDON GUNSMITHS AND THEIR WORK.—Is there any book of reference or monograph dealing with this subject? I have collected the names of upwards of fifty makers who produced firearms during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, but with rare exceptions I can learn nothing about the individuals or firms. In many cases makers seem to have collaborated, one firm's name appearing on the barrel, while another's is engraved on the locks, but more often the names are the same on both.

Amongst the names which I have found engraved on examples of the period referred to are:—

1. On Early eighteenth-century work.—Hosey, John. Rowland, R. Tournay, John.

2. Middle eighteenth-century.—Cahtman, Columbell. Diemar. Hadley, H. Hudson, Thos. Mackenzie, D. Segallas. Shruder, James. Turvey, W.

3. Late eighteenth-century. Baker. Barbar. Barker. Bayr, Thos. Bidet. Davis, T. Griffin (Bond Street). Griffin & Tow. Harman, John. Huhnstock, A. Kolbe. Knubley. Nock. Nock, H. Parkes. Tanner. Tatham. Tatham & Egg.

4. Early nineteenth-century.—Baker. Baker, E. Baker, Ezekiel. Baker, E., & Sons. Bate. Bates. Brown, E. (Strand). Brunn, S. (55, Charing Cross). Buresch, F. A. Clark (Holborn). Dupe & Co. Egg, D. Egg, Joseph (1, Piccadilly). Gills. Manton. Manton, Joseph. Mortimer, R. W. Mortimer, W. H. Mosely. Standenmayne or Staüdenmayer (this name appears in both forms).

Certain Silversmiths seem to have specialized in making mounts, trigger-guards, &c., for gunsmiths. Three of these whose work recurs frequently were Mark Bock (Shoe Lane), Jeremiah or Jeconiah Ashley (Green Street), and John King. Some information regarding these is found in Jackson's 'English Goldsmiths and their Work.'

The same names reappear in different combinations, but the above are the most common. Baker, whose name occurs most frequently, was the maker of the first rifled weapon adopted by the British Army, as when the 95th Regiment was constituted as a rifle corps it was armed with a "rifled

musket," invented and manufactured by this Baker.

The names of the two Manton brothers, John and Joseph, appear more rarely, and generally on sporting firearms, although pistols are occasionally found with the name. The biography of these two is in the 'D.N.B.', from which it appears that "Joe Manton," in spite of his great repute, became insolvent in 1826. John Manton's shop was in Dover Street.

Joseph Egg had a shop at 1, Piccadilly, and his address is sometimes found engraved on his productions. D. Egg (whose Christian name was Durward, although I have never seen it on any of his numerous weapons) was specially noted for making pistols, but he seems also to have made a type of fowling-piece which has been recently introduced again, in which the barrels are placed vertically above each other.

Information regarding any of the names mentioned in the foregoing list will be received with interest. Please reply direct.

E. RODGER.

Western Club, Glasgow.

Replies.

SPEAKER'S CHAIR OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(11 S. ii. 128, 177, 218, 331.)

My attention has been called by Mr. E. Wilson Dobbs of this city to the articles at the first three references relative to the Speaker's Chair of the House of Commons during Sir Charles Manners-Sutton's Speakership. His son, the second Viscount Canterbury, presented to the Parliament of Victoria, of which colony he was Governor, a chair bearing the following inscription:—

"The Speaker's chair: first House of Commons elected under Reform Act of 1832—Assembled January 29, 1833; dissolved December 30, 1834—The Right Honble. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, G.C.B., 'Speaker'—Presented by his son, Viscount Canterbury, G.C.M.G., and K.C.B., to the Legislative Assembly of Victoria."

The State of Victoria having lent its Parliament House to the Parliament of the Commonwealth while the latter is in Melbourne, the chair is now in my charge. The chair was apparently sent from London after Lord Canterbury had retired, as appears from a letter from him to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12 June, 1873, and appearing in the Vic-

torian 'Hansard' of 30 July, 1873, p. 892. This appears to be the same chair mentioned by MR. JOHN ROBINSON, and yet the fact of its presentation would seem to show that it never left the possession of the Manners-Sutton family.

ARTHUR WADSWORTH,
Librarian, Parliament of the
Commonwealth.

Melbourne.

GAMNECOURT IN PICARDY: BARBARA DE BIERLE (11 S. ii. 429, 512).—The statement made at the latter reference by SCOTUS as to the marriage of John Erskine of Dun, the Superintendent, to a third wife, Margaret Keith, is hardly correct. There is no doubt that John Erskine married first Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David, fifth Earl of Crawford. She was contracted to him on 20 December, 1522, he being then under fourteen (Fifth Report Hist. MSS. Comm., 639); and she was his wife when she died on 29 July, 1538 ('Spalding Club Misc.', iv. Pref. lxvii). He married secondly Barbara de Bierle, as is proved by a charter of 20 September, 1543, granted by Sir Thomas Erskine of Kirkbuddo "*nepoti meo Johanni Erskine de Dwne et Barbara de Beirle ejus conjugii*." She died at Montrose, 15 November, 1572. John Erskine died 22 March, 1589/90 (*ibid.*). The 'D.N.B.' wrongly quotes the 'Spalding Club Miscellany' as authority for the date 17 June, 1591.

By his first wife Erskine left two sons, John and Robert, and a daughter Margaret, married to Patrick Maule of Panmure with issue, *inter alios*, two daughters, who both married great-grandsons of the Superintendent. John, the latter's eldest son, died *vita patris* without issue; the second son Robert married Catherine Graham, and died in 1590, leaving with other children an eldest son John, who married Agnes Ogilvy, and died the year after his father in 1591: he left, besides two sons, David and Arthur, who married the Maule ladies above mentioned, an eldest son John. It was he, and not his great-grandfather, who married Margaret Keith. The genealogy no doubt is somewhat confusing, owing to the fact that three lairds died in three successive years. But the succession is proved in many ways; it is only necessary to mention here a charter of 21 October, 1588, by which Robert Erskine, *fiar* of Dun, with consent of John Erskine of Dun his father (the Superintendent) and John Erskine of Logie son of the former, granted certain lands to

Margaret Keith, daughter of Robert, Lord Altrie, and John Erskine, son and apparent heir of John Erskine of Logie, her future spouse.

Their marriage contract is dated at Dun 25 August, 1588. After the death of her husband, Margaret Keith married secondly Sir John Lindsay of Ballinscho, third son of David, tenth Earl of Crawford. Their marriage contract was dated 26 May, 1599. She died in January, 1602. J. B. P.

I am not primarily concerned as to the marriage of Barbara de Bierle to John Erskine in 1543, for I supposed it to be a well-known fact. I do not know whether any attempt has been made to demonstrate it in detail, but the following excerpts from the 'Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotiæ' seem to be fairly conclusive:—

"8th October, 1543. Confirmation of Charter of Sir Thomas Erskine of the lands of Kirkbuddo to his nephew John Erskine of Dun and Barbara de Bierle his wife."

"12thth January, 1571/2. Confirmation of Charter of John Erskine of Dun, who with the consent of Barbara de Bierle his wife, part owner of the lands, granted to John Erskine, son of the said John and Barbara, the lands of Kirkbuddo."

"18th August, 1585. Confirmation of Charter to John Erskine junior, filio Johannis Erskine de Dun inter eum et quondam Barbaram de Beirle ejus uxorem genito."

Barbara died 15 November, 1572.

As regards the former marriage of John Erskine, the following excerpt from the 'R.M.S. Scotiæ' is under date 20 October, 1535:—

"Precept of Saisine in favour of John Erskine of Dun and Lady Elizabeth Lindsay his wife by David, Earl of Crawford."

Who was her brother? She died 29 July, 1538.

In the records known as Registrum de Panmure appears:—

"Patrick Maule married 1562 withe Margaret Erskine, daughter to Sir Jhone Erskine of Dune, Superintendant of Angus, and Barbara de Bierle, ane Frenchwoman borne in Picardie, daughter of the Lord of Gamnecourt quha came in Scotland withe Marie de Lorraine, Queene Regent. His wife died 1599. He wes, as his father and forbears, mikil gewine to haukine and hountaine, and newir did want for that effect haukes and dogges. He died 1605."

I am moreover informed that the charter chest of the descendants in the male line of the second marriage referred to above contains at least a dozen writs specifying Barbara as the spouse of John Erskine, and carrying in some cases her signature and seal.

W. C. J.

"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG" (11 S. ii. 522).—It is pleasant indeed to read the scholarly and humane contribution of Mr. CURRY on the subject of "Love me, love my dog"; his heart must be as that of the Indian who

Thinks, admitted to an equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company,

and will maintain with scrupulous sincerity that man's greatest companion is unquestionably the dog. Often have I pondered why Sterne should have used such beautiful English over a donkey rather than a dog. But I wish to add to Mr. CURRY's notes the fact that the proverbs in Camden's 'Remaines' are not the earliest in our literature, because I have in mind John Heywood's 'Proverbes,' first printed in 1546, and in that collection appears

Is that ye haue bene so veraie a hog
To my freendis. What man, loue me, loue my dog.
Earlier again than Camden is the use made of the proverb by George Chapman (1612) in his comedy 'The Widdowes Teares.' Sir Thomas More reminds us "Whosoever loveth me, loveth my hound." By the way, what a peculiar play on the proverb is the French rendering "Who loves Jack loves his dog" ("Qui aime Jean aime son chien")!

S. W. MAY.

Liverpool.

MR. CURRY is perfectly correct regarding the unrelieved aversion and disgust of the early Hebrews for dogs, despite their humanitarian consideration for the animal kingdom in general. To the Hebrews, as to the Greeks, man alone was worthy of the highest admiration; so that such a dictum as "Love me, love my dog," was hardly compatible with their philosophy. Still, the dog must have won some measure of good treatment, even from that primitive people, when one of its leading men was named Caleb=dog. A passage in Theocritus, where the ferocity of dogs is held in quite as much abhorrence as it is in the Scriptures, is noteworthy. The poet enjoins Polyphemus "to keep a sharp eye on his dog lest he leap up and rend Galatea's fair flesh":—

Φράζεο μὴ τὰς παιδὸς ἐπὶ κνάμαισιν ὀρούσῃ
ἐξ ἁλὸς ἐρχομένης, κατὰ δὲ χροῶν καλὸν ἀμύξῃ.

This may be paralleled by a story told in Tractate Sabbath 63. The good citizens and others used to breed a species of mastiff, called by the Rabbins "a *caleb rong*" or "bad dog," to warn off vagrants and intruders. They were the terror of the neighbourhood; and on one occasion, say the doctors of the

Talmud, a woman on her way to the public bakeries, being barked at by one of these brutes, was seized with premature labour. Hence arose the saying "Whoso harbours a ferocious dog mars the happiness of the home-stead"; a proverb which Rashi interprets to mean "dogs drive away wandering minstrels and poor scholars, whose presence in the home is a source of joy." And here let me put on record an obvious textual corruption or misreading. The Gemarists derive that aphorism from Job vi. 14, and then proceed to add "the Greeks call a dog *lomas*," meaning, of course, *λύκος*=wolf. Are wolves tamable? Can they be used as watchdogs? The point is worth finding out.

To what extent in later times Jews made dogs companions in the home it is difficult to state positively, unless this passage in the *Mischna* implies it: "It is forbidden to take out dogs on the Sabbath for exercise." Still, the animal must have advanced in social favour when we read in *Horiath* 13 that "a dog knows its owner always; a cat never." The dog never rose to the dignity reached by the ox or the horse: "Among beasts, the ox; over birds, chanticleer, is king" (*Baba Kama* 86). Love of animals generally is shown in two citations: "Sit not down to meals until your beast be fed" (*Berachoth* 39). "Animals should be fed at certain intervals, according to their habits" (*Sanhedrin* 21).

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

When Sir Walter Scott writes of the dog or the horse, he invariably illustrates his own warm predilection and his unique experience. It may not be amiss to supplement Mr. CURRY's apposite reference by recalling the notable tribute paid to the sagacity of the dog in connexion with the episode of King Richard's banner which is vividly delineated in 'The Talisman.' In chap. xxiv. the king's eulogy, prompted by Roswal's detection of Conrade, rests on the novelist's creed:—

"Recollect that the Almighty, who gave the dog to be companion of our pleasures and our toils, hath invested him with a nature noble and incapable of deceit. He forgets neither friend nor foe—remembers, and with accuracy, both benefit and injury. He hath a share of man's intelligence, but no share of man's falsehood. You may bribe a soldier to slay a man with his sword, or a witness to take life by false accusation; but you cannot make a hound tear his benefactor—he is the friend of man, save when man justly incurs his enmity."

See also the touching 'Hellvellyn,' giving the story of the youth who perished on the mountain-side, with only his devoted terrier to witness his passing:—

Nor yet quite deserted, though lonely extended,
For, faithful in death, his mute favourite attended,
The much-loved remains of her master defended,
And chased the hill-fox and the raven away.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Why does Mr. CURRY say that the authority of Homer, in allowing a dog to live for 20 years, is against that of Aristotle? Aristotle's opinion is clearly in favour of Homer. After stating the length of life of the Laconian dog, he says:—

"Other dogs live, most for about 14 or 15 years, some even 20; wherefore some think that Homer was correct when in his poetry he made the dog of Ulysses die in its twentieth year."—*De Animalibus Hist.*, vi. 21. 4.

WERNERINA.

DR. JOHNSON IN THE HUNTING FIELD (11 S. ii. 525).—The extract from *The Periodical* comes originally from 'Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, by Mrs. Piozzi' (first published in 1785), to be found in 'Johnsoniana; or, Supplement to Boswell,' 1836, Anecdote 99, p. 66. The writer interpolates some comments, and alters the original text, *i.e.*, if the original is given in 'Johnsoniana,' where the first part of the anecdote is:—

"He certainly rode on Mr. [not "Mrs."] Thrale's old hunter with a good firmness, and though he would follow the hounds fifty miles an [not "on"] and sometimes, would never own himself either tired or amused."

The last few lines should not be omitted:—

"He was however proud to be amongst the sportsmen; and I think no praise ever went so close to his heart, as when Mr. Hamilton called out one day upon Brighthelmstone Downs, 'Why, Johnson rides as well, for aught I see, as the most illiterate fellow in England.'"

A foot-note says:—

"Mr. Boswell says, that Johnson *once* hunted; this seems more probable than Mrs. Piozzi's and Hawkins's statements, from which it would be inferred that he hunted *habitually*."

Anecdote 606, on a page (397) headed "Kearsley.—Boothby," is as follows:—

"Being asked his opinion of hunting, he said, 'It was the labour of the savages of North America, but the amusement of the gentlemen of England.'"

In Anecdote 657 (apparently one of Croker's), pp. 427-8, Johnson says that pleasure is derived from hunting "because man feels his vacuity less in action than when at rest."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WET HAY (11 S. ii. 469, 535).—It will probably surprise many, and especially all such as have a kindly regard for the dog as the friend of man, to hear that "wet hay, rather than dry hay, is the ordinary furnishing of a dog-kennel." Their astonishment will be intensified when they learn further that the treatment of a noble animal implied in this statement is deliberate and habitual. "Exposure to moist atmosphere," we are told, "will soon render hay damp enough. It is not very often renewed, being considered good enough for a dog." One wonders what will be thought of statements of this kind by owners and keepers, from the shepherd with his collie and the collier with his lurcher to the lady who pampers her lapdog and the managers of such kennels as those of the Beaufort and Quorn hunts. Those unfamiliar with the dog and his ways may overlook the fact that he is delicate as well as faithful and energetic, and that rheumatism is one of the troubles that would inevitably disable him if he were constantly doomed to rest on damp hay.

THOMAS BAYNE.

SIR LYONELL GUEST (11 S. ii. 509).—He was the only son of Alexander Guest of Tewkesbury by Margery, dau. of John Meredeth of Upper Weld, Bucks, and came to Ireland as a captain in the Army about 1595. He m. 1st Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Simon Love of Northamptonshire, by whom he had an only dau. Elizabeth, who m. Edward Rondell of London. He m. 2ndly Elinor, widow of David O'Duda of Castle Connor, co. Sligo, dau. of Patrick Lynch of The Knock, co. Meath. He died about 1620. His widow m. 3rdly Capt. William May; 4thly (as 2nd wife), Capt. Lisagh O'Connor of Leixlip; and 5thly (as 2nd wife) Gerald Fitz Gerald of Glassealy, co. Kildare.

G. D. B.

EUSEBY CLEAVER, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN (11 S. ii. 489).—Archbishop Cleaver married Catherine, daughter of the Right Hon. Owen Wynne, M.P., of Hazlewood, co. Sligo, by the Hon. Anne Maxwell, daughter of John, 1st Lord Farnham, and sister of Robert, Earl of Farnham. The prerogative marriage licence between Euseby Cleaver of Dublin, D.D., and Catherine Wynne of St. Michan's, Dublin, is dated 28 April, 1788. Brady ('Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,' iii. 81) says they were married in May. The marriage almost certainly took place at St. Michan's.

HENRY B. SWANZY.

[L. A. W. also thanked for reply.]

WILLIAM FITZGERALD (11 S. ii. 489) was eldest son of John F., Dean of Cork. He entered T.C.D. 22 June, 1660, aged 17 (Brady's 'Cork').

HENRY B. SWANZY.

ROGERSON COTTER (11 S. ii. 489).—Rogerson Cotter, son of Sir J. Cotter, and Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, was called to the Irish Bar in Trinity Term, 1773.

If G. F. R. B. cares to communicate with me, I can supply him with further particulars concerning John and Joseph Nixon than are given in 'Alumni West.'

HENRY B. SWANZY.

The Rectory, Omeath, co. Louth.

JOHN COSTON IN ST. BOTOLPH'S, ALDERSGATE (11 S. ii. 485).—It may not be out of place to give a copy of the inscription which stood on the "S. side of the entrance to the Chancel" in St. Botolph's Church in 1708:—

Pars Terrestris

Joannis Coston, Registrarii sedis Archiepiscopalis Cantuar. Principalis Amœq; Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lond. procuratorum generalium unius. Sexaginta Annos cum multa pietate & probitate sub polo prætergressus 3 Julii 1614. Animam effavit. Relictis Simone & Anna, filio & filia unicus in Sacros Cineres redact. sub pedibus diem Novemb. expectat.—'A New View of London,' vol. i. (1708) p. 160.

The inscription was on a marble monument with "Skelletons Heads," and the arms were carved in "Basso relievo."

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

NOTTINGHAM MONASTERY NOT IN DUGDALE (11 S. ii. 468).—The passage referred to is evidently the following:—

"Titulus Ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Notynglam. Anima ejus et anime omnium fidelium defunctorum requiescant in pace. Amen. Orate pro nostris Hugone (pr.), Lamberto (pr.), Walterio (mo.), Radulfo (mo.), Willielmo (mo.), Roberto (mo.), Walterio (mo.), et pro ceteris."

The reviewer uses the term "a foundation."

S.

My inquiry on this subject has been courteously replied to direct by a gentleman connected with the Public Record Office. It incidentally appears that (as I had previously surmised) the reviewer I quoted had not unnaturally arrived at an erroneous conclusion. The text of the French roll of circa 1120 refers to the "Church of the Holy Trinity of Nottingham." We have, however, parallel evidences testifying that this was but an early appellation of the great priory, of like dedication, at Lenton, on the confines of the

ancient borough, which it spiritually dominated. The inmates are further styled, in the earliest existing Pipe Roll, circa 1130, "monks of Nottingham"—a passage that puzzled our old-time local historians.

A. STAPLETON.

DEFOE METHODIST CHAPEL, TOOTING (11 S. ii. 505).—Daniel Defoe died on 24 April, 1731, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in which he was born. He was buried in the old Nonconformist burying-ground in Bunhill Fields: The inscription on his monument reads as follows:—

Daniel De Foe
Born 1661
Died 1731

Author of Robinson Crusoe.

This monument is the result of an appeal in *The Christian World* newspaper to the boys and girls of England for funds to place a suitable memorial upon the grave of

Daniel De Foe.

It represents the united contributions of seventeen hundred persons.

September 1870.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Birklands, Birkdale, Lancashire.

Defoe was buried in Bunhill Fields, where exists a memorial over his grave (see 8 S. iii. 37). This obelisk replaced the original gravestone, which, according to an engraving in *The Illustrated London News* of 23 October, 1869, was thus inscribed:—

Daniel Defoe
author of
Robinson Crusoe
who died April 24, 1731
in his 70th year.

An engraving of the present memorial appeared in *The Illustrated Times* of 1 October, 1870.

JOHN T. PAGE.

According to *The Balham and Tooting News* of 24 December, 1910:—

"The secularization of the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Tooting, formerly in the hands of the Independents or Congregationalists, has revived a number of absurd legends about Daniel Defoe's association with Tooting.... The cold truth is that Defoe was interred in Bunhill Fields Burial-ground, Finsbury."

L. L. K.

[DIEGO and MR. ALAN STEWART also thanked for replies.]

REV. F. W. FABER (11 S. ii. 489).—Faber was buried, I think, at the Oratorians' villa at Sydenham. I believe I have seen his tablet there, but am not sure.

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

NAPOLÉON AND THE LITTLE RED MAN (11 S. ii. 447, 511).—For the full story of which that given at the latter reference is apparently an abbreviation see *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1815, part i. pp. 122-3, or "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," edited by G. L. Gomme, 'English Traditional Lore,' &c., 1885, p. 202 *et seq.* The article is signed "Gulielmus."

The man who overheard what took place between Buonaparte and the Red Man was, according to Gulielmus, Count Molé (not Mole). He is described as "then counsellor of State, and since made Grand Judge of the Empire."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In Heine's 'Deutschland, ein Wintermärchen,' written in January, 1844, is an interesting reference to the story of the Red Man. The passage occurs at the beginning of "Kaput VI." :—

Den Paganini begleitete stets
Ein Spiritus Familiaris,
Manchmal als Hund, manchmal in gestalt
Des seligen Georg Harrys.
Napoleon sah einen roten Mann
Vor jedem wicht'gen Ereignis.
Sokrates hatte seinen Dämon,
Das war kein Hirnerzeugnis.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

COUNT OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (11 S. ii. 509).—The Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist in 1806, when Francis II. of Austria resigned his right to the crown of Augustus. See Bryce's 'Holy Roman Empire,' Oxford, 1864, p. 153. Those who still claim to be Counts of the Holy Roman Empire can only do so on the ground of direct descent from families holding the title previous to 1806, and also as possessing in hereditary succession lands and heritages formerly embraced within the limits of the Holy Roman Empire.

W. S. S.

A Count of the Holy Roman Empire, who was formerly only subject to the imperial Government is now called "Reichsgraf," and is addressed as "Erlaucht." The chiefs of these families, called "die Häupter der ehemals reichsständischen gräflichen Familien," have a high rank at the Prussian Court as well as at the other German Courts. At the Prussian Court they have a lower rank than the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle, the Cardinals, and the chiefs of the princely families ("die Häupter der fürstlichen Familien"), but come before the vice-presidents of the Ministries of State. Of the above-mentioned families that of the

Duke of Arenberg takes the highest rank. All the civil persons named above have a higher rank than a general, but a lower one than a field-marshal.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

EMINENT LIBRARIANS: J. G. COGSWELL (11 S. ii. 489, 538; iii. 13).—Joseph Green Cogswell, the original librarian of the Astor Library, New York City, brought to this country the first copy of Shakespeare's First Folio, which he purchased for the Library in 1849 at the now enviable price of 76*l*.

It may not be amiss to say here that in 1895 the Astor and Lenox Libraries, both of which had received additional large endowments from the families of their respective founders, were consolidated with the Tilden Trust—which possessed a fund of over two million dollars—to form the present New York Public Library. The great building, for its main occupancy is not yet completed, and the Astor and Lenox branches are still in their original homes. The number of volumes possessed by the consolidated libraries is considerably over a million and a quarter, not counting more than a quarter million of pamphlets.

M. C. L.

New York.

A "memorial" volume of Cogswell's life and labours was written by Anna E. Ticknor, and privately printed at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1874.

JOHN T. LOOMIS.

Washington, D.C.

PAUPER'S BADGE (11 S. ii. 487).—It may perhaps be worth remembering that Edie Ochiltree, the old beggarman in Scott's 'Antiquary,' is introduced to the reader as wearing a long blue gown with a pewter badge on the right arm. This appears to have been the usual outward adornment of blue-gown beggars in Scotland towards the close of the eighteenth century. Originally known as "King's Bedesmen," they degenerated in course of time into a class of recognized mendicants. On the king's birthday each bedesman received a gown or cloak of blue cloth. He also wore a large pewter badge, fastened to the breast of the gown, containing the bearer's name, together with the inscription "Pass and Repass." At Dundee in 1892 was exhibited, among a number of archaeological and historical articles, a "Dundee beggar's badge," the property of a local gentleman. Every king's birthday a new bedesman was added to the number, but this practice was discontinued in 1833, at which period there were

sixty on the roll. In 1860 the number had diminished to one. It will be observed that the Scottish differed from the English badge required under the Act of William III.

SCOTUS.

CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSSEN AND KOSSUTH (11 S. ii. 510).—There is a short account of Henningsen in Appleton's 'Cyclopædia of American Biography.' He is there stated to have been born in England of Swedish parents in 1815, and to have died in Washington in 1877. According to the same authority he joined the Carlist army in 1834 and rose to the rank of colonel, served in the Russian army in Circassia, was with Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution, and went to the United States to represent Hungarian interests, was a brigadier-general under the filibustering president Walker of Nicaragua, and, finally, a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He is said to have been an able artilleryman, and to have devoted much attention to improvements in small arms. The titles of several of his published works are given.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Henningsen seems to have been a soldier of fortune. His first published work was a book of poetry, 'The Last of the Sophias,' issued by Longman in 1830. In 1831 he published through the same firm 'Scenes from the Belgian Revolution.' The title implies some participation in Belgian affairs. Then comes the work by which he is, on the whole, best known, 'The Most Striking Events of a Twelvemonth's Campaign with Zumalacarregui in Navarre and the Basque Provinces,' by C. F. Henningsen, "Captain of Lancers in the service of Don Carlos," 2 vols., Murray, 1836. The book is the best account we have of the heroic chieftain, whose fall sounded the death-knell of Carlist hopes in Spain. Subsequently Henningsen seems to have betaken himself to Hungary, where he served under Kossuth.

W. SCOTT.

"KEEP WITHIN COMPASS," TAVERN SIGN (11 S. ii. 505).—In the village of West Haddon, Northamptonshire, there is an inn known as "The Compass." Up till about 1860 the following words were displayed beneath the sign:—

Keep within Compass,
And then you'll be sure
To avoid many troubles
That others endure.

JOHN T. PAGE.

"OLD COCK O' WAX" (11 S. ii. 528).—This expression had no political meaning. In the 'Slang Dictionary' by Sampson (Pendragon of *The Referee*) the expression is "cock-a-wax," and is defined as "an amplification of the simple term 'Cock,' sometimes 'Lad of Wax,' originally applied to a cobbler, but now general." Every one must have heard the expression "old cocky-wax," often so pronounced and written.

HARRY B. POLAND.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL and SCOTUS also thanked for replies.]

LEAKE AND MARTIN-LEAKE FAMILIES (11 S. ii. 528).—Stephen Martin-Leake, Garter King-of-Arms, had a family of six sons and three daughters. Burke's 'Landed Gentry' omits the names of the children, except that of the eldest son. Sarah Martin-Leake was probably the Garter King's daughter. The dates in the query seem to preclude the possibility of any other relationship.

W. S. S.

See 8 S. vi. 281; ix. 323, 463.

JOHN T. PAGE.

'TIT FOR TAT,' AMERICAN NOVEL (11 S. ii. 489).—About the middle of the last century Hurst & Blackett published a novel in three volumes entitled 'Tit for Tat.' The author was Mrs. M. E. Smith, about whom nothing seems to be known, except that another novel, published about 1850, stands against her name. I am by no means certain that Mrs. M. E. Smith's 'Tit for Tat' is the novel referred to in the query. More than one 'Tit for Tat' was put before the public during last century. Several lady authors named Smith appear in the pages of Allibone, but he does not seem to have been acquainted with the writings of Mrs. M. E. Smith.

W. SCOTT.

"WINCHESTER QUART": "CORBYN"; "CHOPIN" (11 S. ii. 405, 495).—I have been familiar with the first two terms for the whole of my business life, but have sought in vain for an explanation of them. There can be no doubt, I think, that "Corbyn" is transferred from the firm of that name already referred to. The querist spoke of "Winchester quart" as indicating a bottle of the capacity of eighty-two ounces. Whatever may have been the case originally, the bottles now so called are of variable capacity, and have been so for as long as I can remember. A customer will order from his wholesale house a large or a small "Winchester," according to his requirements, the

difference being sometimes as much as twenty ounces (a pint), or even more. Generally, however, a "Winchester" is regarded as twice the size of a "Corbyn," the capacity of the latter being about forty ounces.

I cannot find either term in any dictionary or other book of reference, but Cassell's 'Encyc. Dict.' has: "A Winchester pint, *i.e.*, a quart. 'Seal'd Winchester of threepenny guzzle.' T. Brown, 'Works,' ii. 180;" and the 'Century Dict.': "Winchester pint, a measure a little more than a wine-pint and less than a beer-pint." Winchester measure was formerly standard measure. "Winchester pint" is not often heard now in the drug trade, but I fancy it would not necessarily indicate any definite quantity—only roughly the size of the bottle.

C. C. B.

What W. I. has often enjoyed in Germany was, no doubt, a "Schoppen" of Rhenish wine. In Fluegel's dictionary the meaning of "Schoppen" is given as "scoop, chopin, pint"; but "chopin" is not to be found in the English-German part.

L. L. K.

"Chopin," or rather "Chopine," is really only a French borrowing from the German "Schoppen," which means half a bottle. An excellent account of the word is given in Grimm's great German dictionary. It is not at all uncommon for the French to borrow German words connected with drinking, as they have done in this case.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

[MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR also thanked for reply.]

MOVING PICTURES TO CINEMATOGRAPHS (11 S. ii. 502, 537).—Many additions could be made to MR. TOM JONES's excellent note if the title was intended to cover all paintings with mechanical effects and the reproductions with movement of scenes. It is difficult, however, to realize from the descriptions on the showmen's handbills if the pictures are only working models or actually full-sized panoramas. Here are a few examples taken at random.

The "Akolouthorema," painted by G. D. Gibbs, was exhibited at 213, Piccadilly, in 1844. It was a series of scenes to illustrate the Prince de Joinville's Expedition to Mogadore. There evidently were some mechanical effects, as the last picture is described as "Allegorical Picture. Mogadore, Morning. The French Squadron before the town—Bombardment—Conflagration and destruction of the City."

M. Le Fort & Co. had a "Mechanical and Picturesque Cabinet" at 35, Piccadilly, circa 1814. "The performance" concluded with "A Storm at Sea":—

"This view is accompanied with all the characteristic phenomena, an agitated sea....clouds which, by degrees, obscure the sky....lightning, thunder, &c....Vessels beating against the tempest struck by a thunderbolt, and engulfed in the waves; in fine, the seamen, endeavouring to save themselves from the neighbouring rocks, offer a faithful representation of nature."

Marshall's panoramas, exhibited (1823) at The Great Room, Spring Gardens, moved. His "Grand Historical Perestrophic Panorama of the Coronation Procession" was accompanied by a full military band, "finger organ, &c." There must have been many similar efforts to give reality by motion to panoramas and their predecessors, and careful research between 1780 and 1830 should produce some interesting additional data.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

MR. TOM JONES gives the date of Philipstal's Phantasmagoria as about 1848 (11 S. ii. 503, col. 2); but it would seem that the invention should have been dated nearly half a century earlier, as the 'N.E.D.' under 'Phantasmagoria' has the following quotation from Brewster's 'Natural Magic,' iv. 80, published in 1831: "An exhibition depending on these principles was brought out by M. Philipstal in 1802, under the name of the Phantasmagoria." A description follows similar to that supplied by MR. JONES.

J. R. THORNE.

The meaning of the first correction at the second reference is far from clear. It is said to apply to "the last sentence in col. 1, p. 503." Possibly it is meant to apply to the end of the fourth paragraph of that column.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. PIERPOINT is right. The words "of the fourth paragraph" should have followed "the last sentence."]

CORN AND DISHONESTY: AN HONEST MILLER (11 S. ii. 508; iii. 12).—In Rotherham Churchyard, Yorkshire, is a recumbent stone bearing *inter alia* the following inscription:—

In
memory of
Edward Swair
who departed this
life June 16th 1781
aged 50 years.

Here lies a man which farmers lov'd
Who always to them constant proved
Dealt with freedom just and fair
An honest miller all declare.

JOHN T. PAGE.

The epitaph quoted by MR. LEONARD HOBSON (*ante*, p. 13) as American and possibly apocryphal is neither the one nor the other. A diarist in 1787 saw it in the churchyard of Calne, co. Wilts.

S. H. A. H.

In the old gleaning days, when the result of a month's gleanings had been "rubbed out" by hand, or in some cases "failed" on a bedroom floor, the grain was sent to the mill for grinding. Often there was wondering how it would turn out, for there was a saying that the Miller stood with one hand on his hopper, the other in your sack. There was also another saying which ran: "Take an honest butcher's hat, throw it in an honest miller's dam, and dry it in an honest baker's oven." If such a combination could be found, the hat would cure a toothache.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

R's OF SAILORS (11 S. ii. 527).—In the muster-book R, meaning "run," was placed against the names of deserters: see 'N.E.D.' viii. 81, where a quotation of 1706 gives the very phrase "have their R's taken off."

W. C. B.

[MR. TOM JONES and W. S. S. also thanked for replies.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 488; iii. 15).—The passage referred to by MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL occurs in Charles Kingsley's 'Two Years Ago,' at the end of the second chapter.

I do not think it was so much a misquotation by Kingsley as a purposed adaptation of the Laureate's lines to suit his own prose text.

W. B. H.

[MR. R. A. POTTS also refers to 'Two Years Ago.']

INSCRIPTIONS IN CHURCHES AND CHURCHYARDS (11 S. ii. 389, 453, 492, 537).—Some remarks made on this subject are very much to the point. I have for long been interested in churchyard inscriptions, thinking they have been too much neglected.

I collected all those in the churchyard of High Halden, Kent, and they were printed in 1895 (noticed in 'N. & Q.').

I transcribed all those in the churchyard of Hailsham, Sussex, and gave the volume to a resident interested in local history.

I also transcribed all in the churchyard of West Putford, Devonshire, and a fair copy of them was placed in the church chest.

I did the same for the old churchyard beyond Ore, Sussex, and the Rector placed the collection in the parish chest.

The churchyard of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, is enclosed, and I understood there would be objections to the inscriptions being transcribed. But I made an exact copy of all the inscriptions within this splendid church, and gave the volume to Mr. Cross, the well-informed head verger. For the very lengthy Penn inscription I had to use a long ladder, and the verger had the inscription printed so that it could be sold to visitors; and it was printed in 'N. & Q.' also (9 S. iv. 285), but has not, I believe, appeared in any book.

In all these cases I was surprised to find how perseverance, and the application sometimes of a sponge with water, enabled words, apparently obliterated, to be recovered. The remark about keeping the church and churchyard inscriptions separate is, I think, practical; and I have long been of the same opinion. Church inscriptions generally have not been neglected, and numbers of them have been entered in county histories, and those that have not been recorded are well protected. It is the very opposite with churchyard inscriptions. They, with few exceptions, have not been copied; they are exposed to every form of bad weather, and every year defaces some inscriptions. Yet they are a curious and interesting class of stone records, and numbers of them contain information not elsewhere found. Perhaps the easiest and most practical method would be for some society of good standing to agree to be the official custodian of all out-of-door mortuary inscriptions in England. Private persons could then send their transcripts to this centre, where they would be filed and indexed, and printed if opportunity offered. At least they would be preserved for reference, &c. L. M. R.

COWPER'S "GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY" (11 S. iii. 10).—This hymn first appeared anonymously in the Rev. J. Newton's 'Twenty-Six Letters on Religious Subjects, to which are added Hymns, &c., by Omicron.' This work was published in 1774. The hymns are fourteen in number; the one in question is entitled 'Light shining out of Darkness.' It contains six stanzas; the fifth, referred to by MR. STURR, runs thus:—

His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

It is commonly thought that the hymn was composed soon after an attack of suicidal mania at Olney in October, 1773, but

Canon Julian thinks it probable that it was really written about six months afterwards, in April, 1774, shortly before publication, when the poet's mind had somewhat recovered. The authorship was not disclosed until 1779 in the 'Olney Hymns.'

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

In my copy of the first edition of the 'Olney Hymns,' published in 1779, this appears as Hymn XV. in the third book. It is preceded by the letter "C.," indicating Cowper's authorship. I understand it was the last hymn he wrote for his friend Newton's collection. There are six verses, of which the one referred to by MR. STURR is the fifth. It is printed thus:—

His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding ev'ry hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flow'r.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' p. 1642, says that the verse in MS. runs,

The bud may have a bitter taste,
But wait to smell the flower.

In print the last line appeared as

But sweet will be the flower.

A reference is given to 'N. & Q.' 24 Sept., 1905.

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

[The reference is wrong. It should have been to 24 Sept., 1904 (10 S. ii. 244). C. C. B. and MR. R. A. POTTS also thanked for replies.]

'PILGRIM'S PROGRESS' IMITATED (11 S. iii. 9).—'The Progress of the Pilgrim Good-Intent' was written by Mary Anne Burges (1763-1813), whose biography is included in the 'D.N.B.' The book appeared first in 1800, and ran through several editions, the tenth appearing in 1822.

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

ISOLA FAMILY (11 S. ii. 525).—The testimony to Agostino Isola's character by Henry Gunning has not escaped Mr. E. V. Lucas, and is duly recorded by him in the 'Life of Charles Lamb.'

SUSSEX.

"CAEQEHOUTAS" (11 S. iii. 9).—In place of this portentous ghost-word I would suggest *cacophonias*. When the two are written side by side, it is easy to see how the misprint occurred.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Not having seen the original letter, I should humbly suggest "*cacophonica*."

C. J.

Notes on Books, &c.

Walks about Jerusalem. By the Rev. J. E. Hanauer. (London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.)

THOUGH written by a missionary and published by a missionary society, this is a book of unrestricted interest, being, in fact, a learned, closely detailed survey of Jerusalem and its immediate surroundings, from a point of view entirely human, by one who is regarded as the chief authority on the folk-lore and topography of Palestine.

Mr. Hanauer is a native of Jerusalem, and has spent most of his life there. He has seen explorers, excavators, come and go; has weighed their theories, but has kept an open mind. The present work, so unpretentious in appearance, is the result of the personal investigation and research of fifty years; and, though it purports to be little more than a gossiping guide-book for the Protestant pilgrim, offers a mine of information to all future writers on Jerusalem. It contains more curious local knowledge than did the author's 'Folk-lore of the Holy Land'; which is saying much. On the first page we learn the reason why the southern and eastern faces of the older buildings of the city have an ochre tinge—"a remarkable shower of yellow mud that fell early in February, 1857, plastering the houses from top to bottom"; and every page has its touch of personal reminiscence giving life to the dry bones of archaeology.

Mr. Hanauer describes Jerusalem as he first remembers it in 1860. In those days there were only three houses outside the walls, and those quite newly built. "The gates were closed at sunset, and also on Fridays" for two hours while the garrison was at mosque, and a special permit, "not always obtainable," was required before one could enter or leave the city:—

"The writer, on several occasions about 1867, when he was serving on Sir Charles Warren's excavations, had himself lowered by a rope over the city wall in order to be at his appointed post outside the town.... The roadway was unpaved. In the rainy season there was a 'slough of despond' outside the gateway, and in the open space inside, within the city, a pond about one foot deep," which could be passed on stepping-stones kindly provided by the municipality. "In summer the bed of the little lake was encumbered with all sorts of filth, and not unfrequently by the rotting carcasses of dogs, cats, and smaller creatures." The tannery close to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the shambles at the entrance to the Jewish quarter—nuisances preserved by the Muslims expressly to annoy the "infidels"—were then still in existence.

Mr. Hanauer is that most useful of beings, the local antiquary, a born lover of things ancient, who, in a modest station and with few books of reference, has yet, by patience and indefatigable industry, made himself completely master of his subject. He is acquainted with every stone of the city, and knows Hebrew and Arabic thoroughly as modern languages. His descriptions of the Haram esh-Sherif (the Temple Area) and

of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre are the result of personal research, and will astonish casual writers on those subjects. The book abounds in matter worthy of quotation, and by quotation only can we hope to indicate its scope and value. We choose at random:—

"Christian Street is remarkably straight and, for the first part of its course, level, the reason being that in that part it passes along the top of a huge and very ancient dam or causeway, which forms the eastern limit of the Pool of Hezekiah. The western side of the dam-top has houses built along it; that is why this remarkable specimen of ancient engineering, which is about 200 ft. long and 50 wide, escapes notice."

"As we walk through the old bazaars.... here and there where the white-washed plaster has fallen we remark old lettering cut into the stones; generally a capital T or 'Seta Anna.' The former shows that the shops or buildings on which it occurs belonged to the Knights Templars, and the latter marks the property of the Crusaders' church and nunnery of St. Anne just inside St. Stephen's Gate. The new buildings which in the last twenty years have been erected by the Greeks are in like manner marked with Φ, the monogram of 'taphos,' the Sepulchre."

"To escape from the throng we turn aside into a coffee-shop with a thoroughfare leading right through it, an old cruciform church.... Tradition says that it was built on the site of the house which belonged to Zebedee. The Franciscans curiously hold that the reason why St. John was known to the high priest was the very simple one—that the family of Zebedee used to supply the high priest's family with fish from the lake of Gennesareth; and, as that was at least three days' journey from Jerusalem, the Apostle's parents must have had a dwelling and a place of business in the Holy City."

Mr. Hanauer offers a new suggestion as to the origin of the Greek ceremony of the Holy Fire. Quoting Eusebius, though at second hand, he writes:—

"It was on the great Vigils of the Feast of Easter, when oil was wanting for the church, and the drawers were greatly perplexed, that he [Narcissus, Bishop of Ælia Capitolina A.D. 180–222] ordered them to draw water from the nearest well, which, being consecrated by his prayers, and poured into the lamps with sincere faith in the Lord, contrary to all reason and expectation, by a miraculous and Divine power, was changed into the fatness of oil."

It was Mr. Hanauer who, some years ago, succeeded in identifying the Philip D'Aubeny whose tombstone is before the doorway of the Church of the Sepulchre with Sir Philip D'Aubeny, tutor of our Henry III. In his description of the Mosque El Aksa, in the present work, he writes of the so-called "Tomb of the Sons of Aaron": "It marks the last resting-place of some of the murderers of Thomas à Becket.... Their epitaph, now totally effaced, ran, translated into English, thus: 'Here lie the wretches who martyred the blessed Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury.'"

By way of adverse criticism we must say that the book is much too full of learned matter to serve its purpose as a simple guide-book for the pious.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S Catalogue 191 has lists under Angling and Astrology. Under Bacon are his 'Essays' and 'Advancement of Learning,' 4to, calf, 1629, the two works bound in one, in fine condition, 6*l.* 6*s.* Under Costume are 48 etchings of female costume, 1643-9, 1*l.* 5*s.* Works under Drama include Joseph Knight's copy of Randall's 'Rival Managers,' with his book-plate and signature, 7*s.* 6*d.* Under James Hogg is the first edition of the first publication of the Ettrick Shepherd, Edinburgh, 1801, uncut, 1*l.* 12*s.* Under Thomas Hood are first editions. Under Juvenile is the Rev. E. Mangin's 'Stories for Short Students,' 1829, 3*s.* 6*d.* It contains a curious account of Shakespeare: "But with all this he had, as a writer, many great faults, for some of which he deserves to be despised or hated by the wise and good." Under Lytton is a rare item, 'Weeds and Wild Flowers,' not published, Paris, 1826, 1*l.* 10*s.*; under Natural History are the privately printed works of Theo. Johnson; and under Thomas Love Peacock are first editions. There is a list under Shakespeare. Shelley items include his 'Letters to Elizabeth Hitchener,' edited by Thomas Wise, first edition, one of a very few on vellum, 2 vols., privately printed, 1890, 4*l.* 4*s.* Under Swinburne is the first edition of 'Poems and Ballads,' Moxon, 1866, a fine copy of the original issue, with the original title-page, 8*l.* 8*s.* The first edition of 'Endymion,' enclosed in crushed blue-morocco slip case, is 65*l.*; and the first edition of 'The Newcomes,' 2 vols., in the original parts, 6*l.* 6*s.* There is a list of Foreign Books, chiefly French.

Mr. J. Jacobs's Catalogue 55 opens with souvenirs of Marion Crawford, being volumes from his library containing his autograph signature and his book-plate. Other items include under Byron, bound in one volume, 'The Giaour,' 1813, 'The Corsair,' 1814, and 'The Bride of Abydos,' with the rare errata, 1813, 9*l.* 9*s.* Under Diamond Necklace Affair are 'Mémoires justificatifs de la Comtesse de Valois de la Motte,' half-calf, à Londres, 1788, 3*l.* 3*s.* Books on London include Stow, black-letter, 1603, 2*l.* 2*s.* Other items are Phillips's 'New World of Words,' 1671, 1*l.*; 'Encyclopædic Dictionary,' 8 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 1902-4, 1*l.* 15*s.*; 'Harmsworth Encyclopædia,' 8 vols., 4to, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Michaelis's 'Ancient Marbles,' translated by Fennell, 1881, 15*s.*; and Pickering's 'Spenser,' 5 vols., half-calf, 1825, 2*l.* 5*s.* Under New Testament is the first Spanish Protestant edition (by Cypriano de Valera), 1596, 2*l.* 15*s.* (not represented at the Caxton Exhibition). There are many works under Music.

Mr. G. A. Poynder's Reading Catalogue 57 contains under Architecture an extra-illustrated copy of Sharpe's 'Architecture of the Cistercians,' 4to, morocco, 1874-8, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Botany are Curtis's 'Botanical Magazine,' Vols. I.-XX. in 10 vols., tree calf, 1803-4, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Paxton's 'Magazine,' 16 vols., half-morocco, 1840-48, 6*l.* 15*s.* The general portion includes Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' Library Edition, 3 vols., 1888, 3*l.* 3*s.*; De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes,' first edition, 1872, 2*l.* 5*s.*; 'Fielding and Walton's 'English Lakes,' large paper, large 4to, half-morocco, Ackermann, 1821,

4*l.* 10*s.*; and Barrington's 'Ireland,' 2 vols., imperial 4to, half green morocco, 1833, 2*l.* 15*s.* (this was officially suppressed). There are works under Illustrations of the Sixties, Longevity, and Occult. Under Music is Hill's 'Organs of the Middle Ages,' 2 vols., imperial folio, cloth gilt, tops uncut, 1883-91, 5*l.* 10*s.*; and under Milton is Sir E. Brydges's edition with the Turner illustrations, 6 vols., half-morocco, 1835, 2*l.* 2*s.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

NICOLAS MORY.—We regret to record the death on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, of M. Nicolas Mory. It was to him we owed the first notice of the valuable discoveries made by M. Magne at Fontevrault, and at the time of his death he and his eldest son were taking steps to ascertain for us the origin of the copies at the Crystal Palace of the effigies from the Plantagenet tombs. M. Mory was fond of antiquarian pursuits, had a good knowledge of the classics, and delighted in quoting Horace. He was a friend of Mariette, the French Egyptologist, and was proud to point out the statue of him close to his residence in the Boulevard Mariette.

On the 26th of August, 1905, we had a note stating that Nicolas Alexandre Toussaint Mory, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, brought copies of the Treaty of Peace in 1815 to London, for publication in the English press. It had appeared in the *Moniteur* on the 26th of November, and within thirty-three hours Mory arrived in London with copies of it. The treaty appeared the following morning in all the London papers, where the French Ambassador read it for the first time. It was not until the same day that the official news was received at Calais.

M. Mory will be long mourned by a large circle of friends. He had that true courtesy of the heart which endears a man to all.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

C. N. ("Ashen Faggot").—See the articles at 10 S. iii. 86, 236.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

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Notes.

LAMB, BURTON, AND FRANCIS SPIERA.

IN the third appendix to his 'Life of Charles Lamb,' 1905, vol. ii. p. 324, Mr. E. V. Lucas includes among "the actual volumes which Lamb possessed, as described in various catalogues," the following: "Springer. Relation of the Fearful Estate of Francis Spira. 12mo"; and adds that the copy contains a MS. note, "This Book was written by one Springer, a lawyer." As Mr. Lucas refrains from any comment on this curiously inaccurate ascription, it may be as well to show, in the first place, that there was no such a person as "Springer, a lawyer," and, secondly, that the man out of whose name this phantom has been called up was not the author of the above-mentioned book.

There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that Lamb, if it was he who made the memorandum, had drawn an erroneous inference from a passage in his favourite Burton:—

"There is a most memorable example of *Francis Spira an Advocate of Padua*, A^o 1545. that being

desperate, by no counsell of learned men could bee comforted, hee felt as he said, the paines of hell in his soule, in all other things hee discoursed a right, but in this most mad. *Fris-melica, Bellouat* and some other excellent Physicians, could neither make him eat, drinke, or sleepe, no perswasion could ease him. Neuer pleaded any man so well for himselfe, as this man did against himselfe, and so he desperately died: *Springer* a Lawyer hath written his life."—'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 3. 4. 2. 4, pp. 780-781, 1st ed., 1621.

To "*Francis Spira*" there is a marginal note "Goulart." The title of Simon Goulart's work in which Spira's story can be read is '*Histoires Admirables et Memorables de Nostre Temps*.' A second edition of this (first vol.) was published at Rouen in 1606. The part about Spira is fol. 120 verso—125 verso. I suspect, however, that Burton had been "tumbling over" an English translation, "*Admirable And Memorable Histories Containing the wonders of our time. Collected into French out of the best Authors. By I. [sic] Goulart. And out of French into English. By Ed. Grimeston*," London, 1607. This version shares with the French editions that I have examined the blunder of 1545 for 1548, but shows several verbal resemblances to Burton's text: "for in all other things he discoursed grauely and constantly," p. 188; "neyther was there euer man heard pleading better for himselfe, then Spira did then against himselfe," p. 194; "This which is worthy of consideration among the Histories of our time, is drawne out of a discourse published by Maister Henrie Scringer [the French has "M. Henri Scringier"], a learned Lawyer," p. 196. The learned lawyer was Henry Scrymgeour or Scringier, 1506-72. See 'D.N.B.' Under the designation of "Henricus Scotus" he was the author of '*Exemplvm Memorabile Desperationis In Francisco Spira Propter Abiuratum Fidei Confessionem*' on pp. 62-95 of '*Francisci Spira, Qui Quod susceptam semel Euangelicæ ueritatis professionem abnegasset, damnassetque, in horrendam incidit desperationem, Historia A quatuor summis uiris, summa fide conscripta*," &c., Basel, 1550. The transition from Scringer to Springer may have been hastened by the fact that Jakob Sprenger, part author of '*Malleus Maleficarum*,' figures in Burton more than once as Springer.

Thus far concerning Springer; but who wrote the book in Lamb's library? This work in the earliest edition that I have come across (London, 1649) bears the title "*A Relation Of The Fearful Estate Of Francis Spira, In the year 1548. Compiled by*

Natth. [sic] Bacon, Esq." I have seen another edition of 1653. The imprimatur is dated December 2, 1637. The writer of the life of Nathaniel Bacon (1593-1660) in the 'D.N.B.' is clearly wrong when, after saying that Bacon "has also been credited with the authorship of the curious piece (probably a translation) 'A Relation,'" &c., and mentioning that the first edition was published anonymously in 1638, he proceeds: "It was not, apparently, until the publication of that of 1665, some years after his death, that it was said on the title-page to have been 'compiled' by Nathaniel Bacon." With respect to Bacon's sources, he plainly states in his preface that his work is largely based on the various writers in the 'Historia':—

"I acknowledge that there hath been formerly a Book published in our Mother tongue, concerning this subject, but as far as I can learn (for I could never yet obtain any of them) it was nothing so large and various as this present Treatise, and as I have heard, a translation of only one of the Tractates from whence I have gathered this present Discourse in part. Concerning my care and fidelitie in this businesse, it is such as I may truly say without changing of colour, that there is not one sentence of all this Work attributed unto the person of *Spira*, but it hath its warrant, either from the Epistles of *Vergerius* and *Gribaldus*, Professours of the Law in *Padua*, or from the discourses of *Hen. Scriver* a *Scotish* man, *Sigismund Gelons* [sic] a *Transilvanian*, and *Mart. Bocha* [sic] a *Divine* of *Basil*: neither have I taken any other libertie then as a relation to weave the aforesaid Discourses one within another, so as those which under several Writers, were before counted several, are now by my indeavours reduced into one intire History, connexed by due succession of time and occasion."—Ed. 1653.

It should be added that the writer of an "Introduction" to the book speaks of having compared

"this labour of a worthy Gentleman (who faithfully translated it out of *Italian*, *French* and *Dutch* Letters) with the *Latine* of *Caelius Secundus Curio*, *Matheus Gribaldus*, . . . *Sigismund Gelous* a *Transilvanian*, *Henricus Scolus* [i.e., the writers in the 'Historia'], and find it accord with them."—Ed. 1653, and at end of ed. 1649.

The book "formerly published in our Mother tongue" I take to be 'A notable and maruailous epistle of the famous Doctor, Mathewe Gribalde, professor of the law, in the vniversity of *Padua*: concerning the terrible iudgement of god, vpon hym that for feare of men, denyeth Christ and the known veritie: yuith a Preface of Doctor Caluine. Translated out of *Latin* intoo English by E. A. Anno 1550, in August,' the translator, as shown by an acrostical epigram on A v verso, was Edward Aglionby. Robert Bur-

ton's copy of this book is in the Bodleian, which also possesses his copy of the 'Francisci Spieræ...Historia' of 1550 mentioned above. EDWARD BENSLEY.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY':

TRANSLATIONS AND PARODIES.

By the interest in this subject shown in the past by readers of 'N. & Q.' I am led to think that a check-list of the various translations, parodies, and imitations will prove useful; besides, I wish to ask several questions which, after working through the British Museum and other collections, I am still unable to answer.

I. TRANSLATIONS.

See 1 S. i. 101, 138, 150, 221, 306, 389; 2 S. iii. 88; 5 S. iv. 255; 6 S. ii. 466; 10 S. i. 487; ii. 92, 175; v. 306, 357, 428, 477, 511.

Armenian.

Anonymous.—In 'Beauties of English Poets,' Venice, 1852, pp. 149-77.

French.

D. B.—In his 'Poésies de Gray, traduites en français,' Paris, 1797. Reprinted by Le Mierre, Paris, 1798. In the 'Biogr. universelle,' 1857, xvii. 405, D. B. is identified as M. Dubois, curé of Angers. What is the authority for this? P. Guedon de Berchère. Croydon, Surrey, 1788.

Pierre Jean George Cabanis.—When and where was this first published?

P. J. Charrin, Paris, 1808.—Reprinted by MM. Roger, 'Le champ du repos,' Paris, 1816, ii. 401-7, and by Torri, 1817.

François de Chateaubriand.—In his 'Œuvres complètes,' Paris, 1836, xxiv. 43 ff.

Marie Joseph de Chénier. Paris, An 13 (1805).

—J. Martin, 1839, erroneously ascribes it to Le Tourneur. Reprinted by Torri, 2nd ed., 1843.

Louis Pierre Couret de Villeneuve.—According to *The Literary World*, New York, 1849, v. 405, a translation was made by this writer. I have not been able to find it.

Antoine de Courmand.—In *La Décade Philosophique*, 30 Messidor, 1802, iv. 182-5.

L. D. Chatham, 1806.—Who was he?

Dubois.—See under D. B., above.

A. Elwall. Paris, 1887.

Fayolle.—Information desired concerning this translation, which I have not been able to see.

Gaston.—In the 'Petite encyclopédie poétique,' 1804, p. 161.

Jacques Louis Grénus.—In 'Fables diverses,' Paris, 1807, ii. 323-30. Was there any earlier edition? Reprinted by Torri, 1817.

Alfred J. U. Hennet.—In his 'Poétique anglaise,' Paris, 1806, iii. 368-79.

L. C. Hoyau.—In his 'Poésies traduites en vers français,' Paris, 1837, 8vo.

Nicholas le Deist de Kérialant.—In 'Almanach des Muses,' Paris, 1797, pp. 147-52. Also Paris, 1804.

Citizen Kivalant.—Same as Kérialant, *q.v.* Cf. 'Bibl. universelle,' Paris, 1858, xxi. 541.
Le Mierre. See under D. B. above.

Did Le Tourneur translate the Elegy? Cf. the statement above under Chénier.

Hippolyte Marvint.—In his 'Souvenirs de collège,' Paris, 1840.

Madame Susanne Curchod de Nasse Necker.—In her 'Variétés littéraires,' Paris, 1768, iv. 168. I have not been able to see this, and should be glad to have the reference verified or corrected.

J. Roberts. London, 1875.

Sapinaud.—In 'Le cimetière et Le printemps traduits,' Paris, 1822, 8vo.

Adrien de Sarrazin.—In an appendix to his 'Quatre printemps de Kleist,' Paris, 1802.

F. D. V. Paris, 1813.

Villevielle.—Writing to Nicholls on 22 May, 1770, Gray speaks of a Marquis de Villevielle, who, he says, had translated him by way of exercise. Was this translation ever published, and what poems did it include?

German.

Anonymous.—In *The Kaleidoscope*, Liverpool, 20 May, 1823, N.S. iii. 372-3.

Friedrich Wilhelm Gotter. 1771.—Information desired concerning the first edition. Said to have appeared also in the 'Musen Almanach,' but I cannot find it there. Also in his 'Gedichte,' 1771, i. 132-45, and in Torri, 2nd ed., 1843.

Ludwig Theoboul Kosengarten.—In his 'Gedichte,' Vienna, 1816, i. 123 (I have not seen this), and in Torri, 1817. Did this appear in the 'Musen Almanach'?

William Mason.—In Torri, 1817; said to have appeared in Mason's German translation of Gray's works, Leipsic, 1776. Information desired concerning this work, which is not listed in Kayser and is not in the British Museum.

Niclas Müller. New York, 1874.—In the Boston Public Library.

Johann Baptist Rupprecht.—In his 'Poetical Translations from the English,' Part I., Vienna, 1812, pp. 62-8. Have not seen this. Reprinted in Torri, 2nd ed., 1843.

Johann Gottfried Seume.—In his 'Collected Poems,' Riga, 1801, which I have not seen. Any earlier edition? Did it appear in the 'Musen Almanach'? It is in his 'Sämmtliche Werke,' Leipsic, 1826, i. 6-12 and v. 16-22.

Greek.

Giosafatte Cipriani.—In Torri, 1817. Not in Torri's 2nd ed., 1843. Did it appear earlier?

William Cooke. Cambridge, 1785.

Charles Coote. London, 1794.

George Denman. Cambridge, 1871.

J. Norbury. Eton, 1793.—There was also a 2nd ed. in the same year.

John Plumptre translated the Epitaph only, and appended it to his 'Ecloga sacra Alexandri Pope,' Wigorniae, 1795.

Bowyer Edward Sparke. London, 1794.

Edward Tew. London, 1795.

Richard Ward.—In his 'Celebria quædam Anglorum poemata latine reddita,' London, 1860, pp. 79-97.

Stephen Weston. London, 1794.

Hebrew.

Giuseppe Venturi. In Torri, 1817 and 1843; in the 2nd ed. in Roman letters.

Hungarian.

Rossi János. Rome, 1827.

Italian.

Paolo Giuseppe Baraldi. Modena, Società Tipografica, 1816.—I have not seen this.

Antonio Buttura. In *La Domenica* (according to Torri); then in his 'L'arte poetica di Boileau Despréaux recata in versi italiani,' Paris, 1806, pp. 130-36. I have seen only the latter.

Michel Angelo Castellazzi.—In Torri, 1817. Did this appear earlier?

Francesco Cavazzocca. Verona, 1835.—Reprinted in Torri, 2nd ed., 1843.

Melchiorre Cesarotti. Padua, 1772.

Abbate Crocchi.—In Sleator's edition, Dublin, 1775, pp. 153-66.

Giuseppe Gennari. Padua, Comino, 1772.

J. Giannini. 2nd ed., London, 1782.—When did the 1st ed. appear?

Domenico Gregori.—In 'Scelta di poesie di più celebri autori inglesi, recati in versi italiani,' Rome, 1821, vol. i., which I have not seen.

Agostino Isola. Cambridge, 1782.—In the Astor Library, New York.

Marco Lastri. Florence, Mouke, 1784.—I have not seen this. Reprinted in Torri, 1817.

Michele Leoni. Turin, Pomba, 1815.—I have not seen this. Reprinted in Torri, 2nd ed., 1843.

Lorenzo Mancini.—In his 'Saggio sull'uomo e Lettera d'Abelardo ad Eloisa di Pope,' Florence, 1835, which I have not seen. Reprinted in Torri, 2nd ed., 1843.

Angelica Palli. 1874.—This is mentioned by Teza in *Nuova Antologia*, 3rd Ser. xxiii. 363. Where was it published?

Elisabetta Sesler Bonò.—In 'La morale inglese,' Venice, 1815, pp. 65 ff. This reference is from Torri, who reprints the translation in his 2nd ed., 1843.

Martin Sherlock. 1779?—Cf. 10 S. ii. 92.

E. Teza. In *Nuova Antologia*, 3rd ser. xxiii. 363-8, 16 Sept., 1889.

Giuseppe Torelli. Verona, Carattoni, 1776.

Domenico Trant.—In Torri, 1st ed., 1817.

Taddeo Wiel. In his 'Versioni da Thomas Gray, John Keats, Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Robert Browning,' Venice, 1906.

Giacomo Zanella. In his 'Varie versioni poetiche,' Florence, 1887.

Japanese.

In 'Shintaishi-Sho' ('Poems in New Style'). Tokio (?), 1882. I should be glad of further information concerning this.

Latin.

Anonymous. 'Gray's Elegy rendered into Latin Elegiacs.' Oxford, James Parker & Co., 1876.

Christopher Anstey and William Hayward Roberts. Cambridge, University Press, 1762.—Published anonymously.

Giovanni Francesco Barbieri.—In Torri, 1st ed., 1817.

Benedetto del Bene. Verona, Mainardi, 1817.

W. A. Clarke. Oxford, Blackwell, 1904.

Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice.—About 1871. Reprinted Boston, Dartman, 1900.

Giovanni Costa. Padua, Comino, 1772.

J. D.—In 'Musæ Berkhamstedienses,' Berkhamsted, McDowall, 1793. Has this translator been identified?
Henry Strahan Dickinson. Ipswich, Deck, 1849.

H. J. Dodwell, 1884. — Information desired concerning it: how does it begin?
S. N. E. London, 1824, 4to.—Who was the translator?

Antonio Evangelj. Padua, 1772.—I have not seen this.

C. C. Felton. London, Longman, 2nd ed., 1822.—When was the first edition published?

G.—In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1793, lxiii. 69, 166, 261, 360. Who was he?

G[avin] H[amilton]. Edinburgh, Douglas & Foulis, 1877.

D. B. Hickie. 1823, 8vo.—Not in the British Museum. At 10 S. i. 487 this is said to be referred to in *The Classical Journal*, xxviii. 377; the reference seems to be wrong.

William Hildyard. London, 1838, 12mo.—Not in the British Museum.

Robert B. Kennard. Oxford, Parker, 1892.

Benjamin Hall Kennedy.—In his 'Between Whiles,' London, Bell, 1877, and in 'Sabrineæ Corolla,' 4th ed., London, Bell, 1890.

R. Langrishe, Eton College.—In Gray's 'Works,' ed. Mason, London, 1775, ii. 205-13.

Robert Lloyd.—In his 'Poems,' London, 1762, pp. 239-57. Also in Gray's 'Poems,' Dublin, 1768, pp. 115-25.

John Heyrick Macaulay.—In 'Arundines Cami,' 1841.

H. A. J. Munro. Privately printed, 1874.

Murphy.—Mentioned by Torri, 2nd ed., 1843, p. xv. More information desired.

Sidney George Owen.—In 'Musa Clauda,' Clarendon Press, 1898.

J. Pycroft, Brighton, 1879, 8vo.—Not in the British Museum. What is the first line?

Henry T. Liddell, Earl of Ravensworth.—Neither this nor the following is in the British Museum. Information desired.

H. Sewell. 1875.—Where published? Or is the edition cited by Bradshaw (p. 316), Romford, 1876, the only one published?

P. B. Shelley translated the Epitaph.—Printed in Medwin's 'Life of Shelley,' 1808 (?), i. 48.

Canon Sheringham. 1901.—I have not seen this.

Goldwin Smith translated stanzas 1-3 and the rejected stanza beginning "Hark, how the sacred calm," in 'Anthologia Oxoniensis,' London, 1846.

Giuseppe Venturi.—In Torri, 1st ed., 1817.

Gilbert Wakefield. Cambridge, Archdeacon, 1776.

C. A. Wheelwright.—In his 'Poems, Original and Translated,' 2nd ed., 1811, ii. 67-78. Date of 1st ed.? At 10 S. i. 487 said to be referred to in *The Classical Journal*, xi. 675; the reference is apparently wrong.

J. Wright. London, T. Lewis, 1786.—I have not seen this.

I lately saw a translation ('T. Graii Elegeia Latine redditum') which began "Devexum cecinere diem pulsa ara, boumque." The English and the Latin occupied pp. 4-21 of some pamphlet or book. Can any one tell me whose version this is and where it appeared? Quite probably it is one of those noted above.

Portuguese.

Anonymous (?).—Four lines quoted in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1839, N.S. xii. 470.

Antonio de Aracejo.—According to 1 S. ii. 306, said to have been privately printed at Lisbon toward the close of the eighteenth century. Can some one give the exact date? Reprinted by Boulard in 'Traductions interlinéaires,' Paris, 1802.

H. E. Almeida Coutinho Porto, 2nd ed., 1837. —Date of 1st ed.?

Russian.

V. A. Zhukovsky.—In *Fiestnik Evropy*, December, 1802, part vi. 319-25. Can any one supply information concerning Zhukovsky's second translation, made in 1839? Cf. 10 S. v. 357.

Spanish.

Anonymous (?).—Referred to in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1839, N.S. xii. 470.

José Antonio Miralla. Privately printed. 1904(?).—A copy is in the Boston Public Library.

Welsh.

D. Davies. Caerfyrddin, I. Evans, 1798.

T. J. Thomas. Llandyssul, J. D. Lewis, 1908.

Excluding the last one mentioned in the Latin group, the number of translations noted above is: Armenian, 1; French, 22; German, 7; Greek, 10; Hebrew, 1; Hungarian, 1; Italian, 21; Japanese, 1; Latin, 35; Portuguese, 3; Russian, 1; Spanish, 2; Welsh, 2. Total, 107.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

Munich.

(To be continued.)

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON.

(See 11 S. i. 402, 465; ii. 323.)

THE subjoined list of signs is compiled from the original MS. treasury books (i.e., the wardens' accounts) of one of the minor City companies, c. 1530-1704.

Temp. circa Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

Rose, Coleman Street.
St. John's Head, Gracious Street.
Star, Cheapside ("Sterre in Chepe").
Cardinal's Hat [? Lombard Street].
Three Tuns at Guildhall Gate.
Stocks Tavern [in the Stocks Market].
? Nag's Head ("Horsehed"), Cheapside.
Dagger, Cheapside ("Dagar in Chepe").
Bull's Head, Cheapside ("Bullhed in Chepe").
Cross, Tower Street.
Dolphin, Tower Street.
? Snipe, Eastcheap ("Snytte in estechepe").
George, Bread Street.
Red Lyon (no place named).
Gun ("Gonne"), Billingsgate.
Castle, Paternoster Row.
White Horse, Friday Street.
Greyhound, Fleet Street.

Temp. Elizabeth.

Mitre, Bread Street.
 Bishop's Head, Lombard Street.
 Bell, Fish Street.
 Mermaid, Bread Street.
 Castle, Wood Street.
 Star, Cheapside ("Star in Cheape").
 Dolphin, New Fish Street.
 Saracen's Head [? Snow Hill].
 King's Head, Old Change.*
 George, Bread Street.
 Pope's Head, Lombard Street.
 Bell, Aldgate.
 White Horse (no locality).
 Boar's Head, Old Fish Street.
 Boar's Head, Eastcheap.
 Nag's Head, Cheapside ("horse hedd in Cheape").
 Swan, Crooked Lane.
 King's Head, Fish Street.
 Three Tuns, Guildhall Gate.†
 Chequer, Dowgate.
 Greyhound, Leadenhall.
 Purse, Old Bailey.
 King's Head, Old Change.
 Red Lion, St. Nicholas Shambles.
 Mitre, Bread Street Hill.
 Snipe, Eastcheap ("Snyte, Eastchepe").
 Mermaid, Friday Street.

Temp. James I.

King's Head, Old Change.
 Boar's Head, Eastcheap.
 Maidenhead, Candlewick Street.
 Windmill, Coleman Street.
 Queen's Head, Queenhithe.
 Rose at Queenhithe.
 Dolphin (no place named).
 Sun, at Cripplegate.
 White Horse (as before).
 Mermaid, Bow Lane.
 Flying Horse (locality unspecified).

Temp. Charles I.

Rose and Crown (no place).
 Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside.
 Castle Tavern [? Lad Lane].
 Dagger, Friday Street.
 Ship Tavern, Old Bailey.
 Dog Tavern at Ludgate.
 Rose, Temple Bar.
 Sun Tavern, Milk Street.
 Goat, Long Lane.

Temp. Charles II.

King's Arms, Newgate Street.
 Coffee Bourse, Temple Bar.
 Rose Tavern, Poultry.
 Dog Tavern, Garlick Hill.
 George, Ironmonger Lane.
 Angel, Old Change.
 George, Milk Street.
 Half Moon, Cheapside.
 Mitre, Cheapside.
 Sun, Milk Street.

* This house belonged to the Company.

† Between this and the earlier reference occurs mention of the "3 Tonnes at Olde hawle gate"; later we have the "Three Tonnes att Gyld hawle."

Temp. James II.

Swan Tavern, Old Fish Street.
 Sun Tavern, behind the Exchange.
 Golden Lyon, Fetter Lane.
 Crooked Billet, Maiden Lane.
 King's Head, Fleet Street.
 Dolphin, Lombard Street.
 King's Arms, Cateaton Street.
 Crown Tavern, Leadenhall Street.
 Castle, Paternoster Row.
 Crown, Honey Lane Market.

Temp. William and Mary.

Queen's Arms [? Newgate Street].
 Old Dog Tavern (no place).
 Cock Alehouse (ditto).
 Wonder Tavern (ditto).
 Cross Keys Tavern, Holborn.
 Horn Tavern, Fleet Street.
 Three Tuns, Newgate Street.
 Bell, Bread Street.
 Bull Head [sic], Wood Street.
 Feathers, Cheapside.
 Dean's Head [St. Martin's-le-Grand].
 Rummer, Queen Street.
 Dog, Newgate.
 Swan, Dowgate.
 Horn Tavern, Doctor's Commons.
 Feathers Tavern (ditto).
 Mitre Tavern, Paul's Church Yard.
 Ship Tavern (no locality).
 King's Head, Old Exchange.
 Baptist Head [? Clerkenwell].
 Crown Tavern, Guildhall.

From the nature of the references to the signs it would appear that all, or nearly all of them, were taverns or other houses of refreshment; beyond this the records yield no further information, so far as the great majority of the signs are concerned. While the arrangement of the list is from first to last purely chronological, it seems advisable to add a note of caution in regard to the division into regnal periods, the latter being merely approximate, and making no allowance for overlapping.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

"FIRST AERIAL SHIP."—In these days of improved, though still dangerous aeronautics, I would call attention to an advertisement put forth by the European Aeronautical Society, and printed in *The Athenæum*, pp. 573, 589, 25 July and 1 August, 1835:—

"FIRST AERIAL SHIP.—The Eagle, 160 feet long, 50 feet high, 40 feet wide, manned by a Crew of Seventeen, constructed for establishing direct Communications between the several Capitals of Europe. The First Experiment of this New System of AERIAL NAVIGATION will be made from London to Paris and back again. May be viewed from Six in the Morning till Dusk, in the Dock Yard of the Society, at the entrance of Kensington, Victoria-road, facing Kensington Gardens, between the First Turnpike from Hyde Park Corner and the Avenue to Kensington

Palace.—Admittance every day of the week, 1s. The Public is admitted on Sundays after Divine Service. Free Admission the whole year (Sundays and Holidays included) for Members of the Society and their Friends."

This looks rather like a hoax. One does not see how the ship could be intended to travel from city to city, and yet be on exhibition the whole year at Kensington. The advertisement may have been suppressed after the second date named, on this account.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

SWEETAPPLE SURNAME.—The surname Sweetapple (see *ante*, p. 3) occurs in the oldest remaining Episcopal Register of Chichester, that of Bishop Robert Rede. Richard Swetappell, Swetappull, or Swetappyll (the name is thus variously spelt), was a vicar-choral in the Cathedral, and was ordained priest by Rede on St. Matthew's Day, 1398, at the presentation of the Priory of Boxgrave (now Boxgrove). He attended the Bishop's Visitations of the Cathedral in 1397 and 1409. At the former a complaint was lodged against him, Philip Goldston, and Richard Juldewyn, "that they are too quarrelsome and pugnacious." They are warned to behave better in future under penalty of 20*d.* to be applied to the common fund of the vicars. In 1407 he has become a notary public by Apostolical authority, and subscribes as such to the formal election of Dean Hasele in that year. He was employed at Boxgrave in 1409 on the election of a Prior there.

In the churchwardens' accounts of St. Edmund and St. Thomas, Sarum (Salisbury, 1896), I note the following:—

1586/7, p. 134. For pewes. It'm for James Swreables 12*d.*

1587/8, p. 136. James Swete Apple for mending of a pin and nayles 5*d.* [Other items follow.]

1624/5, p. 181. Sam Sweetapple and his partner for iiij days sawinge of Timber 9*s.* 4*d.* [Other items.]

The name is to be found in the 'Clergy List' of the present year. CECIL DEEDS.
Chichester.

"CHARTUARY": "TALE."—W. Rastell in 1534 printed in Fleet Street

"these xii. bookes, that ys to wyt Natura breuium, The olde tenures, Lyttlylton tenures, The new talys, The artycles upon the new talys, Dyuersyte of courtys, Justyce of peas, The chartuary, Court baron," &c.

The book with the inviting title 'The new talys' turns out to be 'Noue narrationes,' and the following book is the 'Articuli ad narrationes nouas pertinentes formati.' The

'Chartuary' (pp. 361–89) is a collection of precedents of charters, bonds, acquittances, and the like. I note these words for the Supplement to the 'N.E.D.' Q. V.

"HIC LOCUS ODI, AMAT," &c. — In 'Variorum in Europa Itinerum Deliciae,' collected by Nathan Chytræus, 2nd ed., 1599, s.v. 'Brixiana,' p. 254, is the following:—

In Palatio Capitanei.

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat, Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

Exactly the same words appear in 'Selectæ Christiani Orbis Deliciae,' by Franciscus Sweetius (Sweet's), 1608, p. 177, s.v. 'Brixiana,' probably copied from Chytræus. Each verb governs the substantive lying under it.

I find almost the same lines in an old commonplace book, viz.,

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat, Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

In this extract from some newspaper or book (no date, probably put in some 60 years ago) it is said that they "may be read in front of the Town-hall in Leipsic."

The lines according to the Chytræus version, excepting that the words "Nequitiam, leges," take the place of "Nequitiam, pacem," are given in Murray's 'Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy,' 9th ed., 1875, p. 184. There they are said to be behind, and above, the seats of the judges in the court of the Podestà in the Palazzo Pretorio in Pistoia.

Baedeker's 'Handbook for Northern Italy,' 7th ed., 1886, p. 370, confirms Murray's book, and gives 1507 as the date of the inscription.

I have found no mention in either Murray or Baedeker of the lines as existing at either Brescia or Leipsic. Probably they were frequently used as an epigram in courts of justice.

I add another version which I had noted but forgotten:—

Hæcce domus dat, amat, punit, conservat, honorat, Æquitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos. 1620.

i.e.,

This court does right, loves peace, preserves the laws,

Corrects the wrong, honours the righteous cause.

This epigram (presumably in the Latin only) is given as an inscription on the sessions house at Spittle-in-the-Street (Linc.) in Stephen Whatley's 'England's Gazetteer,' 1751.

It may be that there are other versions of the epigram in other places.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"GOURD" OR "GOORD," BUILDING TERM.—I have recently encountered this word in West Cornwall on some tendering for stonewalling, the prices given being so much a "gourd." From inquiry I find that by this term is meant a run of 9 feet by 5 feet high; but a few miles off the measurement varies. The word is new to me, and I do not find it in the 'E.D.D.' YGREG.

CONSPIRATORS OF 1562.—There seems nothing to add to the excellent account of Arthur and Edmund Pole in the 'D.N.B.' except that it would seem that they were arrested at "The Dolphin Inn," which was apparently close to St. Olave's steps on the south side of London Bridge, and not, as is there stated, "near the Tower."

As to the other four conspirators arrested with them, (1) Anthony Fortescue has been the subject of much interesting and erudite discussion at 9 S. vii. 327, 435; viii. 73, 449; ix. 53. He probably died in the Tower. (2) Of Humphrey Berwick I can discover nothing. (3) and (4) Anthony Spencer and Richard Bingham were liberated from the Tower 3 May, 1567, (Dasent, 'Acts of the Privy Council,' vii. 351).

Each of the two astrologers and wizards who had gone abroad 10 October, 1562, four days before their fellow-conspirators were captured, is described in the indictment as "late of London, gentleman." It seems probable, however, that the conspirator Edward Cosyn is to be identified with Edward Cussen, clerk, a fugitive, who possessed the manor of Eyrthforde *alias* Eyrthford in Bedfordshire, and is mentioned in the Appendix to the 38th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records at p. 10, and in Strype's 'Annals,' II. ii. 597. Presumably he died abroad.

John Prestall, the other astrologer, seems to have been inveigled into England in the early part of 1572. An indictment was drawn up against him in that year, but he was not brought to trial, though he was committed to the King's Bench, whence he was liberated on bail in 1574. It appears from the Appendix to the 38th Report at p. 12, and from Strype, II. ii. 596, that he had been possessed of lands in Surrey. He was attainted in 1578 or 1579, and was in the Tower from before 11 October, 1578, down to 22 July, 1588, when he was liberated. He seems to have been living in London, practising sorcery, in 1591. His pretence to be

"next heir to the Poles, who are next in blood to the Queen, whereof one is dead, and the other in

Spain, who is next heir to the crown, and whom the Queen once promised to make known as heir apparent,"

was all nonsense. Is it known when he died and who his parents were? (See Dasent, *op. cit.*, viii., x., xi., xii.; the Calendars of State Papers; and Cath. Rec. Soc., ii. and iii.)

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"TERTIUM QUID."—I shall be glad of any information as to the original use of this phrase. I have been greatly surprised to find that no example of it has been sent to us before 1826, and still more to find that this is also the earliest date in 'The Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases.' There is, indeed, something similar in Coleridge's *Friend* of 1809-10, where he says, "The baleful product or *tertium aliquid* of this union retarded the civilization of Europe for centuries"; but these seem to be the earliest examples yet found. Some metaphysicians appear to have used it to indicate a supposed something that is neither subjective nor objective, or different from both mind and matter, and it may perhaps have arisen in a Latin treatise on metaphysics. I am informed that a current statement attributing the phrase to Pythagoras is an error. The Latin version of Iamblichus has, not *tertium quid*, but *tertia res*. I hope that some reader of 'N. & Q.' can furnish earlier examples, and can help us in tracking *tertium quid* to its *fontem et originem*. J. A. H. MURRAY.
Oxford.

'CASABIANCA.'—When and where was this poem first printed? In his notice of Mrs. Hemans in the 'D.N.B.' Mr. C. W. Sutton says that "in the second edition of the 'Forest Sanctuary,' 1829, 'Casabianca' first appeared." This, however, is a mistake, as it was printed at p. 129 vol. i. of Mrs. Hemans's 'Poems,' published at Boston in 1826.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

JOHN OF COSINGTON.—Cosington is the name of a village in Lincolnshire. Do you know a family of this name, and especially John of Cosington, who lived during the fourteenth century?

EDME DE LAURME.

Soignies.

DICKENS: 'OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,' CHAP. XVI.: "SHALLABALAH."—When the old man and child first met Messrs. Codlin and Short, the persons of the Punch drama were scattered upon the ground. They included

"the foreign gentleman, who, not being familiar with the language, is unable in the representation to express his ideas otherwise than by the utterance of the word 'Shallalah' three distinct times."

I have not seen any explanation of this foreign piece of lingo. Can it be an echo of the "Mā sh' Allah! A'ūz bi' llah!" of Arab criers to proclaim a marvel? At shadow-shows in Egypt I have heard the same words shouted by the Mutāyyab (hired leader of applause) at moments when an *afrit* or a dreadful monster comes on the scene. Many of the tramping showmen of Europe were at one time Orientals of a kind; I want to know if any Arabic pious formulas were part of their jargon. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

5, Chimneys, Buxted.

'PICKWICK' QUERIES.—I shall be very much obliged for explanations of the meaning of the following phrases in Pickwick:—

1. Flying the garter.
2. Punch and the flat-headed comedian and the tin box of music.
3. Green-foil smalls.

PHILIP STEPHENSON.

[1. A game played by boys, at which they measure a distance by feet from a mark, and jump over the back of another boy bending down. Also known as "footit."

2. Close-fitting knee-breeches in tinsel?]

REV. J. BONAR, 1646: MORETTI FAMILY.—1. In the Scottish register known as 'the Retours' (a register of those served heirs to deceased relatives) I find under date 9 December, 1646, John Bonar senior of Lumquhat (in Fifeshire) served heir to "Master Henry Bonar, Vicar of St. Martin's in-the-Fields, London." I can find his name in none of the registers of that church, nor in any account of the Church. Can any of your readers assist me in tracing his name and the date of his appointment, and supply any information about him? There can be no doubt as to the fact of his being vicar.

2. In 1816 Agnes Bonar, daughter of Thomson Bonar of Camden Place and Chiselhurst, Kent, was married to Count Moretti, and in 1820 there was a son born of the marriage. From the 'Annuario della Nobiltà Italiana' I get the following infor-

mation under 'Sormani-Moretti.' This family was a branch of the ancient Lombard family of Sormani, which went to Reggio Emilia in 1699, and succeeded to the name and arms of the noble family of Moretti. It received the title of Count on 25 November, 1776. The noble man bearing the title on 17 January, 1833, was Patrizio of Reggio.

I am anxious to get further information as to this family and to know if there is any descendant living. HORATIUS BONAR.

3, St. Margaret's Road, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM OF WARE.—I understand that some passages from this author's work on the 'Sentences' have been printed recently in a book on the Immaculate Conception B.V.M., and shall be very glad to be referred to the title, &c., of the book. Is it in the Bodleian Library? Q. V.

DRYDEN AS A PLACE-NAME.—John Dryden of Canons Ashby, Northants, the father of Sir Erasmus Dryden, 1st Bt., is stated to have migrated from Cumberland. In 1488-9 John, William, and Archibald Dryden received the royal pardon for having fought against King James IV. They are described as "indwellers within the shire of Roxburgh." It seems probable that the Drydens of Cumberland came over the border, as Dryden is a place-name in Scotland.

I find mentioned John Sinclair of Dryden, Kt., under date 1513, and a Sinclair occurs there again in 1551. In 1713 George Lockhart writes from Dryden to the Earl of Oxford. I shall be glad of any information relative to Dryden as a place-name.

P. D. M.

THE VICTORY: EARLY SHIPS OF THE NAME.—I shall be obliged for any information relating to the following:—

1. Date of construction of the Victory which was lost off the Caskets, 4 October, 1744. The United Service Museum and Greenwich Hospital possess models said to be of this ship, but they differ; another model, with the same pretension, differs from both. Would one or more models have been made before construction. Charnock mentions a Victory as first heard of at Portsmouth in 1703, taken to pieces in 1721. Is anything known of this ship?

2. At what date did the bowsprit cease to terminate in a top and carry a spritsail mast and jackstaff?

3. What improvements, if any, were introduced in the construction of ships-of-war between 1714 and 1727? AITCHO.

[The second and third queries are too technical for discussion in our columns. We should advise application to Prof. Sir J. K. Laughton, the Secretary of the Navy Records Society, King's College, Strand, W.C.]

BEATRIX GORDON=ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.—I should be very grateful if any one could tell me who was the father of Beatrix Gordon. She married Robert Arbuthnot of Scots Mills, and was the grandmother of the celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnot. Both she and her husband are buried in the churchyard of St. Fergus, about six miles from Peterhead. I have been informed that she was the daughter of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, but I cannot see any mention of her in that pedigree.

CECIL LISTER KAYE.

Denby Grange, Wakefield.

BIRD QUOTATIONS.—I shall be glad to learn the authors of the following:—

1. Speckled, mellow-throated thrush.
2. Sweet thrush, whose wild untutored strain.
3. Farewell, sweet bird! Thou still hast been (willow warbler).
4. Each spangled back (sunbird).
5. Welcome, dear swallow, to thy well-known nest.
6. As I was walking all alone, I heard two corbies.
7. Say, weary bird, whose level flight (crow).
8. Thou shrill proclaimer of the lonely hour (owl).

M. SEATON.

[6. A well-known ballad, 'The Twa Corbies,' first printed in Scott's 'Minstrelsy']

SWALLOW IN GREEK CAROL.—Who was the translator into English of the following Greek carol?

The swallow, the swallow, she does with her bring,
Soft seasons, &c.

M. SEATON.

'FAREWELL TO THE SWALLOWS.'—A poem entitled 'Farewell to the Swallows,' attributed to Thomas Hood, was referred some twelve years ago to Canon Ainger, who expressed great dubiety that Hood was its author. It would be gratifying to know by whom it was written if not by Hood. The first stanza begins:—

Swallows sitting on the eaves,
See ye not the falling leaves?
See ye not the gathered sheaves?
Farewell!

T. F. DWIGHT.

La Tour de Peilz, Vaud, Switzerland.

BAGDAD.—Has the Iranian or Old Persian origin of the name of Bagdad, first advanced by Fr. Spiegel (author of 'Erânische Altertumskunde,' 3 vols., 1871), as stated by Isaac Taylor in his 'History of Place-Names' (1898), i.e.="God's Gift," derived from Zend or Old Persian *Bagha*=Sanskrit or Old Indian *Bhaga*, denoting divine power, and *dād*=gift, been generally accepted? The Old Slavonic name and word for God, *Bog*, which is preserved in all Slavonic languages of the present time, has also been found to be originally akin to the Zend and Sanskrit name of divine power—*Bagha* and *Bhaga*. Cf. Uhlenbeck's 'Alt-Indisches Wörterbuch' (1899), p. 193. H. KREBS.

ADDERS' FAT AS A CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—A man employed as a navvy on the line from Tunbridge Wells to Brighton kills adders in the season on the railway banks, and extracts their fat, which is in demand as a cure for deafness. "One lady" (in her gratitude) "gave him quite a lot o' money." I have heard the same specific vaunted among the peasantry of East Suffolk. Can any reader tell me whether the belief is ancient, and also whether there is any ground for supposing the ointment really efficacious? SCRUTATOR.

JACOBUS CLERK's name appears in a Bible of about the middle or end of the seventeenth century. The family was subsequently connected with the South of Ireland. His eldest son was probably named John. Has any reader come across the name in pedigrees of English Clarks?

R. S. CLARKE, Major.

Bishop's Hall, Taunton.

COL. OAKES AND QUEEN CAROLINE'S FUNERAL.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find particulars respecting Col. Oakes, who commanded a squadron of the 1st Life Guards employed to suppress the riot at the funeral of Queen Caroline in 1821? I believe that on this occasion he shot a man dead, and was in consequence cashiered; but, later, an attempt was made to reinstate him in his former position. When this was found to be impracticable, he received a vote of thanks for the effectual manner in which he had prevented a riot, and was appointed to the Chief Constableness of Norfolk. I should be very glad to learn if these facts are correct, or to know where any details respecting his action in this matter can be found. (Mrs.) A. M. W. STIRLING, 30, Launceston Place, Palace Gate, W.

QUEEN'S REGIMENT: SHEFFIELD PLATE DISH.—The officers of the Queen's Regiment, Warley, Essex, possess a very large old Sheffield plate dish—donor's name forgotten. They would be glad to know what family have a cockatrice or griffin with arrow in its beak, and motto "In Deo spero," as shown on the dish. W. MACKIE, Lieut.-Col.

NEWENHAM ABBEY, DEVON.—In Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' vol. v. p. 690, it is said that a minute account of the journey of the colony from Beaulieu, 2 January, 1246/7, appears in the Register of the Abbey of Newenham, "at present in the possession of William Wavell, Esq., M.D., of Barnstaple." Can any of your readers inform me where I can consult this Register, or find a translation of the account of this journey?

J. K. F.

CHERTSEY CARTULARIES.—Can any one inform me whether there are any of the cartularies of Chertsey Monastery published besides those given by Dugdale? G. A. K.

JEREMY SMITH, 1666.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information concerning Jeremy Smith, who held the office of Ranger and Bailiff of Windsor Park in 1666?

E. G. COCK.

MARQUIS OF ORMONDE'S GUARD.—Where can I get information concerning officers who served in the Marquis of Ormonde's Guard of Battleaxes?

E. G. COCK.

BELFAST REGISTERS.—Are there any old registers of Belfast in existence? If so, would it be possible to see them? I want information concerning some one born about 1677 in Belfast.

E. G. COCK.

IRISH BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE.—I have a letter from an old Irish lady (now dead) in which she refers to a "Book of Remembrance" which must have been published (probably in Ireland) before 1800. It was presumably a chronicle of Ulster families or of Anglo-Irish history. Apparently there was a list of subscribers printed at the beginning. Can any reader kindly refer me to such a book? I am not at all sure that she gave me the right title of the book, and I can find nothing like it at the British Museum.

W. ROBERTS CROW.

ALEXANDER HOLMES, 1848.—In or about 1848 the late Alexander Holmes, formerly of 3, St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, had a remarkable adventure. A leader in *The*

Times followed, entitled 'Taking the Bull by the Horn.' Can some reader put me in correspondence with some one who retains a copy of the paper, now out of print? I am interested, as the person referred to was my uncle, and the attempt was made to save his brother my father-in-law, the late Joseph Arthur Holmes, J.P., D.L., &c., of Clogher House, co. Sligo, near which a hired assassin lay concealed. ALFRED EDGAR, 55, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh.

Replies.

MILTON BIBLES.

(11 S. iii. 1.)

In the later years of the last century I was a frequent visitor to Bristol, and always went the round of the old-book shops from the Colonnade to George's in Park Street, and I believe it was Kerslake who told me that when he was staying at a hydropathic establishment at Matlock, a fellow-visitor told him he had an old Bible in his bedroom that had belonged to Jo. Mitton, the sporting man. Kerslake asked to see it, and, on its being brought, exclaimed: "Why, this belonged to John Milton the poet!" to which its owner replied: "If it only belonged to a poet, it ain't no good." The result was that Kerslake obtained it for a trifling sum, and later very liberally handed it to the British Museum authorities at the same price.

I am positive I acquired this information twenty or more years ago, and have no doubt it was from Kerslake's own lips.

GEORGE POTTER.

10, Priestwood Mansions, Highgate, N.

P.S.—Since sending the above to 'N. & Q.' I have found in my Milton scrapbook an article with the heading 'Milton's Bible,' signed Thomas Kerslake, from *The Athenæum* of 5 January, 1884, which gives an extended account of the acquisition of this Bible, and references to others. I may add that I have drawn Sir George Warner's attention to this article, but I would recommend its perusal to J. S. S. and others interested.

Probably some information as to the provenance of the Bible in question might be obtained by going through Kerslake's book-catalogues. I have two of them of about the late fifties or early sixties of the last century, which comprise the remains of the library formed by Dr. William Turner of Herbal

fame, and of that of Sir Matthew Hale. Kerslake's methods of cataloguing were eccentric, and at the time of publishing the two catalogues which I have he was suffering from an acute attack of "news-paperitis," and added a "foot-note" of ten columns to one of the entries. 'N. & Q.,' *inter alia*, came in for a bit of Mr. Kerslake's mind. All this, however, is by the way. But I feel sure the Milton Bible will be found in one of his catalogues, for Kerslake was not the man to hide a find of this kind.

I may mention that an article on Milton's Bibles appeared in *The Times* of 13 December, 1907. See also 'Book-Prices Current,' 1901, No. 2838.

W. ROBERTS.

18, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.

Your correspondent has confused a mother and daughter in the paragraph beginning "Mrs. Foster, daughter of Deborah," &c. It was Deborah Milton, the poet's youngest surviving daughter, who married Abraham Clarke, and her only surviving daughter Elizabeth Clarke, who married Thomas Foster. Deborah Clarke died in 1727, and Elizabeth Foster in 1754, while the latter's husband survived until 1761. For a note on Elizabeth Foster that escaped Masson's attention see 2 S. iii. 265.

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

It was Milton's granddaughter, the daughter of Deborah, who married Thomas Foster. Deborah married Abraham Clarke, and her daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Foster, and for her benefit 'The Mask of Comus' was performed at Drury Lane Theatre in 1750. She died on 9 May, 1754, and was buried at Islington.

In Sir Bernard Burke's 'Rise of Great Families: Extinction of Families of Illustrious Men,' these particulars are found.

R. C. BOSTOCK.

See 7 S. vi. 253.

JOHN T. PAGE.

SOPHIE DAWES, BARONNE DE FEUCHÈRES (11 S. iii. 27).—There is at least one portrait at Chantilly.

S. D.

A sketch of this adventuress in Chambers's 'Biographical Dictionary,' 1897, p. 284, is derived apparently from private information, or perhaps from French criminal records. Mr. T. H. Ward has an account of her in 'Men of the Reign,' 1885, pp. 317-318.

SCOTUS.

MISS WYKEHAM, BARONESS WENMAN (11 S. iii. 27).—Lord Folkestone to Thomas Creevey, 23 February, 1818:—

"Clarence has been near dying; has been refused by the Princess of Denmark, and is going, it is thought, to marry Miss Wykeham."—Creevey's 'Letters,' vol. i. p. 272.

"But the maddest thing of all is what appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday—the peerage conferred on —. She is a disreputable half-mad woman. He perhaps thought it fair to give her this compensation for not being Queen, for he wanted to marry her, and would have done so if the late King would have consented."—Greville Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 84.

At a sale of curios some years ago at King Street, Covent Garden, Mr. J. C. Stevens, according to a newspaper cutting, offered

"a historic flag, which sold for eight guineas. This flag is of linen, and hand-painted with the crown, rose, shamrock, and thistle, and the words 'King and Constitution.' It was used at the time of the Coronation of George IV. and William IV., and originally belonged to Miss Wykeham, afterwards the Baroness Wenman, a descendant of William of Wykeham. She was a Court beauty and a friend of Queen Adelaide."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

LADY CONYNNGHAM (11 S. ii. 508; iii. 37).—W. S. S. confuses the lady's husband with her son, the latter being the bearer to Queen Victoria of the news of her succession. The first Marquis Conyngham died 28 December, 1832, according to Burke's 'Peerage.' H.

'YOUNG FOLKS' (11 S. ii. 450, 511; iii. 34).—Besides 'Treasure Island,' Stevenson's 'Kidnapped' and 'The Black Arrow' were originally published as serials in this periodical. 'Kidnapped' ran from 1 May to 31 July, 1886, in fourteen instalments, and was published in book-form during the same year. 'The Black Arrow' ran through seventeen numbers of *Young Folks*, from 30 June to 20 October, 1883; but though it preceded 'Kidnapped' in point of date, it was not published as a book till July, 1888. Both 'Treasure Island' and 'The Black Arrow' purported to be written by "Captain George North," a pseudonym which was dropped when the stories were republished.

The history of 'Treasure Island' formed the subject of an interesting correspondence between Mr. Robert Leighton, Dr. Alex. H. Japp, and Mr. James Henderson in *The Academy*, for 3, 10, and 17 March, 1900. Although 'Treasure Island' was begun in August, 1881, at The Cottage, Castleton of Braemar, it was not completed until Stevenson had arrived at Davos in October for the winter.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THOMAS HARE (11 S. ii. 509).—Is G. F. R. B. certain that he has given the name and place correctly? An examination of various books fails to show that a Thomas Hare ever was born here, ever married here, ever lived here, or ever died here.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

MONTAGU GERRARD DRAKE (11 S. iii. 29).—William Mountague of Little Okely, Northants, in his will, dated 30 July, 1702 (P.C.C. 197 Eedes), refers to his great-grandson Montagu Garrard (Gerard) Drake. G. F. R. B. may find this reference of use. There are other Drakes mentioned in the will.

F. S. SNELL.

JAMES FORSYTH (11 S. iii. 25).—I remember very well James Forsyth as a class-fellow and companion at the Grammar School of Aberdeen in 1848–51. Thereafter we were at Marischal College and University together for four years. At the close of that period a number of our fellow-students gained commissions in the regular army by competition, and in the H.E.I.C.'s forces by presentation of Cadetships by one of the directors, who was, or had been, Lord Rector. James Forsyth's, I think, was one of the presentations. He must, at the time of his receiving it, have been 17 or 18 years of age. His father was the Rev. James Forsyth, D.D., minister of the West Parish Church, Aberdeen.

ALEX. WARRACK.

Oxford.

THOMAS CORYAT AND WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (11 S. iii. 29).—Probably Mr. Cousin wrote Westminster by mistake for Winchester. In the late Mr. Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' at p. 153, one Thomas Coryat occurs as the last on the roll for 1590. The entry is as follows:—

"Coryat, Thomas, (10) Odcombe. Qy. the traveller and author of 'Crudities.'"

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

In Gorton's 'Biographical Dictionary' it is stated that Coryat was educated at Westminster. The 'Dictionary' notice is based on Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses' and the 'Biographia Britannica.'

W. SCOTT.

"ELZE"=ALREADY (11 S. iii. 25).—This *elze*, "already," is only a particular use of the general form *else*, and is so explained both in the 'N.E.D.' and 'E.D.D.,' with illustrative examples. The former quotes

Gawin Douglas and Montgomery, and reminds us that it is in Ray's 'Glossary of North-Country Words,' reprinted by me for the E.D.S. Ray has: "*Else*, adv. before, already. 'I have done that *else*, i.e. already.'" The derivation is from the A.-S. *elles*, not, as Jamieson suggests, from the A.-S. *ealles*, which is an unrelated word, and means "wholly." The senses are: otherwise, in another way; also, at another time, formerly, already.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

If Mr. BAYNE has access to a copy of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder on 'The Great Floods of August, 1829, in Morayshire,' 3rd ed., Elgin, 1873, he will find the word *else* used in the sense of "already." The quotation in which it occurs refers to the rising flood endangering an ornamental structure in his grounds:—

"'John,' said I to the gardener as he was opening the gate that led to it, 'I fear our temple may be in some danger if this goes on!' 'Ow, sir, it's awa' else.'"

ALEX. WARRACK.

Oxford.

ROYAL CHRISTMASES AT GLOUCESTER (11 S. ii. 501).—With reference to Gloucester's position as an administrative centre in Saxon and Norman times see Freeman's observations in his 'Norman Conquest,' ii. 61 and iv. 393, 623, and 690. Both Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, and Edward II. are buried in the Cathedral.

N. W. HILL.

SS. PROTHUS AND HYACINTHUS (11 S. ii. 528).—From 'Studies in Church Dedications' (pp. 141–2) it seems probable that the church of Blisland, near Bodmin, is the only English ascription to St. Protus, whose name has been sometimes rendered Pratt. Miss Arnold-Forster does not identify him with Protasius, Bishop of Milan, who was a friend of St. Athanasius; for, she says,

"the evidence of Blisland feast-day [formerly September 11] points us to another saint, a certain very apocryphal martyr, commemorated at Rome, together with his companion St. Hyacinthus, on September 11, under the reign of the Emperor Gallienus. His story may be found in Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints,' where it forms part of the romantic and fabulous Acts of a certain high-born damsel, St. Eugenia."

The name of St. Protus was to be found in the Calendars of York, Sarum, and Hereford.

ST. SWITHIN.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

GUICHARD D'ANGLE (11 S. ii. 427, 472, 493).—In the 'Vie et Gestes du Prince Noir' he is mentioned at least five times. I refer to "Le Prince Noir Poème du Héraut d'armes Chandos....The Life & Feats of Arms of Edward the Black Prince by Chandos Herald a Metrical Chronicle with English Translation and Notes by Francisque-Michel. London & Paris 1883."

In the description of the army of the King of France before the battle of Poitiers, Chandos the Herald speaks of "a body of four hundred armed horses, with four hundred knights upon them, all of the noblest escutcheon."

Guychard d'Angle les conduisoit,
Qui noble chivaler estoit. Line 1040.

He appears to have been associated in his command with le Sieur d'Augebugny and Eustace de Ribemont.

In the early part of the battle

Atant veissez venir poignant
Un chivaler preu et vaillant
Qui appelez fut Guychard d'Angle.
Cil ne se boutoit pas en l'angle,
Ains feroit parmy le meslée,
Sachez, de lance et de espée.

Line 1192.

(In other instances "veissez" is "véissez," with an accent.)

"Then might you see coming spurring on a preux and valiant knight, Guychard d'Angle by name, who did not put himself in a corner, but struck with lance and sword, know you, amidst the *melée*."

Later Guichard d'Angle, having joined the English, appears in the vanguard led by the Duke of Lancaster, when the army was marching into Navarre on its way to Spain:—

Et l'autre le bon Guychard d'Angle,
Qui ne doit estre mis en l'angle,
Ainz est bien droit que hom s'en remorge.

Line 2283.

"The other the good Guichard d'Angle, who must not be put in a corner, but is it right that men should remember him."

Probably "is it" means "it is." "The other" means the other of the two marshals, the first mentioned being Stephen de Cosinton.

The next extract comes from the description of the battle of Najera. Speaking of those who were on the right of the Duke of Lancaster, Chandos Herald says:—

Et là fut le bon Guychard d'Angle,
Qui ne se tenoit pas en l'angle.
Ovesque li ot ses deux filtz.

Line 3233.

"And there was the good Guichard d'Angle, who kept not in the background. His two sons he had with him."

He is mentioned again, among the chief officers of the "right noble Prince, whilst he held the province of Aquitaine":—

Monsieur Gwichard d'Angle fut mareschal.
Line 4193.

Estephen (*sic*) de Cosinton apparently was co-marshal.

I have given the true numbers of the lines. In the Errata is the following: "In the numeration of the marginal figures for l. 2890 read 2860, and so on till the end."

There is, p. 332, a note as to line 1040:—

"Guichard d'Angle, sire de Pleumartin, and in 1350, seneschal of Saintonge. He was present at the engagement with the English at Saint-Jean-d'Angely in 1346, and was taken before the same town in 1351, and carried to England. After his release at the end of the following year, he was constantly engaged against the English, until his capture at Poitiers. After this he joined the side of England, in 1363 was appointed by the Black Prince marshal of Aquitaine, and in such capacity ordered the following year to levy the revenues in the dukedom. (*Rot. Vasc.*, 38 Ed. III., membr. 4; Rymer, vol. iii. p. 726, cf. p. 801.) He fought gallantly at Najera 1367. By an entry dated February 19, 1341 (n. st.), Charles V. gave to Geoffroy de la Celle, knight, 60 pounds torneses of land in Touraine on the estates forfeited of Guichard d'Angle, 'chevalier rebelle.' (*Archives Nat.*, JJ. 102, no. 182.) In 1372 he was elected into the order of the Garter, and at the coronation of Richard II. was rewarded with the earldom of Huntingdon and 100 marks per annum for the support of the dignity. He died in the spring of 1380."

According to the preface (p. xvi), Chandos probably wrote his poem in 1386, or perhaps a year or two earlier.

Francisque-Michel in his preface (p. vi) quotes from an "account drawn up by indefatigable John Anstis, Garter King at Arms," among his papers deposited in the Heralds' College:—

"Chandos was the herald of the famous Sir John Chandos, constable of Aquitaine."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[See the note on Sir John Chandos, *ante*, p. 25.]

ISAAC JAMINEAU (11 S. ii. 509).—He was appointed Consul at Naples at the date given by G. F. R. B. (2 July, 1753), and apparently held that office till August, 1779, when he was succeeded by James Douglas. He died 3 November, 1789. I have been unable to find his name among the officials of the Post Office in the various issues of the 'Royal Kalendar' between 1779 and his death.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Jamineau wrote a paper 'On the late Eruption of Mount Vesuvius,' which appeared in *The Transactions of the Philo-sophical Society*, x. 563, 1755. W. S. S.

THE STAIR DIVORCE, 1820 (11 S. ii. 489).—Sharpe ('Genealogical Peerage,' vol. iii.), Anderson ('Scottish Nation,' vol. iii.), and Burke ('Peerage,' 1875 edition) repeat substantially the same story. John William Henry Dalrymple, who became 7th Earl of Stair in 1821, married in 1808, to quote the words of Anderson,

"Laura, youngest daughter of John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, and Louisa, Countess of Dysart. This marriage was dissolved the following year, in consequence of his having entered into a marriage contract in 1804 with Johanna, daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq., of Cluny. The latter marriage was, however, dissolved in June, 1820."

The contradictions arise out of the intricacies of Scots law. The future Earl became a married man in 1804 without being aware of it. No doubt the dissolution of his 1808 marriage was brought about at the instance, or on behalf, of his real wife, Joanna Gordon. There is no evidence to show that the two ever lived together after 1809. According to Scots law, separation for four years constituted a valid ground for divorce. It was on this ground, I think, that the future Earl obtained divorce in 1820. The question of adultery had nothing to do with the case. Public sympathy was largely on the side of the lady. She lived in Edinburgh, possibly died there, and was sometimes spoken of as "the ill-fated Countess of Stair."

SCOTUS.

"DIE IN BEAUTY" (11 S. iii. 7).—I can answer my own query now: "in Schönheit sterben" occurs in Ibsen's 'Hedda Gabler,' last act. G. KRÜGER.

[MR. W. R. PRIOR also refers to Ibsen.]

"ALL COMES OUT EVEN AT THE END OF THE DAY" (11 S. ii. 527).—Were not these words suggested by those of Brutus?—

O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end,
And then the end is known.

'Julius Cæsar,' V. i., last speech.

LIONEL SCHANK.

Is not this another version of the saying
"The evening brings all home"?

NORTH MIDLAND.

It might seem at first sight as if the words "All comes out even at the end of the day," were merely an equivalent for the trite saying "Death equalizes all things." There are, however, many old sayings which convey a similar idea, but present it with considerable variety of phraseology. It is some-

what difficult to determine which of these sayings the Home Secretary had in mind when he quoted the words. One may imagine that he was giving the substance, rather than the *ipsissima verba*, of some old writer, or perhaps that he was combining the sense rather than the actual words of several sayings. W. SCOTT.

I fancy that the difficulty lies in the adverb "even," and that the phrase is tantamount to the beautiful insight of Paul when he declared "All things work together for good." M. L. R. BRESLAR.

HOLWELL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 528).—The following note regarding the Holwell family may interest J. T. P. :—

"Zephaniah and Sarah Hollival of St. Werburgh Street, Dublin, had John Hollival, baptized in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, 23 September, 1711. This John had the destiny to emerge from the Black Hole of Calcutta and become Governor of Bengal."

The brothers Edward and Bowes, younger sons of John Minchin Walcott of Glenahilty, co. Tipperary, and Croagh, co. Limerick, along with a John Pigott (?), were also among the 23 survivors.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

ALEXANDER GLENNY (11 S. ii. 509).—All I can add is that his wife's name was Deborah, and that she died 9 December, 1804, at the age of 71 years.

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

CHRISTMAS BOUGH: CHRISTMAS BUSH (11 S. ii. 507; iii. 14).—This subject is dealt with in an article by Mr. S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald which appeared in *T. P.'s Weekly*, 23 December, 1910. S. O. L.

THACKERAY AND THE STAGE (11 S. ii. 428, 494).—Important information on this subject may be seen in *The Athenæum* of 16 and 30 July, 1892. H. S.

EXHIBITION OF 1851 (11 S. ii. 410, 452, 493; iii. 10).—Surely, as Privy Councillors and Cabinet ministers, T. B. Macaulay and W. E. Gladstone were entitled to be, and ought to have been, styled Right Honourable, not Honourable. If the Official Catalogue was at fault, it was unquestionably a blunder. FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.
26, Arran Street, Roath Street, Cardiff.

[The Official Catalogue described both as "the Hon."]

EARLY GRADUATION: GILBERT BURNET, JOHN BALFOUR (11 S. ii. 427; iii. 32).—On p. 88 of 'Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge,' Part II., ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, is Wotton's certificate of good conduct from the fellows of St. Katherine's Hall (the master being away). It is here stated that he "commenced batchelor of arts in January 1679/80." This is decisive for the higher age of thirteen years and c. five months.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The names of Wotton and Bentley appear in the Cambridge Honours List for the year 1679/80. Wotton's name is second, and Bentley's sixth upon the list.

A. R. MALDEN.

'KOSSUTH COPPERED,' SATIRICAL POEM (11 S. ii. 490).—There is a copy of this in the Boston Public Library. On the verso of the title it is stated that "a portion of this poem appeared, some weeks ago, in *The New York Herald*." If L. L. K. cannot find a copy near home, I shall be glad to answer any question that may be sent direct to me. ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

REV. J. SAMWELL: REV. J. PEACOCK (11 S. iii. 9).—In Julian's 'A Dictionary of Hymnology,' 1907, p. 1586, it is stated that John Peacock was b. 1731, became a Wesleyan minister 1767, retired 1796, and d. 1803. In 1776 he published 'Songs of Praise compiled from the Holy Scriptures.'

FREDERIC BOASE.

ANDREW ARTER'S MEMORIAL, HAMMERSMITH (11 S. ii. 10).—Mr. Andrew Arter was a timber merchant. He lived at Linden House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, and represented Hammersmith in the first and second London County Councils.

G. W. E. R.

The low stone pillar standing in Beavor Lane, Hammersmith, is evidently a sort of cippus marking the angle of a particular plot of ground, which has been left by some incomplete road-widening in its present dangerous position; and Mr. Andrew Arter, whose name is inscribed on the face of the stone, was evidently the owner of the plot. His death was recently announced in the papers, and he was the son of a timber merchant of the same name, the site of whose premises in Little North Street, Chelsea, is now absorbed in that of Harrod's Stores, and

who, somewhere in the fifties, erected the houses of Bridge Avenue, Hammersmith, as a speculation. J. TAVENOR-PERRY.
Chiswick.

The worthy here commemorated lived in Beavor Lane for many years, and died, I believe, last year. The monument is merely a boundary stone which he inscribed similarly to one deciphered by me long ago, and mentioned in the papers of a bygone archaeological society.

SAMUEL PICKWICK.

QUAKER OATS (11 S. ii. 528).—Recalling former notices on numerous hoardings, I seem dimly to remember an explanation of the term "Quaker Oats" vouchsafed by the makers of that delicacy. The name (so I seem to recall the matter) was properly "Quaking Oats," from a fancied resemblance to the *Briza Media* or "quaking grass" of botany. As "quaking," however, was felt to be an unsuitable word to use for an article of food, it was altered into "Quaker," whence in due time emerged the portly gentleman in Quaker garb, whose full-blown proportions represented the result of the use of the preparation. SCOTUS.

It is certain that "Quaker Oats" are food so named because the peculiar way of milling that produces this food was first carried on in Pennsylvania, the American State named after its founder, the famous Quaker Wm. Penn. T. WILSON.
Harpندن.

WILLIAM MEARS, BELLFOUNDER, 1626 (11 S. ii. 445).—The baptismal entry recorded at this reference does not seem to refer to the Wm. Mears of the Whitechapel bell-foundry, though possibly his family might have come from Nottingham. The Whitechapel firm was begun about 1570 by William Mott, who sold it in 1606 to Carter of Reading. It passed to Thomas Bartlett in 1619, and he and his descendants carried it on till the end of the century. The last Bartlett died in 1701, when Richard Phelps succeeded. After him came Lester & Pack, then Chapman was taken into partnership, and the firm became Lester, Pack & Chapman; but the first name was soon dropped, and the firm was known as Pack & Chapman. Their bells were noted for being marked with riming mottoes, well known to campanologists. Pack died 1781, when Chapman took as a partner William Mears. The latter had learnt his trade at the Whitechapel foundry, and had started in business for himself several years previously. The

firm became W. & T. Mears in 1787, Thomas probably being the son of William. William retired altogether in 1789. These particulars are abridged from Stahlschmidt's 'Church Bells of Kent,' pp. 66, 92, 93, 109-113, where a fuller account of the White-chapel firm can be found, but no further details as to William Mears. A. RHODES.

SHIP LOST IN THE FIFTIES (11 S. ii. 528).—Was the ship in question the Birkenhead (steam-transport), wrecked on the coast of Cape Colony on 26 February, 1852?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

On 19 October, 1853, the Dalhousie (commanded by Capt. Butterworth) foundered off Beachy Head, when the Captain, the passengers, and all the crew, with the exception of one man, perished, about 60 persons in all being lost. Perhaps this may be the vessel referred to in the query. The newspapers of the period will no doubt contain a list of the drowned.

On 30 August, 1857, the Dunbar clipper was wrecked on the rocks near Sydney, when 121 persons perished. Only one individual was saved, after clinging to the rocks for about thirty hours. W. SCOTT.

ALFIERI IN ENGLAND (11 S. ii. 421, 532; iii. 37).—The duel between Edward, second Viscount Ligonier, and Count Alfieri took place in the Green Park on Tuesday, 7 May, 1771. See *Public Advertiser*, 11 May; *Gazetteer*, 11 and 14 May; *Town and Country Mag.*, iii. 238, 277; *Lady's Mag.* [1771], 478. Alfieri is said to have been wounded slightly in the arm, and his life spared, after he was disarmed, by the injured husband.

In the petition for divorce at Doctors' Commons in June-November of the same year the movements of Lady Ligonier and Alfieri after the duel were described by several of the witnesses. The former left Cobham Park on the evening of 7 May, and from the 8th to the 17th of the month she resided in New Norfolk Street, London, where she was visited by the Count. On 17 May she set out for France, being joined at Shooter's Hill by Alfieri; but, as no accommodation could be had there, they proceeded to "The Rose Inn" at Dartford. Here they stayed together until Monday, 20 May. On that morning they went in a post-chaise to Shooter's Hill; but Lady Ligonier and another lady returned the same evening to "The Rose Inn," and proceeded to Rochester. Shortly afterwards Alfieri followed on horseback. The witnesses state

that the pair were going to France together. See 'Select Trials at Doctors' Commons,' printed for S. Bladon, London, 1779, vol. iii. The account of the divorce proceedings in the 'Journals of the House of Lords,' January, 1772, corroborates the statement that Lady Ligonier went to France; and according to a paragraph in *The Public Advertiser* of 20 November, 1771, she was then residing at Calais. There are many statements about the pair in *The Gazetteer* of 1771, and a careful search through the files of the newspapers for this year would probably disclose Alfieri's movements in detail. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'TIT FOR TAT,' AMERICAN NOVEL (11 S. ii. 489; iii. 56).—In Sampson Low & Co.'s 'English Catalogue, 1872-80,' Miss M. E. Smith is named as the author of a book with this title, an edition of which was published in 1875 by Hurst & Blackett. This lady is apparently the Mary Elizabeth Smith who brought an action for breach of promise against Lord Ferrers, and wrote in 1849 a poem, 'Moscha Lamberti,' that is partly autobiographical. N. W. HILL.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 29).—

Captives of his (or my) bow and spear
A faulty remembrance of 2 Kings vi. 22,
"Wouldest thou smite those whom thou
hast taken captive with thy sword and with
thy bow?" W. C. B.

[PROF. BENSLEY also refers to the same text.]

RIDDLE OF CLARET (11 S. ii. 527).—An old custom is here referred to. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to ascertain how it originated. A riddle or sieve was no doubt employed for convenience in carrying the bottles of wine. Claret rather than any other wine was probably consumed because it was comparatively cheap and easy to be procured. But why a riddle of thirteen bottles should almost invariably have formed a feature at archery dinners is not at all easy to conjecture. At archery meetings the number thirteen may perhaps have been supposed to bear some mystic relationship to the number of arrows discharged in the competition.

But the gift of a riddle of claret was not confined to archery meetings. At golf competitions also the magistrates and town council, invited to the closing celebration dinner, were in the habit of presenting for consumption a riddle of claret. Perhaps some superstitious notion lay at the root

of the custom. At all events, the gift of a riddle of claret was of long standing, and dates from days when people attached more importance to lucky and unlucky numbers than they do now. SCOTUS.

WATER-SHOES FOR WALKING ON THE WATER: GEORGE PARRATT (11 S. ii. 485).—In 'The Wonders of the Universe; or, Curiosities of Nature and Art,' 1824, culled on the false title and at the head of the letterpress 'The New Wonderful and Entertaining Magazine,' p. 47, is an article headed 'A Curious Invention for Walking upon the Water.' The first paragraph is:—

"Mr. Kent's [of Glasgow] recent invention of a machine by which he walks or moves along upon the water at the rate of three miles per hour, has produced the announcement of another novelty of the same description, but which seems more extensively useful. The inventor terms it an *Aquatic Sledge*;—it is thus described:—"

Then follows an account of this sledge, invented "some years ago" by Mr. Bader, "councillor of mines at Munich, in Bavaria."

"The first public experiment was made with this machine on the 29th of August, 1810, before the royal family at Nymphenburg, with complete success. It is described as consisting of two hollow canoes or pontoons, eight feet long, made of sheet copper, closed on all sides, joined to each other in parallel direction, at a distance of six feet, by a light wooden frame. Thus joined, they support a seat resembling an arm-chair, in which the *rider* is seated, and impels and steers the sledge by treading two large pedals before him. Each of these pedals is connected with a paddle, fixed perpendicularly in the intervals between the two pontoons. In front of the seat stands a small table, on which he may read, write, draw, or eat and drink.... This vehicle is far safer than a common boat, the centre of gravity being constantly in the middle of a very broad base, a circumstance which renders upsetting, even in the heaviest gale, absolutely impossible. It is moreover so contrived, that it may be taken to pieces in a few minutes, packed in a box, and put together in very short time."

The box containing two metal pontoons, each eight feet long, and the other things must have been rather large.

Some 20 or 25 years ago there was an exhibition of "life-saving" inventions in the Channel. The chief organizer, or perhaps only one of the organizers, was a friend of mine, dead long ago, Mr. George Parratt. He was a fairly prolific inventor of ingenious but useless things. His pet invention was a lifeboat consisting mainly of collapsible pontoons, which in case of need were to be inflated by bellows. This was, I think, the principal machine in the exhibition, which took place on and about the catamaran steamship *Castalia*, which is

now, or was not very long ago, a smallpox hospital, somewhere in the lower reaches of the Thames.

Among the strange inventions was one for—as it were—walking in the sea. It was an indiarubber boat about four feet long by about two feet in the middle, with two indiarubber stockings attached to the bottom. The inventor's assistant got into this boat with his legs in the stockings, closed the top covering round his waist, and then went down the perpendicular ladder lashed to the ship's side. Either before going down or directly he got into the water, he proceeded to inflate the apparatus through a tube. He had with him a little double paddle, with which he was intended to propel himself. The tube, however, got loose or otherwise out of order, and the boat began to fill and sink. Fortunately, there was a very handy man on board, with little more than a pair of old trousers on; he hurried down the ladder, and caught the hand of the sinking assistant of the inventor.

There were other inventions which were so dangerous that it was a wonder that no one was drowned, although the sea was perfectly calm.

At one time Parratt's raft lay in the *Serpentine*—at another in the water at (?) the Earl's Court Exhibition. What became of it eventually I do not know.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

COUNTY COATS OF ARMS: CO. SOMERSET (11 S. iii. 30).—According to 'The Book of Public Arms,' Somerset has no armorial bearings:—

"The seal of the County Council simply exhibits the inscription, 'The Seal of the County Council of Somerset, 1889.' The arms of Bath have sometimes done duty for the county, but the 'Justices' Seal, which is most beautifully executed, represents King Ina in his Palace of Justice, and at his feet is a portcullis, the old Plantagenet badge, evidently allusive to the old Beauforts, Dukes of Somerset. On the dexter side are the arms of the Somersets, Dukes of Beaufort, balanced on the sinister by the arms of the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset. At the base are the arms of the See of Bath and Wells, and at the top are the arms.... a cross patonce between four martlets."

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Public Library, Gloucester.

PITT AND WILKES ON DISFRANCHISEMENT (11 S. iii. 8).—Inquiry is made at the above reference for the names of the 36 boroughs which Mr. Pitt in 1785 proposed to disfranchise, and the inquirer adds that he put this question many years ago.

I doubt whether it is possible for us at this time to specify them, and I cannot find that Mr. Pitt ever enumerated them. In his speech in Parliament (18 April, 1785) he expressed his belief that the House would agree with him in thinking that "there were about 36 boroughs so decayed as to come within the scheme," and he proposed "the establishment of a fund [a million pounds] for the purpose of purchasing the franchise of such boroughs as might be induced to accept of it" ('Parl. Hist.', xxv. 441-2).

This language seems to me to show that he necessarily left the names of the boroughs in the dark. The Western counties of England by themselves would have provided a sufficient number of Parliamentary boroughs which were ripe for extinction.

W. P. COURTNEY.

Unless the names of the burghs proposed to be disfranchised by Pitt are contained in the Journals of the House of Commons, it is hard to say where a complete list of them may now be found. The following works might be consulted: Stockdale's 'Parliamentary Guide' for 1785, or 'Debates and Parliamentary Register... from 1780 to 1796,' published by Debrett. Massay's 'History of England during the Reign of George III.,' vol. i. chap. ix., deals at some length with the subject of corrupt constituencies. Earl Stanhope ('History of England from the Peace of Utrecht,' vol. i. chap. i.) gives a list of 35 "hereditary seats," which probably coincides to some extent with the list of Pitt. The Rev. Christopher Wyvill, Rector of Black Notley, published a work bearing directly on Pitt's Bill, entitled 'Summary Explanation of the Principles of Mr. Pitt's intended Bill for Amending the Representation of the People in Parliament' 1785. He also wrote, 'State of the Representation of the People of England,' 1793, and 'Political and Historical Arguments proving the Necessity of Parliamentary Reform,' 1811, 2 vols., but I cannot say whether he gives the names of burghs to be disfranchised.

As regards Wilkes, it is scarcely likely that any list of the burghs he proposed to wipe out can now be found. His speech, however, in bringing forward his measure, is still extant, and may be read in 'The Treasury of British Eloquence... Compiled by Robert Cochrane,' Edinburgh, W. P. Nimmo, 1881, pp. 165-9. In the course of his speech he names some ten or a dozen burghs to which the term "rotten" used to be applied.

W. SCOTT.

RATS AND PLAGUE (11 S. ii. 465).—"Accordingly it appears that the priests and diviners then knew that 'scientific basis'" is the ending of my Note 2431 in *The Boston Evening Transcript's* 'Notes and Queries' of 10 September, 1910; and this note can doubtless be seen in the file of that periodical at its London office, 3, Regent Street, by any interested in coincidences. My note was based on a dim remembrance of a similar article in *The New York Evening Post* of about ten years ago, so the parallel is not novel, as thought by CANON SAVAGE.

Further light is thrown by Baikie's 'Sea Kings of Crete,' pp. 167-8; and that the rats are not directly responsible for spreading the plague, but merely as they are "hosts" for fleas, may be inferred from a paper read before the (London) Zoological Society on 15 November, and briefly recorded in *The Athenæum* of 10 December, p. 738.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

HACKNEY AND TOM HOOD (11 S. iii. 29).—Hood slightly alters Byron's 'Childe Harold,' canto iii. st. 21:—

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gather'd then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[MR. T. BAYNE and DIEGO also refer to Byron.]

GOATS AND COWS (11 S. ii. 466, 534).—George Eliot was evidently cognizant of this custom. In 'Middlemarch' (1881 ed., p. 291), when describing the old farm homestead called Freeman's End, she says: "There was an aged goat (kept doubtless on interesting superstitious grounds) lying against the open back-kitchen door."

See also 9 S. v. 248, 359, 521; vi. 132, 196.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"PUCKLED" (11 S. ii. 526).—The 'N.E.D.' records the word "puck-led" s.v. "Puck," sb.¹ e, but gives no such early quotation as that produced by Mr. PIERPOINT.

L. R. M. STRACHAN,

Heidelberg.

CAPT. WITHAM AND THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR (11 S. iii. 28).—The incident referred to is not to be found in Drinkwater's 'History of the late Siege of Gibraltar,' although that writer gives a full account of the sortie made on the night of 26 November, 1781, along with a plan of the operations. He even condescends upon details, as where he

narrates that "a volunteer of the 73rd Regiment lost his kelt [*sic*] in the attack," from which it may be argued that it was a "warm affair" while it lasted. See 'History,' 3rd ed., p. 203 (London, J. Johnson, 1786). T. F. D.

Notes on Books, &c.

A Suffolk Hundred in the Year 1283. Edited by Mr. Edgar Powell. (Cambridge University Press.)

MR. POWELL has published a valuable addition to the history of Suffolk, and, we may add, an important contribution to the financial practices of the Edwardian period. The original is preserved in the Record Office in a manuscript on seventy skins of parchment written on one side only. It is with few exceptions in good condition, but the list of parishes is not quite complete. The roll is not only important as showing by what method the national finances were raised when Edward I. was king, but also in some cases it indicates how farming was carried on in days when, as many people yet fancy, the cultivators of the soil were but little above the condition of serfs.

The money which the King called for was urgently required for the second Welsh war, which broke out on Palm Sunday, 1282, and lasted till the October of the following year, when, as the writer tells us, "the last Celtic Prince of Wales suffered the ignominious death of a traitor." It was for carrying on this contest that the assessments were made, and, the royal treasury being empty, the King in the first instance was, it seems, compelled to apply to the merchants of Lucca to help him in discharging his most pressing needs; but the cash he required was far more than they were willing to supply. No time, however, was to be lost, so Edward in June, 1282, dispatched John de Kirkeby, Archdeacon of Coventry, who afterwards became Bishop of Ely, to borrow money of the towns and religious houses. London contributed 4,000*l.*, and York 693*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Although, with the exception of those for Ipswich, the documents which Mr. Powell has given are the only ones providing full details, a roll remains in which we have the gross sum for each shire. In this it is strange to find that Lincolnshire and Norfolk were regarded as by far the richest counties.

Towards the end of the volume there are thirty-eight carefully elaborated tables of the tax lists of the Hundred of Blackbourne. These will require much study before it will be possible to understand what were the live and dead stock belonging to the men and women who were occupiers of lands and tenements.

We know of no other documents of about the same period which give so fully the average of prices as those before us. An attempt has been made to draw a comparison between the population of the villages in 1283 and 1908. It has been impossible to make any statement that will be satisfactory, but no reasonable doubt exists that there were far more men, women, and children in the villages 625 years ago than those who follow the older teachers are willing to imagine.

Traherne's Poems of Felicity. Edited by H. I. Bell. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE venture to think that too much has been made in some quarters of the poems by the seventeenth-century poet Thomas Traherne, which were first published by Mr. Dobell in 1903, and are here edited, with additions, by Mr. Bell. There is always a danger that the discoverer of an unknown or forgotten treasure will appraise the value of his find too highly, because it is his own; and when it is claimed that Traherne belongs to the same brotherhood as Vaughan and Herbert and Crashaw and Henry King, we cannot but dissent. On their weaker side of mystical obscurity and involved quaintness there may be resemblances, but he has little of their brightness of fancy and felicity of expression. His lines do not arrest and stamp themselves on the memory.

Traherne's lyre had but few strings, and on three of these he harps with somewhat tedious iteration. A favourite theme with him is the superior blessedness of infancy, to which he returns again and again, contrasting its innocence and bliss, the loss of which he never ceases to deplore, with the deterioration of adult manhood, which is further off from heaven. Here he is at one with Vaughan; and R. L. Stevenson might have written the poems entitled 'Shadows in the Water' and 'On Leaping over the Moon.' Another subject on which Traherne loves to dwell is the deeper insight and wider scope of the inward spiritual eye. Here he approximates to Wordsworth, who might have acknowledged as his own the lines

A meditating inward eye
Gazing at Quiet did within me ly (p. 14).

A third maxim of his mystic philosophy, to which many poems are devoted, is that the world belongs of right and *de facto* to him who with the seeing eye and thankful heart best appreciates its beauties, far more than to the mere possessor and legal proprietor. Izaak Walton had anticipated him in this fine sentiment.

The editor includes thirty-nine poems not given in Mr. Dobell's *editio princeps*, and tells us the little known of Traherne and his works. He need not have doubted *yer* (p. 144), a common spelling of *ere* in seventeenth-century books.

The Utopia of Sir Thomas More. Edited by George Sampson. (Bell & Sons.)

THE philosophical yarn of that voracious mariner Hythlodæ ("Babbler") is of perennial interest, and Messrs. Bell have produced an excellent edition of it in their "Bohn's Libraries" under the care of Mr. Sampson. He has appended to the 'Utopia' the Latin original of 1516, together with Roper's Life of More (in a critically accurate text obtained by the collation of four MSS. in the British Museum), and a selection of his letters.

Mr. Sampson falls into the common mistake of over-annotating his text. The reader hardly requires to be told in a note, when More refers to Cicero, that this was "the famous orator and philosopher" (p. 24); and no one will thank him for the information that CC in the text means "two hundred" (p. 81). An "algorisme stone" was certainly not a "slate," as explained p. 333; and "La Bruayère" (p. 137) needs to be corrected. *Per contra*, we have to thank him for a full Bibliography, and an excellent engraving of Holbein's portrait of More, which forms the frontispiece.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. EDWARD BAKER'S Birmingham Catalogue 283 contains among works under Art Solon's 'Ancient Art Stoneware of the Low Countries,' 2 vols., folio, 1892, 2l. 5s. In a list under Debreit is 'Dictionary of the Coronation,' 1902. There are works under Folk-lore, Heraldry, and India. Under Mary, Queen of Scots, are Cowan's 'Who wrote the Casket Letters?' 2 vols., 16s., and Cust's 'Authentic Portraits,' based on the researches of Scharf, 18s. 6d. Napoleon items include Sergeant's 'The Burlesque Napoleon,' 'Lost Voyages' by Rose, 'Surrender' by Dickson, and 'New Letters.' Works under Occult include Paracelsus, 2 vols., 4to, cloth, new, 1894, 1l. 1s. Under Pottery are Solon's 'Old English Porcelain,' 1l. 15s., and his 'Old French Faience,' 1l. 1s. Regimental Records include Almack's 'Royal Scots Greys,' limited edition on Japanese vellum, new, 1908, 2l. 2s. Under Spain will be found 'The Arts and Crafts of Older Spain,' 3 vols., small 4to, 1907, 18s. 6d.; and Calvert's 'Alhambra,' 15s. Under Tibet is Landon's 'Lhasa,' 2 vols., royal 8vo, 1905, 15s.

Mr. Baker has also a short special list of 80 items, Catalogue 284, devoted to Astrological, Occult, and Spiritualistic Subjects. These include Inman's 'Ancient Faiths,' 2 vols. bound in 4, 1868-9, 2l. 12s. 6d.; Wilson's 'Dictionary of Astrology,' 2 vols., 1819-20, 2l. 10s.; 'Incidents in the Life of Madame Blavatsky,' by Sinnett, 2l. 2s.; 'Gypsy Sorcery,' by Leland, 1891, limited edition, 1l. 10s.; and Mather's 'Kabbala Denudata,' 1887, 2l. 2s.

Ellis's Catalogue 132 contains choice and scarce books, such as the first edition of Ogilby's 'Æsop,' 1651, in dark-blue morocco, 9l. 9s.; the first Spanish edition of Ariosto, 1549, 6l. 6s.; Castilio's 'The Courtyer,' 1561, first edition, morocco, 17l. 10s.; Cotgrave's 'French-English Dictionary,' first edition, folio, olive morocco, 1611, 12l.; a fine tall copy of Drayton's 'Poems,' 1619, 15l. 15s.; the first edition of Fielding's 'Amelia,' 4 vols., 1752, 5l. 5s.; the first collected edition of Forde's 'Virtus Rediviva,' 1661, 10l. 10s. (this copy contains all the separate title-pages, and has written on the fly-leaf "Thomas Forde, his booke cost 3s."); and the first edition of George Herbert's 'Remains,' 1632, 4l. 4s. The best edition, black-letter, of Hall's 'Union of the two Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre & Yorke,' 1550, is 12l.; and a beautiful copy of the first edition of Chapman's 'Homer,' 2 vols. in 1, folio, 25l. There is one of the most profusely illustrated books issued in France in the early years of the sixteenth century, Petrus de Natalibus, 'Catalogus Sanctorum et Gestorum eorum,' 1508, 12l. 12s. An excellent copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare is priced 180l., and a fine one of George Withers's collection of 'Emblemes,' first edition, 1635, russia extra, 21l.

A section of the Catalogue is devoted to Law, Trade, and Economics. The first edition of Chambon's 'Le Commerce de l'Amerique par Marseille,' 2 vols., 4to, 1764, an important work for the Colonial history of America, is 4l. 4s. Under Intrationes is a fine example of the Pynson press, 'Intrationum excellentissimus Liber,' folio, black-letter, calf, 22l.

Messrs. Henry March Gilbert & Son send from Winchester their Catalogue 36. 'The Magazine of Art,' 1887-98, is 1l. 4s. Under Bohn are 22 vols. of his Classical Library, half-vellum, 3l. 17s. 6d.; under Brayley and Britton, 'The Beauties of England and Wales,' 19 vols. in 24, 8vo, full calf, 1801, 1l. 15s.; and under Dickens, the first edition of 'Dombey,' 1848, half-calf, 18s. There are many items under Hants, including Duthy's 'Sketches,' 1839, 14s.; and Milner's 'Winchester,' second and best edition, 2 vols., 4to, half-calf, 1809, 1l. 2s. 6d. There is a fine set of Hume and Smollett, 17 vols., calf, 1841, 1l. 5s. Other works include 'The International Library of Famous Literature,' edited by Garnett, 20 vols., 1l. 10s.; with oak stand, 2l.; Milman's 'Latin Christianity,' 6 vols., 12s.; Mommensen's 'Rome,' 4 vols. in 5, 1l. 2s. 6d.; and first edition of Rogers's 'Italy,' original boards, 1830, 1l. 5s. (it will be remembered that Rogers spent 10,000l. in producing this work). Under Waterloo are six tracts bound in one volume, 1816-19, 10s. 6d. In the Addenda are the Knebworth edition of Lytton; Wheatley's edition of Evelyn, 4 vols., 1l. 1s.; Lady Lennox's 'Life and Letters'; Smiles's 'Lives of the Engineers,' &c.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers' Catalogue 263 contains a choice collection of decorative engravings, principally by English and French artists of the eighteenth century, in monochrome and colour. Bartolozzi, Cosway, Morland, Reynolds, Rowlandson, Say, J. R. Smith, C. Turner, and Wheatley are all represented; among those after Rembrandt are 'Judas casting down the Thirty Pieces of Silver,' 'Tobit protected by the Angel,' and 'The Standard-Bearer,' of which an illustration is given. Views of London include Waterloo Bridge, 1817; south view of London and Westminster from Denmark Hall, near Camberwell, 1779; and Somerset House from the Strand, 1819. Part IV. contains Napoleonic caricatures in colours. The Catalogue has many illustrations, among them being 'Children throwing Snowballs,' by Ward; 'Children Nutting,' by Morland; 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' by Peters; and 'Sleeping Nymph,' by Mrs. Opie.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

R. P. and G. W. E. R.—Forwarded.

Cecil Clarke ("Swank").—See 10 S. ix. 428 513; x. 192.

E. S. Melbourne ("Frederic, Prince of Wales").—Thanks, but anticipated by correspondents at home.

SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE.

THERE have been many sad notes in dear old 'N. & Q.' since Thoms founded it in 1849, but none more sad than our note to-day of the death of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke.

Born on the 4th of September, 1843, at 76, Sloane Street, the house in which he died on Thursday, the 26th of January, he came from his earliest years under the influence of his grandfather, whom he much loved, and who lived close at hand in a bright cheerful house in Lower Grosvenor Place, with a view from the drawing-room windows of the gardens of Buckingham Palace. Of the pleasant memories of this he was speaking to me quite recently.

On the death of his wife Mr. Dilke went to live at Sloane Street, where his son built a library and rooms for him. It was the old man's delight to have his grandson with him among his books and get him to read to him choice selections from his twelve thousand volumes. It was in this way that Sir Charles acquired his large range of knowledge of literature, and his grandfather's influence gave the whole tone to his life in politics and social questions. Many of these topics found a place in *The Athenæum*, which condemned the employment of children in mines, giving illustrations of their emaciated condition, and favoured parks for the people, public libraries, and other advantages. To carry out the enlarged ideas of his grandfather was Dilke's aim from his youth, and, as is well known, he worked to secure better conditions for the people to the last day of his life.

The affection with which his grandfather regarded *The Athenæum* Dilke inherited to the full, and his desire was that the same spirit of truth and independence should be maintained as when the paper was under Mr. Dilke's control—that it should be "faithful and just in its criticisms, the earnest seeker after truth, severe when the occasion required, but always more happy when helping to add a name to the roll of fame than when removing an unworthy one from it."

It was in 1872 that Sir Charles became proprietor of 'N. & Q.' on the retirement

of Thoms, who was succeeded by Doran as editor; but it was not until soon after Knight became editor that Dilke joined "the happy few, the band of brothers." From that time he read 'N. & Q.' week by week, following closely every discussion in its columns; and though he did not write such elaborate articles as those by his grandfather on Pope, Junius, and other subjects, his contributions over the signature of D., as will be seen by the last two General Indexes and the earlier half-yearly indexes, were most various and suggestive. He frequently adopted other signatures, made up of the initials of the first words of the heading of the article. The question as to the National Flag greatly interested him, and he was delighted when the discussion was finally settled by the official recognition of the Union Jack. It is curious that it should have been thought that he lacked a sense of humour. To those who knew him his hearty laugh was infectious, and, besides, how could a man have written that amusing brochure 'The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco' without an uproarious sense of fun?

The review of 'Papers of a Critic' which appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the 10th of July, 1875, was by his old friend Thoms.

No record of Dilke's life would be complete without a reference to the second Lady Dilke. Sir Charles as a tribute to her published 'The Book of the Spiritual Life,' which she had written as complementary to her works 'The Shrine of Death' and 'The Shrine of Love.' This he preceded by a short memoir, and Knight in his review which appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the 3rd of June, 1905, said: "Admirably has the feat been accomplished, and though the chivalry and the devotion are everywhere apparent, the reticence of the utterance is not less manifest than its fidelity and truth. It is the record of 'a noble, industrious, and well-spent life, memorable in literature, art, and social progress, and as the final exposition of a spiritual, practical, and in a sense optimistic faith.'"

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

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Notes.

TOTTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY,' PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE,' AND CHAUCER.

ALTHOUGH more than 350 years have passed since Tottel published his 'Miscellany,' the authorship of only four of the 134 anonymous poems in his book is claimed to have been traced, and one of these claims is extremely doubtful. I have found three more authors to share in them, Chaucer amongst the number.

On the strength of a MS. note-book of verse, partly composed, and partly copied from others, by a William Forrest, and finished by him 27 October, 1572, the authorship of two poems seems to be definitely settled. One of these (Arber, p. 173),

I lothe that I did love, &c.

Forrest assigns to Lord Vaux, and his assignment is corroborated by George

Gascoigne in the Epistle to young gentlemen prefixed to the 1575 edition of his 'Posies' ("Cambridge English Classics," p. 11). The other is the celebrated song (Arber, p. 163)

Geve place you Ladies and begon, &c.

assigned by Forrest to John Heywood. In the 'Arte of English Poesie,' p. 247, Puttenham unhesitatingly asserts that Lord Vaux also wrote (Arber, p. 172)

When Cupid scaled first the fort, &c.

Which of the Lords Vaux is meant by Puttenham, Forrest, and Gascoigne is a matter that has not been determined, and is still open to discussion.

Next we come to the doubtful ascription. In Tottel (p. 164) there are fourteen lines which seem to be an extract from a poem formed on the plan of the legends in 'The Mirror for Magistrates,' and the first letters of the lines and the final one of the quotation spell the name "Edwarde Somerset." It is extremely unlikely that Somerset wrote these lines, because the conceit of signing a name in verses was commonly practised by writers of those times, who sometimes make the party designated speak in the first person.

Up to the present, so far as I can learn, these are the only poems in Tottel's "Uncertain Authors" that have had authors' names subscribed to them since the 'Miscellany' first appeared in June, 1557. Churchyard, however, in his 'Challenge,' 1593, claims that he wrote "many things in the booke of songs and Sonnets" printed in Queen Mary's days, meaning, no doubt, Tottel's work; but I have sought vainly through his known work for proof of the statement, which I do not challenge, for Churchyard was a voluminous writer, and evidently a very honest man and a good fellow withal. 'The Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions,' 1578—a similar anthology to Tottel's, and intimately connected with it, for it prints several poems included in the 'Miscellany,' though sometimes in a varied and not easily recognizable form—contains one of Churchyard's songs, commencing,

The heat is past that did mee tret, &c.

Parke's 'Heliconia,' pp. 94-5.

No signature is given, but the original or amended version of the song, minus two stanzas and with variations, occurs in 'Churchyardes Charge,' 1580 (Collier's reprint, pp. 51-2). But Tottel yields nothing like what can be seen in Churchyard's known work.

The last writer for whom a claim has been put in is Sir Francis Bryan, who, according to Michael Drayton ('Elegies,' 1627), had a share in the 'Miscellany.'

As I had found little difficulty in tracing Puttenham's quotations from Tottel and others, it occurred to me that some success might follow from an inquiry into the antecedents of some of these charming little gems in the 'Miscellany,' for it seemed to me to be a lamentable thing that no progress had been made in unearthing the authors and history of a collection of songs and sonnets which had passed through seven editions by 1587, and which must have exercised very great influence on writers and men and women of culture up to King James's time, if not beyond. I soon found that Sir John Harington the Elder had been a contributor to the collection, and that one of his poems is of high historical interest; and that another piece in it was composed by Sir Antony St. Leger, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1540 to shortly before his death in 1559. But I was more than surprised to find Chaucer in the 'Miscellany,' although I had noted that there is verse in Tottel which must belong to writers of about 1400, or much earlier than Tottel's time.

In the Aldine edition of 'Chaucer's Works' there are two versions of one of the poet's 'Minor Poems,' headed 'Good Counseil of Chaucer,' both commencing,

Fle fro the pres, and duell with sothfastnesse, &c.
Vol. VI., pp. 295 and 316-17.

The shorter version consists of three stanzas of seven lines each, and has various readings from the longer one, which adds a stanza, also of seven lines, as the 'Envoy.' Now, if one turns to Tottel, pp. 194-5, this poem will be found there, headed "To leade a vertuous and honest life." The Tottel poem sometimes agrees with one version of the Chaucer poems, and sometimes with the other where it differs from its fellow; but it omits the 'Envoy.' Chaucer is said to have written the verses "upon his dethe bedde leying in his great anguysse," but doubts have been cast upon the genuineness of the work. Tyrwhitt, however, and Godwin admitted its authenticity, and it is included in most or all authoritative editions of Chaucer issued in recent years.

I think this evidence is sufficient to justify us in putting down Chaucer as one of Tottel's authors, and so leave it.

There is another little matter concerning Chaucer which may as well be cleared up

now, especially as it concerns Puttenham, who quotes as from the poet twice, as follows:—

O soppe of sorrow soonken into care, &c.
P. 221

When faith failes in Priestes sawes, &c.
P. 232.

The latter quotation, of course, comes from the 'Minor Poems,' where it is headed 'Chaucer's Prophecy'; but the other does not belong to the poet, and is the property of Robert Henryson, forming the opening of 'The Complaint of Cresseid' (see 'Dunbar Anthology,' p. 171, Oxford University Press, 1901). Puttenham found his quotation in the 1532 edition of Chaucer's Works, printed by Thomas Godfray, which is really a miscellany, for it contains pieces by Lydgate, Occleve, Gower, Scoggin, and others, in prose and verse. CHARLES CRAWFORD.

"TERRA SUSANA."

THIS is a term of rare occurrence. The only published work in which it seems to have been noticed is in an undated list of the possessions of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, following the 'Chronica' of William Thorn in Roger Twysden's 'Decem Scriptores,' col. 2202. Thorn wrote about 1397. The principal passages are these, Arabic numerals being used in place of Roman:—

"In marisco cum aqua 418 acr. 3 virg. 2 Dayworks et de terra *Susana* 400 acr. dimid. 3 Dayworks. Item de feodo cameræ 130 acr. 5 Dayworks et dimid. Item de feodo vesturæ de terra marisci 48 acr. Item de feodo vesturæ de terra *Susana* et bosco 42 acr. 1 rod. 4 Dayworks. . . . Item apud Stodmersch de terra *Susana* prati et marisci 488 acr. 1 virg. dimid."

The word is always printed in italics. Somner, who compiled a glossary to the 'Decem Scriptores,' says that "*terra susana*" means worn-out land, the condition of which has been exhausted by over-cultivation, from the French *suranné*, "which exceeds a year." Ducange, quoting passages in the above list where the word occurs and Somner's opinion, adds significantly: "Sed, ut verum fatear, vim vocis non assequor omnino." Kelham in his dictionary of the 'Norman or Old French Language' (1779) has the entry: "*Susanné, suranné (terre), land worn out with too long ploughing.*" This corroborates Somner, and proves that the word has been found in its French form. I have not been able to trace any instance of this, and should be glad to hear of one.

What has suggested the present note is that the word occurs in the foundation

charter of the chapel of Northye, Sussex, a copy of which is included in the Register of Bp. Robert Rede of Chichester (1397-1415), and another at the end of Book Y in the Chichester Cathedral muniments. This charter is shown by internal evidence to belong to A.D. 1262. The passage is: "Et tres acras terre mee susane in eadem parochia [Bixle, i.e. Bexhill] quas Robertus Bercarius aliquando tenuit de me in Caldecote...." Book Y reads, "Et tres acras mee Lusane," which looks as if the copyist did not understand the term. The Rev. E. Turner in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xix. 23-6, gives a very free translation of the charter, and avoids this word altogether.

I have only one more probable instance of its occurrence, namely, in "Susan's Farm," Eastbourne. This has been traced on an old map, and seems more likely to be a survival of a piece of *terra susana* than a personal place-name.

If it is assumed that the term came from across the Channel it is natural enough that it should not occur beyond the counties of Kent and Sussex. As to its derivation, Somner's explanation seems unsatisfactory, for land passed over for the year in ploughing operations would be fallow rather than derelict, to become fruitful again after sufficient rest. It seems to be coupled with marshland in Kent, and William de Northye's grant shows that it was near five other acres *acquis et fossatis circumquaque inclusas*. An ingenious guess, therefore, has been made that it may be land *soused*, or subject to periodical flooding in wet seasons; but this conjecture could not "hold water" if the term came from Normandy, and its French origin seems to be matter of certainty. Littré gives no help, nor does the word occur in Moisy's 'Glossaire Anglo-Normand,' or 'Dictionnaire du Patois Normand'; but M. Eusèbe de Laurière in his 'Glossaire du Droit François' (à Paris, 1704, tom. ii. p. 397) explains the term "Susan, Suranation," thus:—

"When a process commenced has not been followed up....or when a Sentence, a commission, a judge's mandamus, or a prince's rescript has not been put into execution within the year...."

and a note is added:—

"In France a rescript which any one has obtained from the prince perishes in the year if it has not been used, like a Pontifical rescript."

Such a process then becomes useless, of no value; so does over-cultivated land. May this be the clue to the meaning of *terra susana*, or is it to be sought elsewhere?

The double form *sur, sus*, gives no difficulty. Both in Normandy were equivalent to the Latin *super*, says Kelham, *sub* becoming *suz*.
CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

BURIAL-ENTRIES OF STRANGERS.

I HAVE sometimes thought what an excellent thing it would be for genealogical searchers if the numberless entries in parish registers of the burial of strangers (where parishes or places are mentioned) could be made generally accessible. Unquestionably, some of these "foreign" entries, could they be known to interested parties, would supply many a missing pedigree-link; but they occur where no ordinary searcher would dream of looking for them. Large towns, or even villages situated on important roads, would probably supply many examples.

By way of illustration, I append a series of rough notes I recently extracted from the unprinted registers of St. Peter's, Nottingham, during a recent search over a period of about a century. I may add that scores of officers and soldiers occur among burials of the Civil War period, many of whom were doubtless far from their homes:—

1573. John, son of Tho. Forman of Strelley, Notts, buried.

1576. "One Michael, a stranger, who by his own confession came from within a myle of Oxforde, and departed at the house of one Robert Wilkenson in the towne of Nott., bookebynder," buried.

1593. Sir James Abercromby buried.

1599. Robert, son of William Burbidge, late of Stanton-le-Stones, co. Derby, buried.

1612. Martin Hornesey, gent., prisoner, buried.

1614. Nicholas Neale, gent., traveller, buried.

1624. Mary, d. of Mr. William Tomlinson, minister of Thorpe, near Ashburn, co. Derby, buried.

1628. An, d. of William Couper of Burton Jorse, buried.

1628. Richard Muston of Cropwell Butler, buried.

1636. Gervase West, gent., "chiefe cooke to the right honourable Lord Chamberlaine to the Kings Maiesty," buried.

1640. Symon, son of Richard Bullock of London, deceased, buried.

1655. John, son of Mr. Walter Whalley of Cotgrave, buried.

1656. Ruth, wife to Squire Middleton, buried.

1659. Richard Ryder, gent., buried at Sauley.

1659. Mrs. Mary, widow of Tho. Cooke of Whaddon, buried.

1675. Mary, d. to Mr. John Hull, London, baptized.

1680. John, son of Thomas and Dorothy Towle of Bramcoate, baptized.

1681. Sarah, d. of Henery Tealar and Dorothy, of Darley, co. Derby, baptized.

1686. Richard, s. of Thomas Levis, of Beeston, and Mary, baptized.
1686. Fortune, d. of John Lawson, of Lenton, buried.
1686. Thomas Sanderson of Shelford, buried.
1688. Anne, wife of William Webb, citizen of London, buried.
1689. Thomas Boylston, gent., and citizen of London, buried.
1671. Jane, wife of Richard Squire of Kinalton, buried.
1672. Luke Killingworth, of Killingworth in Northumberland, Esq., buried "in ye Middle Alley of ye Church."
1675. Susannah, d. of John Speed of Basford, gent., buried.
1675. William Presley of Howbecke, P. Cuckney, buried.
1675. John Baldocke of Widmerpoole buried.
1676. Mary, d. of Thomas Beamon of Blyth, Notts, buried.
1676. Ann, d. of James Coxe, of Outhorpe, buried.
1676. Mary, d. of Thomas Lorrinton of Stonesley, co. Leicester, buried.
1677. "Henry Smith, of ye County of Yorke," buried.
1678. Martha, d. of William Round of Alfreton co. Derby, buried.
1678. Jonathan, s. of Jonathan Martin of Duffield, buried.
1678. Francis, son of the late Andrew Clarke, gent., of Yorke, buried.
1679. Mary, d. of Isaac Wollet of Haslewood P. Duffield, co. Derby, buried.
1679. Adam Adcock of London buried.
1679. Susannah, d. of Thomas Newham of Arnold, buried.
1680. Cornelius Launder of Alfreton, co. Derby, buried.
1680. Jane, d. of Thomas Athorpe of [blank], co. Yorke, gent., buried.
1680. Thomas, s. of George Blagg of Gedling, buried.
1681. George, son of Peter Jackson of Mansfield, buried.
1682. John, s. of Andrew Buxton of Great Cropwell, buried.
1682. John, s. of the late Mr. John Ward of London, buried.
1682. Ann, wife of Will. Fletcher of Derby, buried.
1683. Elizabeth, d. of Samuel Spencer of Lenton, gent., buried.
1684. Martha, wife of William Wheateley of Ruddington, buried.
1684. John Whittecar of Leeke, co. Stafford, buried.
1686. Anne, d. of William Raggsdale of Edwalton, buried.
1686. Katherine, wife of Robert Warner of Papleweeke, co. Nottm., buried.
1686. Mary, d. of James Bingham of Higham, co. Derby, buried.
1686. Mr. John Viccars of Loughborough buried.
1688. Mary Greene of Shelforde buried.
1689. William, s. of Ed—Aster of Beeston, buried.
1689. "A Dutch Souldjer." [Repeated in the same year.]

A. STAPLETON.

"PASSENGER" IN THE 'N.E.D.'—Meaning No. 6 is given by Sir James Murray as follows:

"*Slang*. One of the crew of a racing-boat who adds to the weight without contributing his share to the work; hence an ineffective member of a football team, etc."

The only quotation is one from *The Guardian*, 25 May, 1892: "In the ordinary amateur band there are always several 'passengers.'" The date at which the slang meaning had come into use is indicated by "1885 [Remembered at Oxford]." That it was familiar at Cambridge four years earlier than this can be proved by a definitely dated example with the meaning of a useless man in a boat.

In the second volume of *The Cambridge Review*, in the number for 1 June, 1881, appeared "The Naval Contest at Ditton, Thucydides, ix. 1." signed H. R. T(hucydides), i.e. H. R. Tottenham, fellow of St. John's. On p. 355 are the words "nor is it likely that they will carry many supernumeraries (*περίεως*, Anglice *passengers*)" Mr. Tottenham's brilliant parody was reprinted in his 'Cluvienus his Thoughts,' Cambridge, 1895.

Canon Ainger in his 'Crabbe' ("English Men of Letters") seems to have made a singular mistake about the meaning of the 'N.E.D.' "A passer by," in dealing with a statement in the Rev. George Crabbe's life of the poet:—

"Having left my mother at the inn, he walked into the town alone, and suddenly staggered in the street and fell. He was lifted up by the passengers."—P. 161, 1834 ed.

Ainger's comment is "probably from the stage-coach from which they had just alighted" (p. 79, chap. v.). Surely the people passing in the street are here meant.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SIR THOMAS BODLEY, M.P.—The 'D.N.B.' states that "his first attempt to enter into public life seems to have been unsuccessfully made in 1584, when he was recommended by Sir Francis Cobham for election to parliament as M.P. for Hythe."

On referring to 'The Barons of the Cinque Ports and the Parliamentary Representation of Hythe,' by the late George Wilks, Esq., Town Clerk, I find a copy of Lord Cobham's recommendation, dated from Cobham Hall 25 October, 1584, and signed W. Cobham; and at p. 63 the entry in the Corporation Assembly Book is given thus:—

"Memorandum—That the 27th daye of October, 1584, Mr. Mayor, the Juratts, and Comon'ty, being assembled in the Comon Hall there, touching the answering of a letter sent from Mr. Lieutenant of Dover Castle, in the name of the

Lord Warden [of the Cinque Ports, Lord Cobham], wherein his honor maketh request to have the nomination and election of one of the Burgesses to the Parliament w^{ch} goe out of Hethe upon the next Sumons for the same, whereupon the sayd Mayor, Juratts, and Comon^{ty} have upon good consideration granted his honor's request, and that his honor shalbe answered accordingly.

"Memorandum—That the first daye of November, 1584, Mr. Mayor, Juratts, and Comon^{ty} being assembled in the Town Hall there, to choose and appointe Burgesses to the Parliament to be holden the xxiiijth day of this instant of November at Westm^r accordinge to the Sumons in that behalfe directed, as also accordinge to the effect of a Pre sentt to the sayd Mayor, Juratts, and Comons from our Lord Warden in the behalfe of one Mr. Thomas Bodyly, whoe is elected to be one of the said Burgesses by the Lords of Her Ma^{ty} Privie Councell, and also p^rferred unto us by y^e Lord Warden as a man very meet for the same, and lykewise allowed to be one by the sayd Assembly. And for the Election of y^e other Burgesse for the sayd towne, the sayd Assembly have no^tiated, elected, and chosen, Christopher Honiwood, gent, Mayor there, together with the sayd Mr. Bodyly, to be and appeare at Westm^r at the day above sayd."

From this it appears, not that Bodley was unsuccessful, but that he was elected.

The next election was in September, 1586, when two fresh candidates were elected.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

ORDINARIES OF NEWGATE. (See 10 S. vii. 408, 454; viii. 10, 278; 11 S. ii. 325.)—In *The Public Advertiser*, Wednesday, 20 October, 1773, there is a report of the proceedings at the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when, the resignation of the Rev. John Wood of the office of Ordinary of Newgate being announced, a curious debate took place. The Lord Mayor, James Townsend, recommended Mr. Silas Told for the vacant post,

"because for above 20 years the said Told had repeatedly of his own accord gone in the cart with the condemned prisoners to Tyburn to sing and pray with them and give them spiritual food."

This recommendation, however, did not meet with the approval of the Court.

Silas Told, whose portrait appears in Hogarth's 'March to Tyburn,' is a familiar name to students of the history of crime, and a full account of him is given in Major Griffiths's 'Chronicles of Newgate.'

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[See also the references to Told cited by Mr. A. L. HUMPHREYS at 10 S. x. 390.]

"THE OLD MOGUL," DRURY LANE.—The destruction of this old public-house, with the Middlesex Music-Hall adjoining it, removes another London landmark

familiar to all who know Drury Lane. Those who can remember the Drury Lane of the seventies will note how completely and entirely it has altered since that time. In a very little while virtually the whole lane will have been rebuilt, and what was at one time a most disreputable thoroughfare will become as respectable as Charing Cross Road.

"The Old Mogul" occupies the ground formerly covered by "The Mogul's Head," which was a well-known tavern in the reign of Charles II.; and Nell Gwynne lived on the opposite side of the lane. The music-hall has twice been rebuilt within the last sixty years, and is notable only as the place where many artists who afterwards became famous made their first appearance. George Augustus Sala described a night there some thirty years ago.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

"VAIL": ITS USE BY SCOTT.—Reprints of Scott's poems and novels persistently give "veil" where "vail" was undoubtedly the form intended and duly written by the author. "Vail," to lower, which is distinct from "veil," to cover, is well illustrated in Shakespeare. Typical examples are those in 'Venus and Adonis,' l. 956, where the amorous goddess is said to have "vail'd her eyelids"; in 'The Merchant of Venice,' I. i. 28, in which passage a noble vessel comes to the mind's eye as "vailing her high-top lower than her ribs"; and in 'Hamlet,' I. ii. 70, where the Queen of Denmark deprecates the "vailed lids" of her perplexing son.

Scott seems to have liked the word, and he uses it appositely in various circumstances. One well-known example is in 'Marmion,' iii. 234, in the expression "Princes vail their eyes." Reprints after Lockhart's time frequently have the reading "veil" in this passage. In special editions, however, critical experts have restored the original version, and their example is beginning to be followed by those who superintend a complete issue of the poetical works. A reading in 'The Lord of the Isles,' which has not been so widely and closely considered as the earlier poem, has not had the same good fortune. This occurs in i. 239, where the Lady Edith is asked to notice how Ronald's galley stoops her mast to the gale,

As if she vail'd its banner'd pride,
To greet afar her prince's bride.

"Veil'd" is the reading presented here in what is virtually an excellent edition of Scott's poems in a single volume. In the

same work, however, the 'Marmion' passage is correctly given.

Two instances from a reprint of "The Author's Edition" of 'The Talisman' may suffice meanwhile to show how the case stands in the novels. Near the beginning of chap. xxiv. we read of spiritual dignitaries "who in those days veiled not their bonnets to created being." Scott must have written the other word. In the song of 'The Bloody Vest,' which Blondel sings in chap. xxvi., this couplet appears:—

And say unto my lady, in this dear night-weed dressed,
To the best armed champion I will not veil my crest.

It is evident what the reading here ought to be.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"TEWKE," "TUKÉ," A KIND OF CLOTH.—References to this are frequent from c. 1490 to 1553. Rogers, 'Agric. and Prices,' has from Oxford, 1494, "1 piece of Tewke for Tergates," 112 yds. at 1s. 3d.; and from Cambridge, 1496, 12 yds. "Tewke" at 1s. 1d. A will of 1496 has "gownes lyned with Tuke"; and Palsgrave, 1530, has "Tewke to make purses of [Fr.] *treilis*." (Littré explains *treillis* as "grosse toile dont on fait des sacs.") An inventory of church goods at Stafford, 1552-3, has "one canopy of tewke, ij frontes of sylke, iij crosse clothes, ij of sarsnet, and the other of tewke."

We should be glad to know if anything has been discovered as to the nature of this cloth, and especially as to the derivation of the name *tewke*. (Connexion with High German *tuch* is hardly to be thought of at that date; the Dutch and Flemish was *doec*, *doek*.)
Oxford. J. A. H. MURRAY.

PRICKLY PEAR AND MONREALE CATHEDRAL.—Botanists seem to be satisfied that the prickly-pear cactus, now common in southern Mediterranean lands, is not indigenous, and was introduced there from America in, I think, the seventeenth century. In the Cathedral at Monreale, near Palermo, is a well-known series of mosaics, representing Biblical incidents, executed, it is said, in the time of the Normans, by Byzantine artists. When I saw these (now 22 years ago), I thought that I observed several instances

in which the artist had depicted common objects which he saw around him. For example, Esau in quest of venison pursues quail, the wild game in the artist's day (as I supposed), and still, I believe, hunted on the slopes of the neighbouring Monte Pellegrino. Similarly Adam and Eve, after their expulsion from the Garden of Eden, are represented as clothed (rather uncomfortably) with leaves which to my eye were those of the prickly pear.

Possibly this mosaic is not now in its original condition; or I may have been wrong in thinking that the prickly pear was represented as the substitute for the fig leaves. I cannot pay another visit to Monreale to verify my impression, nor can I here consult any description or history of the mosaics. I shall therefore be greatly obliged if any of your readers will give me information on the subject.

THOMAS LANGTON.
80, Beverley Street, Toronto.

HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES: MARK ON HIS NECK.—In literature contemporaneous with him I have discovered what appears to be an allusion to Henry, Prince of Wales (son of James I.), who died in 1612. Among other characteristics, the person alluded to is described as having a mole, or some similar mark, on his neck. Had Prince Henry such a mark on his neck?

If this can be shown to be the case, the allusion will be established, and will prove to be interesting, if not important. P.
Philadelphia.

HERBERT W. STEBBINS.—The address is earnestly desired of Herbert W. Stebbins, who made inquiry in *The Genealogist* of October, 1900, concerning my ancestor Stephens Thomson, Attorney-General of Virginia 1703-14, and his descendants.

(Miss) KATE MASON ROWLAND.
c/o Virginia Historical Society,
Richmond, Virginia.

WILLIAM ELMHAM.—I am astonished to see that William Elmham, governor of Bayonne, admiral of the English fleet "versus portes boreales" in 1379, a partisan of Richard II., is not mentioned in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' What more is known of him?

EDME DE LAURME.

Soignies.

'DEATH OF CAPT. COOK.'—This piece was performed at Covent Garden in March, 1789. Can any reader oblige me with information regarding four of the cast, viz., Mr. Blurton, Mr. Cranfield, Mr. Darley, and

Miss Francis? I should also be glad of any bibliographical information regarding the French piece from which this ballet was adapted.

R. H.

LEA WILSON'S COLLECTION OF BIBLES.—I shall be obliged if any reader can give me information as to the disposal of the collection of Bibles, &c., belonging to Lea Wilson, of which a catalogue was printed in 1845. If the collection was sold by auction, I should be glad to know the date of the sale. I specially desire to discover the present location of the copies of three editions of the Metrical Psalms which appear in the catalogue, viz.:—39. The Psalms, &c. 16mo, Schilders, Middelburg, 1599. 78. The Psalms, 16mo, Raban, Aberdeen, 1629. 79. The Psalms, 16mo, Hart, Edinburgh, 1630.

WILLIAM COWAN.

BENJAMIN GARLIKE.—Is anything known about the career of Benjamin Garlike, British Minister at Copenhagen 1805-7? Is any biographical sketch in existence?

W. R. PRIOR.

SCOTTISH TITLES CONFERRED BY OLIVER CROMWELL.—Mark Napier states in his life of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (1859), vol. i. p. 217, that the Marquess of Argyll and Sir Archibald Johnstone, commonly called Lord Warriston, had titles given by Oliver Cromwell. I have never heard of Scotch titles being conferred by the Protector. It is probable, however, that the statement is correct. Can any one tell me what the titles were, and if others were given by him to Scotchmen?

L. S. M.

SIR FRANCIS BATHURST.—Sir Francis Bathurst went to Georgia about 1734 with his wife Frances and some of his family. About 1737 his wife died in Georgia, and soon after Sir Francis was married by the Rev. John Wesley to Mary Pember, the widow of the Attorney-General of Antigua. It is supposed that Sir Francis and his wife sailed for England after this marriage, possibly with Wesley. Can any reader verify this, and give date and place of death of Sir Francis and his wife Mary?

AGNES.

LONG BARROWS AND RECTANGULAR EARTHWORKS.—I should be glad of references to papers dealing with long barrows associated with rectangular earthworks.

EDITOR 'BRADFORD ANTIQUARY.'

PARISH FORMATION.—Where may I find the fullest and most trustworthy account of the formation of the ancient parishes of England?

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

FAIRFAX: SAYRE: MAUNSELL.—Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Silling, co. York, and widow of William Sayre of Worsall, between 1531 and 1535 married a Richard Maunsell (Durham Curator Records, Deputy Keeper's Reports).

1. Who was this Richard? I think he was brother of William M. of York, or at any rate one of the Yorkshire family, but I want proof.

2. When did Margaret die?

3. Is there any reference to issue by this marriage, or any other information?

D. MAUNSELL.

SUDANE, SOUDAN, OR SOLDANK FAMILY: INSUDANEYE.—I should be obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who could give me information regarding a family named Sudane or Soldank (the latter is Hasted's spelling). This family was a distinguished one; a certain Stephen Soudan took part in the Barons' Wars (Henry III.). Hugo Soldank held the manor of Hopland, Westbere, Kent, in that reign, as well as that of East Sutton or Sutton Court. Thorpe several times mentions the name in his 'Chronicle' ('Decem Scriptores') in connexion with charters of St. Augustine's monastery, the abbots of which were lords paramount of most manors in the vicinity. The name in question is variously spelt by Thorpe, Soldani, Soldan, &c.

As early as circa A.D. 940 reference is made to "terram quæ continet xliiij manentes, in loco qui dicitur Insudaneye," close to the Isle of Thanet, and "curtem xij manentes habentem in loco qui dicitur Sturreye." Can any one locate Insudaneye? This place seems to me to have been near Chislehurst. Any information will be much valued.

J. F. PITMAN.

'GUIDE FOR THE PENITENT.'—Who is the author of the 'Guide for the Penitent' frequently, even in Jeremy Taylor's lifetime, bound up with 'The Golden Grove,' and hence often erroneously ascribed to the Bishop? The author is referred to in the preface of many editions as "of the highest order of the Church." The 'Guide' has been published separately at least once—by the S.P.C.K. in 1852, edited by C. T. B., probably Chas. Black. I can find no clue at the B.M. to the authorship.

E. M. FOX.

PYRRHUS'S TOE.—In Sir Thomas Browne's 'Hydriotaphia' is an allusion to "Pyrrhus his toe," which could not be burnt. Where can I find an explanation of this allusion? I have searched in vain through every annotated edition that I have found, and in many books of reference. E. M. Fox.

WARREN FAMILY.—Could any reader furnish particulars of the "Virtus mihi scutum" Warrens of Middlesex, Surrey, Herts, &c., between 1600 and 1698? I possess details from 912 to 1600. Gilbert Warren was living at the 1634 Heralds' Visitation at the hamlet of Colney. Thomas Warren (Middlesex 16-), who was from Poynton, Cheshire, used exactly the same arms. Please reply direct.

J. R. WARREN WARREN.

Little Maplestead, Halstead, Essex.

SIR CHARLES CHALMERS, BT.—His name appears, as such, in the Army List of 1755, as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He died at Valdore in India on 1 November, 1760. Wanted information as to the baronetcy. When was it conferred, and when did it become extinct?

J. H. LESLIE, Major R.A. (retired).

Dykes Hall, Sheffield.

HAMPSHIRE MAP.—I have the north-west portion of a map (unfortunately badly mutilated) of Hampshire which is adorned with engravings of the principal scenes, my portion containing views of Silchester walls with a plan, Carisbrook Castle, and Portchester Castle. The map is well executed, and the engravings are good; it would appear to date from about the period of the late 18th or early 19th century. Can any of your readers inform me where this has been taken from and its exact date?

T. A. OPPE.

51, Moorgate Street, E.C.

AMPHIBÆNIC BOOK.—The Bodleian Library prints a 'Staff-Kalendar' for the use of those employed there. The first issue was that of 1902 (4 May—31 Dec.), and consisted of 80 printed pages and 16 blank, for notes.

With the issue for 1905 began the habit of printing a 'Supplement to the Staff-Kalendar,' "meant to be revised and enlarged yearly, until it becomes as far as possible a complete directory to the practice of the library." In order to make reference to either part of the book instantaneous, the Supplement begins at the other end of the book from the Kalendar, with a separate

cover-title, title-page, and pagination. The whole of this matter is, by necessary consequence, *inverted* as compared with the Kalendar.

Are there any other modern books so printed? Has MR RALPH THOMAS a "bibliographical term" for such a book? The one that heads this query seems hardly adequate, though it suggests the facts.

Q. V.

HUNGARIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Where can I get copies of the following?—

1. 'Resurrection of Hungary.'—Printed in Ireland in 1904.
2. 'Hungarian Protestantism' (T. Watts-Dunton).—Printed in 1906 or 1907.
3. A book on Hungarian gipsies by Walter Crane.

I have not been able to find these in the B.M. Catalogue. W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

29, Halons Road, Eltham, Kent.

"REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS."—*The Times* of 5 January, in noticing a book on the Rebecca Riots in Wales, says that Miss Evans, the editor of it, does not

"allow the etymology of 'Rebecca' which traces the term to Gen. xxiv., 60, where her family bless Rebekah and say, 'Let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them.' The rioters, she says, determined to dress Thomas Rees, one of their leaders, in women's garments, and came across a tall stout old maid named Rebecca, whose dress was made to fit him."

Is this upsetting of a long-cherished belief justifiable? May not the encounter with the stalwart spinster have been merely a confirmation of a name previously selected as being of good omen to the cause? I fancy that Thomas Rees was to be of the petticoated sex in order to represent the Biblical Rebekah.

ST. SWITHIN.

PAWPER OR PAUPER BIRD.—William Harrison in his 'Description of England,' 1577, Book III., chap. ii. 'Of Wild and Tame Foules,' says:—

"As for egrets, *pawpers*, and such like, they are dailie brought unto us from beyond the sea, as if all the foule of our cuntry could not suffice to satisfie our delicate appetites."

This bird, it is stated, is mentioned in an Act of Parliament relating to grain *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. Of what description, and whence, is this bird? L. S.

SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER MENTIONED IN PLOT'S 'HISTORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.'—Hargreave Jennings in his book on the Rosicrucians gives an account of a subterranean chamber mentioned by Dr. Plot in

his 'History of Staffordshire,' published in the reign of Charles II. Plot also says that the place became afterwards famed as the sepulchre of one of the brotherhood. *The Spectator*, No. 379, for Thursday, 15 May, 1712, has an account of it.

Can any one tell me the exact locality, and is the place still in existence? C. L. K.

Replies.

THREAD-PAPERS.

(11 S. iii. 8.)

I HAVE a clear recollection of my mother's thread-papers, as one of them found after her death in 1887 was made from an early plan of the Alexandra Palace estate, and, as I have never seen another copy, is now a much-valued item in my local collection.

Thread was bought in skeins, and then cut into pieces of uniform length; these were passed through flattened tubes made of stout paper to prevent their getting entangled. These flattened tubes were called "thread-papers."

GEORGE POTTER.

10, Priestwood Mansions, Highgate, N.

A hank or skein of thread was stitched up by the domestic sempstress in a narrow piece of soft paper, about 9 or 12 inches long, leaving the ends free, for convenience of use, and to keep it from being ravelled or tangled. By the time the thread was finished, the paper, known as a "thread-paper," became pinched up, wrinkled, and ragged by much handling, so that "worn to a thread-paper" was a phrase commonly applied to any person or thing in like condition. I suppose the wooden reel, which I was taught to call a bobbin, has superseded the thread-paper.

W. C. B.

I believe that thread-papers were long strips of paper folded twice longitudinally, in which our grandmothers, or great grandmothers, kept skeins of thread, so cut that they could draw out a doubled-up needleful at will. I have seen Berlin wools so arranged, and the different shades of one colour arranged in sequence in one bundle of these paper sheaths. When they were merely thread-papers, they would not be very bulky. I remember hearing some tall attenuated women referred to as "thread-papers without the thread." I suppose poor Strephon wished to suggest that the lady of his heart would use the paper on which his verses were inscribed for work-bag purposes.

ST. SWITHIN.

The following passage from Sheridan's 'Rivals' (1775) proves that the word was not restricted to journalistic use, nor to the early eighteenth century:—

Thos. . . . Is she rich, hey?

Fag. Rich!—Why, I believe she owns half the stocks! Zounds! Thomas, she could pay the national debt as easily as I could my washer-woman! She has a lapdog that eats out of gold,—she feeds her parrot with small pearls,—and all her thread-papers are made of bank-notes!

Act I. sc. i.

So MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL's quotation from "poor Strephon's" letter is another instance of the usual diffidence evinced by poets in prefaces, introductions, dedications, and accompanying letters. J. F. BENSE.

Arnhem, the Netherlands.

In bygone times threads, wools, and sewing silks were universally sold in skeins. To prevent entanglement, the ladies would take a half sheet of letter-paper—note-paper was not used in those days—and fold it in four. The skein would be opened, and its two sides put under the outer sides of the paper; the two middle sides would then be doubled together; and generally the paper was fastened by a bit of thread being tied about an inch from each end of it. The skein was cut at one end; and when a needleful was required, it was drawn through the paper from the uncut end.

As old letters were frequently used for the purpose, it is easy to see how one's letter was put among the thread-papers.

S. S. M'DOWALL.

[MR. TOM JONES and MR. W. NORMAN also thanked for replies.]

BENJAMIN BATHURST (11 S. iii. 46).—The best account of the "disappearance" of this diplomat with which I am acquainted is in the first series of Mr. Baring-Gould's 'Historic Oddities and Strange Events' (1889). The article originally appeared in *The Cornhill Magazine*, vol. lv. p. 279 *et seq.*

The skeleton described in *The Observer* is not the first skeleton which has been suggested to be the remains of Bathurst.

W. P. COURTNEY.

The Morning Post gave a special account of the finding of the supposed skeleton of Benjamin Bathurst at Perleberg, the first two articles, written by their Berlin correspondent, appearing in the issues of 13 and 14 December last, and on the 16th there was a further article entitled 'The Mystery of Perleberg.' The connexion of the paper with the Bathurst family suggests that the

articles were written with special knowledge of the circumstances attending the disappearance of Benjamin Bathurst.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Public Library, Gloucester.

The Morning Post of 13 December, 1910, had at p. 7 two columns on this subject. This article was followed up in succeeding issues, including one on the 16th. The issue for the 24th contained a long and very important letter from the great-niece of the diplomatist, signed Katharine Bathurst, and dated 20 December from 10, Bloomfield Terrace. This letter occupies over two columns. There is also another short letter from a niece by marriage of the Hon. Algernon Percy, the *fiancé* of one of Benjamin Bathurst's daughters, signed Emmeline Drummond, and dated 23 December from Bardon Hill, Leicester.

As the skeleton to which L. L. K. alludes was smashed into fragments before the authorities came on the scene, it is unlikely that its discovery will throw any light on the old mystery. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[W. H. B. B. also thanked for reply.]

FIFIELD ALLEN, ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX (11 S. ii. 449, 517).—In his will, dated 19 November, 1756, Dr. Allen mentions his wife by name as Frances, she being then alive; therefore he must have been twice married—not once merely, as would be inferred from my communication at the second reference. WILLIAM McMURRAY.

THACKERAY AND THE STAGE (11 S. iii. 28).—Thackeray contributed 'Jeames's Diary' to *Punch* from 16 August, 1845; and the last instalment appeared on 31 January, 1846. In this it is stated that Jeames de la Pluche had only one thing in life to complain of—that a witless version of his adventures had been produced at the Princess's Theatre, "without your leaf, or by your leaf." I have hitherto failed to trace the date and particulars of this production. Can any one assist me?

S. J. A. F.

THACKERAY'S LAST WORDS (11 S. iii. 47).—Dickens (see "National Edition" of his works, vol. xxxiv. p. 453) wrote an 'In Memoriam: W. M. Thackeray' in *The Cornhill Magazine* of February, 1864. In this paper he speaks of going over "all that he had written of his latest and last story," and the next paragraph begins:—

"The last line he wrote, and the last proof he corrected, are among the papers through which I

have so sorrowfully made my way. The condition of the little pages of manuscript where Death stopped his hand, shows that he had carried them about and often taken them out of his pocket here and there, for patient revision and interlineation. The last words he corrected in print, were, 'And my heart throbbled with an exquisite bliss.'"

NEL MEZZO.

Thackeray was found dead on the morning of 24 December, 1863, not that of Christmas Day. A. N. Q.

MATTHEW PRIOR'S BIRTHPLACE (11 S. iii. 47).—In 'The Life of Matthew Prior,' prefacing his 'Poetical Works,' printed for and under the direction of G. Cawthorn, British Library, Strand, 1797, it is stated that the poet was the son of Mr. George Prior, joiner and citizen of London, where he was born 21 July, 1664.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The following reference to a Matthew Prior is given for what it is worth. John Fawcener of Kingsclere, Hants, Esq., refers in his will (P.C.C. 708 Wootton), dated 21 June, 1658, to "Matthew Prior and his wife." Places mentioned in the will are Thatcham, Berks, Winchester, and Salisbury. F. S. SNELL.

The admirable and fully annotated edition of Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets' by Dr. Birkbeck Hill (Clarendon Press, 1905) might be consulted with advantage. See vol. ii. p. 180.

NEL MEZZO.

[Mr. M. L. R. Breslar also thanked for reply.]

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, BISHOP OF CLONFERT (11 S. ii. 489; iii. 53).—He was the elder son of John FitzGerald, Dean of Cork (1628), by Catherine, 6th dau. of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam (1638–1644); was born in Cork in 1641, educated there under Mr. Bate, and matriculated at Trin. Coll, Dublin, 22 June, 1660, aged 19. His degrees are not recorded. He was appointed Dean of Cloyne 13 June, 1671; Archdeacon of Ross 24 Nov., 1675; and Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh 1 July, 1691, being consecrated in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, 26 July following. He m. 1st, in July, 1684, Letitia, 2nd dau. of Sir John Cole, 1st Bt., of Newlands, co. Dublin; and 2ndly Salisbury, 2nd dau. of Sir Thomas Taylor, 1st Bt., of Kells, co. Meath; but left no issue. He d. 7 Aug., 1722. His widow m. 2ndly General James Crofts, and d. at Bath 5 Jan., 1724.

G. D. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 48).—The authorship of

The kiss of the sun for pardon
was mentioned in *The Spectator* of 14
January. It was ascribed to D. F. Gurney.
R. B.

Upton.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX: "ESSEX" AS
CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437,
534).—Sir Thomas Lake (1567?—1630),
Secretary of State and elder brother of
Arthur Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells,
purchased the estate of Canons in 1604. His
third son, Lancelot (d. 1646), left a son
Lancelot, who was M.P. for Middlesex in the
Convention of 1660 and in the Parliament of
1661, was knighted at Whitehall on 6 June,
1660, and died in 1680. Sir Lancelot had
two sons, Thomas and Warwick.

The elder son, Thomas, who was knighted
on 4 December, 1670, married Rebecca,
daughter of Sir John Langham of Cotes-
brooke, and had a daughter Mary, first wife
of James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos,
to whom the estate of Canons ultimately
passed.

The younger son Warwick Lake, married
the heiress of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bt., of
Flambards, Harrow-on-the-Hill, and was
father of Launcelot Charles Lake, and grand-
father of Gerard Lake, first Viscount Lake
of Delhi and Leswarree, general.

Sir Gilbert Gerard, Attorney-General,
and ten members of his family; Warwick
and Launcelot Charles Lake; and both
the Dukes of Chandos, were, at various
periods, governors of Harrow School.

The singular topographical Christian name
of Essex may possibly be a surname used
as a Christian name. There are five
instances in the 'D.N.B.' of Essex as a
surname. But a brother of Essex, Lady
Drax, was named Warwick Lake. Whom
did Sir Lancelot marry?

Thomas Hussey of Edmundsham, Dorset,
who died in 1684, aged 54, married Phila-
delphia, daughter of Essex Pawlet, Esq.,
by Frances, daughter of Sir Nathaniel
Napier or Napper. Here Essex is a man's
Christian name. I shall be much obliged
if any of your readers can tell me what
relation this Essex Pawlet was to that
truculent Cavalier Sir John Poulett or
Pawlet, first Baron Poulett (1586—1649).
I believe they were akin.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Some years ago an officer in a regiment
of *Kent Volunteers* had Essex for a Christian

name—possibly a survival of the old custom
of a son having the surname of the mother
for a Christian name.

There was a family named Essex seated at
Lambourne, Berks, which claimed pre-
Norman descent from a family in the county
of Essex (Ashmole, 'Berks,' ii. 237). There
is a pedigree of a London family so called in
Harl. Soc. Pub., i. 81. A. RHODES.

Lady Lettice Lake (mother of Sir Launce-
lot Lake) was a Rich of Essex, and in that
family Essex was used as a feminine Christian
name. The third daughter of Robert Rich,
3rd Earl of Warwick, was christened Essex,
I think in memory of her rather notorious
great-grandmother Penelope (sister of the
Earl of Essex), who married Robert, 3rd
Baron Rich, and afterwards 1st Earl of
Warwick; but see 'Mary Rich, Countess of
Warwick, 1625—1678,' by Miss Charlotte
Fell-Smith. A. T. W.

Essex as a Christian name is not very
rare; it occurs, for instance, in the family
of Selby Lowndes, and, I think, also in that
of Knightley. OLD SARUM.

"ENNOMIC" (11 S. iii. 9).—A "deed
ennomic" is a legal instrument, the adjecti-
ve being derived from *ἐννομος*, lawful,
legal. N. W. HILL.

[MR. W. SCOTT makes the same suggestion, and
refers to Liddell and Scott.]

CORPSE BLEEDING IN PRESENCE OF THE
MURDERER (11 S. ii. 328, 390, 498; iii. 35).—
The Hertfordshire story referred to by MR.
GERISH (11 S. ii. 390) is to be found in 'The
Wonders of the Universe; or, Curiosities of
Nature and Art,' 1824, otherwise called 'The
New Wonderful and Entertaining Magazine,'
p. 599. The account is said to have been
found in the papers of Sir John Maynard,
one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great
Seal of England. The murdered woman is
there called Johan Norkett, wife of Arthur
Norkett. According to this account, May-
nard wrote the evidence as he heard it given
at the bar of the King's Bench before Sir
Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice.

The first verdict of the coroner's jury was
"felo de se," but when it "was not yet
drawn into form" they changed their minds,
and requested the coroner to have the body
taken out of the grave. Then they changed
their verdict. There was a trial at Hertford
Assizes, resulting in a verdict of acquittal.
The child of the murdered woman appealed
against his father, grandmother, and aunt,
and her husband Okerman. Evidence was

given by "an ancient and grave person, minister of the parish where the murder was committed."

He swore that when the body had been taken out of the grave and laid upon the grass thirty days after death, the four defendants were required to touch the body.

"Okerman's wife fell upon her knees, and prayed God to show tokens of her innocence, or to some such purpose—her very words I [i.e. Maynard] have forgot. The appellees did touch the body, whereupon the brow of the dead, which before was a livid and carrion colour, (that was the verbal expression *interminis* of the witness,) began to have a dew or gentle sweat arise upon it, which increased by degrees till the sweat ran down in drops upon the face, the brow turned and changed to a lively and fresh colour, and the dead opened one of her eyes and shut it again, and this opening the eye was done three several times; she likewise thrust out the ring or marriage finger three several times, and pulled it in again, and the finger dropped blood on the grass."

Sir Nicholas Hyde appeared to doubt this evidence. But the evidence given by the ancient and grave minister was confirmed by his brother, "minister of the parish adjacent," viz. the sweating of the brow, changing of its colour, opening of the eye, and the thrice motion of the finger, and drawing it in again." Presumably the bleeding was included, as the confirmation was "in every point." "The first witness added, that 'he himself dipped his finger in the blood which came from the dead body, to examine it,' and he swore he believed it was blood."

There was some circumstantial evidence against the grandmother of the child and the two Okermans. All excepting Okerman were found guilty. The grandmother and the father (husband of the dead woman) were executed. Mrs. Okerman was spared, being with child. Maynard adds that he inquired whether the other two confessed anything at their execution, but they did not, as he was told. The case happened in the fourth year of Charles I., i.e., 27 March, 1628, to 26 March, 1629.

In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1796, part ii. p. 636, among many questions is this: "What grounds are there to imagine that the wounds of a murdered person will bleed on being touched by the murderer?"

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SPEAKER'S CHAIR OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS (11 S. ii. 128, 177, 218, 331; iii. 50).—The communication from the Librarian of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, Melbourne, adds increased interest to the subject under consideration; yet it does not prove that the Melbourne chair is the old

chair used in the House of Commons previous to the fire of 1834. Viscount Canterbury presented the Melbourne chair 39 years after the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, and 34 years after the Duke of Sussex had visited Sunderland, when he sat in the old chair "which was formerly the Speaker's Chair of the old House of Commons, preserved from the fire which destroyed the two Houses of Parliament in 1834." The evidence I have given in my previous communications to 'N. & Q.' is associated with the actual individual workers of the period: the Duke of Sussex, uncle to Queen Victoria; the Earl of Durham, one of the chief promoters of the Reform Bill of 1832; and Sir Cuthbert Sharp, historian and antiquary, also a high official under the Crown. Surely such public reports of this visit to Sunderland as I have reproduced would not have been allowed to go unchallenged by such influential personages had they not been correct, especially as they were given only five years after the destruction of the House of Commons, when the investigations by the Lords of the Council as to the cause of the fire would be fresh in the minds of the public.

It does not follow, however, that Viscount Canterbury, son of the Speaker of the House of Commons, did not present, in 1873, the Speaker's Chair of the temporary House of Commons, used from the time of the fire in 1834 until 4 November, 1852, when the Commons assembled for the first time in their new House. There would at that time be two Speaker's Chairs: the old one rescued from the fire, and the one used in the temporary building. It is reasonable to suppose that Viscount Canterbury would secure the more modern chair when he decided to make a present to the Commonwealth, for it has great historic interest. I have written to MR. WADSWORTH, asking him to favour me with a copy of his lordship's letter when he made the presentation—for the inscription on the chair would be by another hand. From this we shall be better able to judge of the history of the chair his lordship sent to Melbourne, and it will be a valuable addition to the history of our English Parliament. A photograph of the Melbourne chair will enable us to compare the two chairs, and allow them to be examined by experts in old workmanship and designs.

One good result of this investigation has been the discovery that two valuable relics of our national Parliament have been preserved.

JOHN ROBINSON.
Delaval House, Sunderland.

By a slip, MR. WADSWORTH, in his interesting and informing communication, says it was the second Viscount Canterbury who was once Governor of Victoria. It was John Henry Thomas, the third, his elder brother, Charles John, second Viscount, having died unmarried in 1869, and he himself passing away eight years later.

POLITICIAN.

COUNT OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (11 S. ii. 509; iii. 54).—Surely the Pope claims and exercises the power of creating Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. I know one created by Pio Nono.

R. W. P.

MISS PASTRANA (11 S. ii. 29).—In 'Relic-ta,' the volume published shortly before his death by Mr. Arthur Munby, the first poem is entitled 'Pastrana.' It opens with a description of the striking proceedings of a large baboon, which the observer notes in a suburban garden of a Continental city. Presently, in the dining saloon of his hotel, his attention is arrested by the appearance of a fashionably dressed lady of singular aspect, who partakes copiously of the viands provided, and does not otherwise materially differ from the dining crowd. She sits out all except the narrator, who finds himself fascinated by her presence and held spell-bound by her gaze. At length a man with a net, energetically supported by the waiters, secures the festive personage, who proves to be none other than the strange monkey of the suburban pleasure-ground. Responding to a request for information on his theme, Mr. Munby wrote: "'Pastrana' is partly based on fact. I saw her, and told Charles Darwin about her." THOMAS BAYNE.

If one may infer plurality of persons from diversity of accounts, there must have been several Miss Pastranas during last century. Writing before 1864, Chambers ('Book of Days,' ii. 255) speaks of an unfortunate creature, Julia Pastrana by name, who "a few years ago" was exhibited in London. She was sometimes popularly known as "the pig-faced lady," but Chambers describes the lower part of her face as more resembling a dog than a pig. A Spanish-American by birth, she was exhibited (nothing is said about dancing) in this country for a time, and then on the Continent, where she died. Her embalmed remains were subsequently exposed to the gaze of the curious at a charge of so much per head.

Somewhere I have read (probably in some modern chap-book) that Julia Pastrana possessed a body exquisitely formed, but surmounted by a face of grotesque and hideous ugliness. As this does not apparently agree with L. L. K.'s recollection of her, it is probable that many similar printed accounts are highly exaggerated.

SCOTUS.

I have in my scrapbook a portrait of Julia Pastrana. The sheet is 18½ inches by 12¼ inches, the figure on it 9 inches. At the top is

Julia Pastrana
As she now appears
embalmed.

On each side is

Burlington Gallery
191 Piccadilly.

At the bottom is

The above is a correct portraiture of this most marvellous specimen of modern embalming.

Open daily from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Admission one shilling.

The figure is very well done, and exactly as I remember seeing it in, I think, 1860 or 1861.

H. A. ST. J. M.

"BOLTON FFAIRE GROATES" (11 S. ii. 467).—There is not enough information put forward to enable a satisfactory reply to be given. The groats may be certain fees paid at the fair time, or tolls, to some one claiming them. The vicar of a riverside parish claimed "chaplain's groats" from the King's ships lying in the Thames ('States Papers Dom., Chas. II., vol. 283, 27). Does the date of the payment coincide with the date of Bolton Fair? A. RHODES.

CANOVA'S BUSTS OF MARS AND MINERVA (11 S. ii. 528).—In Melchior Missirini's work entitled 'Della Vita di Antonio Canova Libri Quattro,' 3rd ed., Milano, 1825, there is no mention of any such busts having been executed by this famous sculptor. At the end of the volume a 'Chronological Catalogue' is given of his acknowledged works, which begins in 1772, and is continued till the year of his death, 1822. This list was put together for the most part during his lifetime because he did not wish to have any works attributed to him which were not his own: "e non fosse indotta in errore la posterità su falsi supposti, resi autorevoli dal suo silenzio" (p. 470). One may therefore conclude that these "colossal marble busts of Mars and Minerva... hidden away in a country house long before Canova came to fame," are either not his work or that he

did not choose to acknowledge them. We learn, however, from the 'Catalogue' that in 1790 he sculptured an 'Amorino' on commission for an Irish gentleman named La Touche (p. 472). JOHN T. CURRY.

Busts of Mars and Minerva by Canova are, I believe, entirely unknown. If MARS wishes to compare other sculptured figures with the busts he names, he might examine the various groups of the Elgin Marbles at the British Museum. Perhaps even a visit to the gallery of statuary at the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, and an examination of the various gods and goddesses represented there, might be worth the trouble taken.

SCOTUS.

CORN AND DISHONESTY: AN HONEST MILLER (11 S. ii. 508; iii. 12, 57).—Millers are evidently suspected in many lands. When, a number of years ago, I made several trips on the Danube, I was always amused at the way in which the Slovák raftsmen provoked the young Magyar millers on the floating mills they passed. The challengers were as a rule the millers, who would greet the raftsmen with a derisive "Jáno Kuk" or "Upré Jáno," in themselves quite innocent calls, but evidently with a tale hanging thereby; whereupon John would make a gesture imitating the millers pocketing their customers' corn. This was always considered a *casus belli*. L. L. K.

A phrase in MR. RATCLIFFE'S reply at the last reference recalls to my memory that in the late seventies a village school-feast game (of the drop-the-handkerchief order) used to be accompanied in East Notts with the following rime:—

There was a jolly miller, and he lived by himself,
And the mill went round, and he earned his pelf:
One hand on the hopper, and the other in the bag,
And the mill went round, and he earned his swag.

I cannot remember that there was any more of it, but perhaps some one else can.

H. K. ST. J. S.

[There is but the one verse, we believe. When children use it, the last words are generally changed to "he made his grab," the principal feature of the game being that the child in the centre has to try to "grab" the arm of one of the children in the ring when they are changing partners at the end of the verse.]

SMITHS OF PARNDON, HERTFORDSHIRE (11 S. ii. 427).—William Smith, a London merchant, residing at Parndon House, near Harlow, Essex, represented Sudbury in 1796. In 1802 he was returned for Norwich, but was in 1806. He regained the

seat, however, the following year, and was still acting as its representative in 1814. His town address was 5, Park Street, Westminster. In 1818 his daughter Frances married William Edward Shore (born 1794, died 1874), who assumed the name of Nightingale under the will of his grand-uncle Peter Nightingale.

William Smith of Parndon had other children. One of these, Benjamin, represented Norwich in Parliament 1838–47, and died in 1860. Another, Samuel, younger brother of Benjamin, resided at Embley, Hants, formerly the abode of the Nightingales. I am not aware of any pedigree of the Smiths of Parndon. W. S. S.

REV. SEBASTIAN PITFIELD'S GHOST (11 S. ii. 367, 510).—Mr. Caswell's letter to Dr. Bentley, H[art] H[all, Oxford], 15 Dec., 1695, with Mr. Wilkins's account of the apparition, Oxon., 11 Dec., 1695, from the Trin. Coll. Camb. Collection, will be found in Bentley's 'Correspondence,' 1842, vol. i. pp. 103–9. R. H. EDLESTON, F.S.A.

Gainford.

CHURCH WITH WOODEN BELL-TURRET (11 S. iii. 10).—In many respects the small church at Newington, near Folkestone, answers to the description given by W. B. H. I am aware that lately this quaint old turret was threatened with improvements.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Churches with detached bell-towers—and I presume that by this is meant gabled or turret bells—occur at Spalding, Fleet, Berkeley, Torrington, Pembroke, Bosbury, Richard's Castle, Ledbury and Yarpole, Beccles, Walton, Woburn, Mylor, Brynnlys, Hennulan, Llangyfelach, Gunwalloe, East Dereham, Marston-Morteyne, Lapworth, Elstow, Magdalen and New Colleges (Oxford), Dunblane, and Kilkenny. At Talland, says Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, a covered way connects it with the church (see Walcott's 'Sacred Archaeology,' 1868, p. 217).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

'THE FLYING DUTCHMAN' (11 S. iii. 48).—'The Flying Dutchman and other Poems,' was published in 1881, E. M. [Ellen Mary] Clerke being the author. Part II. of the poem, 'The Curse,' appeared in 'Women's Voices,' edited by Mrs. William Sharp, 1887, pp. 350–56. The tale is the old legend of Vanderdecken the Dutchman, compelled to sail the seas till the day of doom. In Part II. the metre does not correspond with the verse quoted in the query, but probably

Miss Clerke did not adhere to the same measure throughout the poem. The last stanza given in 'Women's Voices' is as follows:—

A wraith along the deep she goes,
Till nearing swift and pale,
Upon the fated wreck she throws
The shadow of her sail.
And through the storm with hollow chime
A spectral hail they hear,
"How goes the world? Methinks 'twere time
That Doomsday should appear!"

W. S. S.

SPIDER'S WEB AND FEVER (11 S. ii. 109, 194).—The spider was efficacious as a cure not only for whooping cough, but also for ague. I have in my library a well-marked book which Dr. Johnson said made him get out of bed earlier than usual to read. It has not had that effect upon me, but it has caused me to sit up later than usual to read a portion. Needless to say, I refer to Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' The author is dealing with amulets:—

"A ring, made of the hoof of an asses right forefoot, carried about, &c., I say with Renodeus, they are not altogether to be rejected. Piony doth cure epilepsie; pretious stones most diseases; a wolfs dung, born with one, helps the colick; a spider an ague, &c. Being in the country in the vacation time not many years since, at Lindly in Leicestershire, my fathers house, I first observed this amulet of a spider in a nut-shell lapped in silke, &c., so applied for an ague by my mother: whom although I knew to have excellent skill in chirurgery, sore eyes, aches, &c. and such experimental medicines, as all the country where she dwelt can witness, to have done many famous and good cures upon divers poor folks, that were otherwise destitute of help—yet, among all other experiments, this, methought, was most absurd and ridiculous: I could see no warrant for it. *Quid araneæ cum febre?* For what antipathy? till at length, rambling amongst authors (as often I do), I found this very medicine in Dioscorides, approved by Matthiolus, repeated by Aldrovandus, *cap. de Araneæ, lib. de insectis*. I began to have a better opinion of it, and to give more credit to amulets, when I saw it in some parties answer to experience."—Part. 2, sec. 5, mem. 1, sub. 5.

I am quoting from p. 459 of the seventeenth edition, which is not in the British Museum Library, but seems only a large-paper copy of the sixteenth. A. RHODES.

CORONER OF THE VERGE (11 S. iii. 30).—The verge or virge (virgata) was the compass of the King's Court, comprehending a circuit of 12 miles round the residence of the King's Courts (13 Ric. II. c. 3). Anciently at Common Law the Coroner of the Verge had an exempt jurisdiction within the verge, to the exclusion of the county coroner (4 Rep.

46 b.). But owing to the King's Court being movable, great delay and failure of justice often arose, and many felonies committed within the verge remained unpunished. The statute Articuli super Cartas (28 Edw. I. c. 3) was therefore passed. It provided that the county coroner should be associated with the Coroner of the Verge. By 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 deaths within the precincts of the King's palace were to be inquired into by the Coroner of the King's Household alone; while those without the precincts, but within the verge, were to be held, as before, by the two coroners. By the Coroners Act, 1887 (50 and 51 Vict. c. 71, sch. 3), repealing 28 Edw. I. c. 3, the jurisdiction of the verge is entirely abolished, and becomes absorbed in that of the county coroner, while the precincts of the palace remain as before. Sec. 29 provides for the appointment of the Coroner of the King's Household by the Lord Steward, his jurisdiction, and the procedure of his courts in nine elaborate subsections.

WYNNE E. BAXTER.

For information concerning the Coroner of the Verge Britton may be consulted (vol. i. p. 4 of Mr. F. M. Nichols's edition); as also the Introductions to vols. ix. and xxiv. of the publications of the Selden Society. The office still survives, and J. R. Mellor, Esq., the Senior Master of the Supreme Court, is the present incumbent.

W. C. BOLLAND.

Lincoln's Inn.

Bacon wrote a paper on this subject, printed (if I remember rightly) in a posthumous collection entitled 'Resuscitation.'

W. C. B.

Helpful N. Bailey supplies:—

"Verge (of the Court), the compass or extent of the King's Court, formerly of twelve miles extent within the jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Household, called so from the Verge or staff which the Marshal bears."

In Saxon times the privilege of the King's palace extended from its gate to the distance of 3 miles, 3 furlongs 3 acres 9 feet, 9 palms, and 9 barleycorns (Thoms's 'Book of the Court,' p. 302 n., citing Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' Book III. c. 6, s. iv.).

ST. SWITHIN.

CLUB ETRANGER AT HANOVER SQUARE (11 S. ii. 407, 477).—MR. ALECK ABRAHAM'S is, no doubt, correct in connecting "La Salle du Festino" with the Queen's Concert, or (as they were more familiarly known) the Hanover Square, Rooms, so famous for

assemblies, concerts, readings, and lectures (see 9 S. v. 354). My impression is that the name "Cercle des Etrangers," to which MR. ABRAHAMS refers, was at one time linked with that of the St. George's Club which occupied the premises until they were razed for the erection of the inevitable pile of flats. The historic "room" became the dining-room of the Club, and its disappearance was regretted by many because of past memories. Some fine mural ornamentations vanished also, nobody appears to know whither.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"CARENT" (11 S. iii. 9).—I would venture to suggest that the word "carent" falls into the category of legal macaronics. It is simply equivalent to the word "rent." The third person plural of the Latin verb *careo*, "I want," it applies equally to the position of landlord or of tenant. "Rent" is what tenants frequently want, or are destitute of. It is also what landlords sometimes anxiously inquire after, but are destined not to receive. Hence "carent" = moneys which they want, but which are not forthcoming.

SCOTUS.

SONGS OF THE PEASANTRY (11 S. iii. 47).—Is MR. GRAHAM acquainted with 'Songs and Ballads of the West'? There are one hundred and ten of them, collected by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard from old people living on and around Dartmoor, and set by them to music. Probably the best known of the ballads is 'Widdecombe Fair.' So far as Devonshire is concerned, there is no other collection equal to this.

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CHURCHES AND CHURCH-YARDS (11 S. ii. 389, 453, 492, 537; iii. 57).—During the greater part of 1893 my spare time was spent in Woolwich Churchyard copying the inscriptions on the gravestones before their removal so that the old graveyard might be turned into a public garden, which was eventually done. I had the countenance, and to some extent the help, of the late Dr. Howard (Maltravers Herald) and Mr. Leland Duncan. There were 1,255 numbered gravestones, some of which were fully inscribed on both sides. The work proceeded slowly, and at the end of the year I had transcribed the inscriptions on 922 stones; and as the work of removing them began early in the following year, my task came to an untimely end. Mr. F. A. Crisp of Denmark Hill was the originator

of the design of preserving the inscriptions, and to him I handed my unfinished work. I believe it was his intention to publish the names among his "Fragmenta," but I do not know if this was done.

It is fortunate that so many inscriptions have been preserved, as during the work of removal, although great care was taken, many stones were, I know, destroyed. The legible dates ranged from 1700 to 1855.

I have preserved a copy of the schedule of names and dates prepared by the legal authorities before the removal, as well as a copy of their plan showing the relative position of each of the 1,255 graves.

One of my discoveries was a forgotten "comic" headstone which had been a source of great annoyance to the then Rector (Greenlaw). It held an inscription to Emmanuel Shipper, who died in 1842, and after his name and date was cut the following distich:—

As I am now so will you be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Some one—presumably a stonemason, and certainly a wag—added the following lines:—

To follow you I 'm not intent
Till first I know which way you went.

WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

WILLIAM JOSEPH LOCKWOOD (11 S. iii. 29).—It was William Lockwood the father, not William Joseph Lockwood the son, who, according to Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' was "shot blind at Westminster School in a battle against the mob." See 1858 edition, p. 1349. William Joseph Lockwood, who was Verderer of Epping Forest and a captain in the Coldstream Guards, died in 1854.

W. SCOTT.

THE THREE WISHES (11 S. ii. 506).—This story is also told in Brittany. It will be found in Mrs. E. W. Rinder's 'The Shadow of Arvor,' under the title of 'Devil-may-Care.' The hero is a blacksmith who had formerly been a soldier. St. Peter, as in the version recorded by MR. NICHOLSON, accompanies the Lord. H. I. B.

KNOTS IN HANDKERCHIEFS: INDIAN CUSTOM (11 S. ii. 506; iii. 35).—At 4 S. xi. 53 I showed that the custom is alluded to in 'The Ancren Riwe,' p. 396, i.e., it is as old as A.D. 1225 in England. This was reprinted in my 'Student's Pastime,' p. 73.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

BLACKSTONE'S 'COMMENTARIES,' FIRST EDITION (10 S. xii. 385).—I think that MR. W. R. B. PRIDEAUX will find some alteration in the treatment of the copyright question, as to which Blackstone's opinion was confirmed by the Courts. Q. V.

WHYTEHEER OR WHYTEBEER (11 S. ii. 228, 318, 378, 511).—The 'N.E.D.' has not yet reached W, but under "taw," ix. 117, col. 3, it quotes "Whittawer" of the date 1474.

W. C. B.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Oxford English Dictionary.—*Sauce-alone—Scouring* (Vol. VIII.). Edited by Henry Bradley.—*T—Tealt*. (Vol. IX.) Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE 'NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY' has made such steady and continuous advance as to put a heavy tax on the time of the conscientious reviewer who studies every page of it with care. There should, however, be no fear of 'N. & Q.' being indifferent to the progress of a splendid work to which it is continually devoting the research of its contributors. Last July 'Sauce-alone—Scouring' (Vol. VIII.) appeared, edited by Mr. Henry Bradley; and last October 'T—Tealt' (Vol. IX.), under Sir James Murray's care.

These two parts show the admirable skill and patient research which make the 'Dictionary' a delight to all serious students of English. The elaborate analysis of the various senses of a word will not strike the ordinary reader, perhaps, so much as other features of the scheme; but all experts in language must recognize the great success attained in this, possibly the most difficult part of lexicography. Johnson's definitions are occasionally utilized as a beginning, but a minute and careful separation of senses follows which must have been the outcome of much time and thought.

Foreign and dialectic words are freely included in the scheme, which also extends to words now current only outside England.

Nothing is more difficult than to guess at the length of time during which any word has been used, and the 'Dictionary' by its wealth of dated examples has in this respect so long outstripped all competitors that it is not necessary to quote the statistics provided at the beginning of each section.

The mere fact that a whole section is needed for "sauce-alone" to "scouring" shows the extended scale on which the 'Dictionary' is planned. Dr. Bradley has no common words to deal with which need treating at great length, "say" occupying the most room. The literature of learning is, however, well exhibited in "science," and "school" with its many cognates. The colloquial "saucebox," of persons, goes back as far as 1588. It is pointed out that "sauciness" and "saucy" have grown milder in their meaning of late years. That specially German condiment, "Sauerkraut," has won its way into English,

and is followed by "saufe," "saught," and "saulee" terms obscure to the ordinary reader and now obsolete. "Saunter" is described as of obscure origin, and the derivation suggesting "to venture oneself," is regarded as "phonologically inadmissible." The number of spellings given for "sausage" is remarkable, and still more its actual varieties, which are said to exceed 150. We are glad to find Dickens quoted more than once for the word and its derivatives. The same page gives us words so different as "savant" and "savate." "Save" is a capital instance of idioms well differentiated. "Saw" includes several special combinations from the United States. Under "sawyer" is a third section marked "U.S."; but the last quotation given therein explains "snags" and "sawyers," which occur in combination in Dickens.

"Say-so" = mere word or dictum, is an effective piece of English which is current now only in America, and might be revived, as "ipse dixit" has taken its place here. We believe that in the law "scaffolding" implies the presence of a rope. There are two important words with the same spelling "scale." "Scamper" is of uncertain origin, but "not improbably the word was originally military slang"—of foreign origin, we hasten to add. Pope's "presume not God to scan" suggests to us the addition of a further verse quotation, Burns's

Then gently scan your brother man;
Still gentler, sister woman,

in the 'Address to the Unco Guid.' "Scapegoat" was "apparently, invented by Tindal (1530)" for use in Leviticus xvi.; but we learn that it has been turned out of the Revised Version, which has "Azazel" instead. A "Scarborough warning" = very short notice, or none at all, occurs as early as 1546. "Scavenger" is altered from "scavager" with intrusive *n*, as in "passenger" and "messenger"; the instrument of torture called the "Scavenger's daughter" presents, however, a perverted form of the inventor's name, Skeffington. Of "scenery" of the open-air kind there is, as might be expected, no quotation before the seventeenth century was well advanced. In Johnson's days people preferred, we think, to talk of a "prospect." "Sceptred" offers a good display of that poetical quotation which the 'Dictionary' seems sometimes unduly to despise, for examples are provided from Shakspeare, Milton, Gray, Landor, and Byron. The heading "sch" has some important hints as to pronunciation. "Schiedam" and "schnapps" are both allied forms of drink. The slight specialization of meaning which "scholar" and "scholarship" have acquired is well treated. It would, however, be easy to add to the quotations from books, which we prefer to journalism or Acts of Parliament. Special attention is directed to the word "scientific," of which the true history is now traced for the first time to a rendering of the word *ἐπιστήμη* in Aristotle.

We end our notice of this part with two words of University usage. "Scio" was the formal testimony once given at Oxford to the fitness of a candidate for a degree. "Sconce" is a University fine which is illustrated from our own columns in 1885. In its humorous form it has, we believe, been inflicted on dons as well as undergraduates, though the latter only are mentioned in sense b.

Beginning with T, we find some odd phrases in which it figures, as the "T bean" of the seventeenth century, grown or cut in the form of that letter; the "T cart," an open phaeton; and various examples of the phenomenon which has given us "Tandry" and the more familiar "tawdry." That simple things are not always easy to define is shown by "tab," which is "A short broad strap, flat loop, or the like, attached by one end to an object, or forming a short projecting part by which a thing can be taken hold of, hung up, fastened, or pulled." The word is, we learn, not in Johnson, and still largely dialectic. The third sense of "tabard," the official dress of heralds, was frequently in the papers during the announcement of King George's accession to the throne; but the 'Dictionary' does not pretend to include the most modern references, and we might have done without the example from journalism (1903) of "tabard-fashion." The list of newspapers that really show some censorship over the wild and inaccurate English of their contributors is so small that we should pause before admitting several usages here recorded, and in other cases prefer, as we have said more than once, easily accessible quotations from books, which at least have a chance of being decently "read" before being submitted to the public. "Tabby" and "tabby-cat" are curious in their origin. The sense of striped silk is named from a quarter of Bagdad, but that of "old maid" is earlier than the sense of "cat," and may be derived from Tabitha. "Taberdar" for a senior scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, is first noted in 1566. Among the many senses of "tabernacle" is an "alleged term for a company of bakers," as to which Mr. John Hodgkin has noted in his learned and amusing book on 'Proper Terms' (p. 162) that the "tabernacula" in question may be "little shops made of boards."

"Table" is a long article, admirably arranged. The commonest use of the word lacks verse quotations. The last one in prose (1853) suggests to us a line from Browning's 'Mr. Sludge, the Medium,'

'May I sit, sir? This dear old table, now!
or another,

You jogged the table, your foot caused the squeak. There is a long list of special combinations of the word, from "table-allowance" to "table-work." There is no notice from a nineteenth-century book of "Table d'hôte." Oddly enough, we are able to supply one from verse. In Clough's 'Mari Magno' 'The Clergyman's Tale' has (ll. 63-4),

'Twas easier now to face the crowded shore,
And table d'hôte less tedious than before.

Under "tablet" the desire of 'Wee Macgregor' (1900) for toffee has found a place. The last quotation for a memorial tablet is of 1870. We should have been glad for the sake of history to see the zeal of the L.C.C. commemorated in a quotation. There is curious information of a commercial and legal character concerning the use of "tabloid." "Taboo" now increasingly spelt, we notice, by anthropologists "tabu," is an important article. "Tabula rasa" has secured admission, and may, we hope, catch the eye of the sub-editor who passed some few years ago in the daily press the phrase "Solvuntur tabula rasa"! The various words under "tache" are confusing, but none of them is to-day much

used by the ordinary man. "Tack" is partly mixed up with "Tache," and the many usages it covers are noteworthy. The definition of "Tackle" (vi.) in Rugby football, "To seize and stop an opponent when in possession of the ball," will hardly do. Full backs would be only too happy if every time they tackled, they were able to stop. "To seize or try to stop" would be an improvement in the wording. "Taffy" for Welshman appears to begin in 1700. "Tagraggery" is noted as "chiefly Carlylese." "Tail" is a long and excellent article, but it is surpassed in length by "take," one of the most difficult words to analyze and arrange which Sir James can have encountered. We should have been inclined to associate 7, the transitive use "of an injurious or destructive agency, natural or supernatural, magical, etc.," with 10, "to captivate, delight, charm"; and pure pleasure would have impelled us to quote under the latter heading the

daffodils,

That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.

We are glad to see Tennyson's "So took echo with delight" included, and altogether the article is a wonderful piece of work.

"Talbot" (hound) is "understood to be derived from the ancient English family name *Talbot*.... but evidence is wanting."

For "tale," a mere story, a fiction, *The London Herald* (1867) is the only quotation of the last century. Admirers of Sir W. S. Gilbert will recall the lines

Tell a tale of cock and bull,
Of convincing details full.

'Mr. Sludge' could supply a verse quotation for "talent," special aptitude:—

when you buy
The actor's talent, do you dare propose
For his soul beside?

"Tamal," "tamasha," and "tambouki" are among foreign words which would puzzle most people. "Tampion," also "tompion," has, we note, nothing to do with the "Tompion clock" in 'Pickwick' at the Bath Pump-room, sometimes spelt without the capital letter. This clock was given by "the father of English watch-making" to the city of Bath in 1709.

"Tandem" is, as a quotation from our own columns in 1850 explains, "a practical pun now naturalized in our language." Words of such origin must be very rare; we recall only "dicky," which is possibly *τομή*, and certainly slang. We have always been a little doubtful about the meaning of the "tang" in Kate's tongue which made her unpopular ('Tempest,' II. ii. 52), and Sir James justifies our doubts. The "Tantalus" which holds spirits has not been traced back further than 1898. "Tariff Reform" begins in 'The Century Dictionary' (1891) as "in general a movement away from Protection." The introduction of Daudet's 'Tartarin' into English is duly noted; while Molière's 'Tartufe' has made English nouns and adjectives. "Task," "taste," and "tax" are other articles of great interest; and "tea," with its derivatives, occupies a good deal of space, being prefaced by an interesting note as to pronunciation.

Sir James Murray and his staff have of late lost some devoted helpers. It is all the more credit to them that they are able to make such regular advance in their arduous work.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

MR. B. H. BLACKWELL of Oxford, sends his January Clearance List of Classical, Mathematical, and other School-Books. These lists are issued twice a year; the next will be published in September.

Messrs. Bowes & Bowes include in their Cambridge Catalogue 346, under Fiscal Policy, a collection of cuttings, October, 1903—April, 1904, arranged in 13 scrapbooks, 3l. 10s. Under Bibliography are "Books about Books," 6 vols., 1l. 16s.; James's 'Manuscripts in the Fitzwilliam Museum,' and 'Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum.' Under Chaucer is Lintot's folio edition, 1721, 1l. 1s. Under Classical Literature is a collection of over 90 theses issued between 1830 and 1886 on Greek and Latin authors, 6 vols., 4to, 3l. 3s. There is a list under Economics and Social Questions. Under England and also under France are many historical works. There are in addition works on India, Ireland, and London. Under Alexander Macmillan is 'A Night with the Yankees,' a lecture delivered in the Town Hall, Cambridge, 30 March, 1868, and privately printed, 10s. 6d.; and under Malcolm Kingsley Macmillan is 'Selected Letters,' also privately printed, 1893, 2l. 2s. Lord Vernon's magnificent edition of Dante, 3 vols., folio, Firenze, 1858-65, is 13l. 13s. This was printed for presentation only, and contains appendixes with a bibliography.

Mr. L. C. Braun's Catalogue 67 opens with Art and Illustrated Books. There is a fine clean copy of Bewick's 'Fables,' 1820, 2l.; also 'The Looking Glass for the Mind,' 1821, 10s. 6d. Under Leech is 'Young Troublesome,' folio, original boards, 1l. 10s.; under Napoleon, a collection of prints, 15s.; under South Africa, 11 coloured views, Ackermann, 1818, 12/6; and under Uzanne, 'L'Ombrelle, le Gant, le Manchon,' morocco, 2l. 5s. Among Bindings are Aldine Classics, 1540-50, 11 vols., original red morocco, full gilt backs, 4l. Foreign Literature comprises a hundred items. Works under Occult include Barrett's 'The Magus; or, Celestial Intelligencer,' 4to, original boards, 1801, 3l. There is much of interest under Topography. London includes, Lysons's 'Environs,' 5 vols., 4to, 1810, 2l. 10s.; and Godwin's 'Churches,' 2 vols., half-calf, 1839, 18s. There are many engraved views, including Crosby Hall in 1814 and 1886, and Horwood's 'Plan,' 1799, 1l. 15s. There are also engraved portraits of general interest. In the Addenda are 'The Antiquarian Repertory,' 4 vols., 4to, 1775-84, 1l. 5s.; and Daniel's 'Rural Sports,' 2 vols., 1801-2, with the Supplement, 1813, 3 vols., 4to, 1l. 5s. Under India is Malletson's 'History of the Mutiny,' with index by Pincott, 7 vols., 8vo, cloth, 3l. 10s.

Messrs. Myers's Catalogue 165 contains the rare first edition of Ainsworth's 'Rookwood' in the original cloth, 1836, 8l. Under Alken are 'British Proverbs,' 1824, 6l. 15s.; 'Symptoms of being Amused,' 1822, 8l.; and 'Specimens of Riding near London,' 1823, 7l. 10s. Under Balzac is the Saintsbury edition, large paper (one of 50 copies), 40 vols., 12l. 12s. A tall copy of Hayward's 'Edward the Sixth,' 4to, calf, 1630, 1s. 6l. 6s.; and a fine copy of Molière's 'Œuvres,'

6 vols., contemporary calf, 1788, 6l. 12s. 6d. Under Stuarts is the Edition de Luxe of Foster, 2 vols., folio, 6l. 10s. There is an extra-illustrated copy of Bleackley's 'Duchess of Hamilton,' 2 vols., green morocco super-extra, 1907, 12l. 5s. There are works under Africa, Alpine, America, Charles I., Dramatic, and Ireland. Under Dante Rossetti is his translation of the early Italian poets, first edition, tree calf, 1861, 2l. 2s. Under Scottish Market Crosses is Small's work with introduction by Hutcheson, 118 illustrations, folio, 1900, 1l. 1s. Among Shakespeare items are Frank Howard's 'Spirit of the Plays,' 483 plates, unspotted copy, 5 vols., 1833, 2l. 5s.; and Hazlitt's reprints of the rare jest-books, 3 vols., 1864, three-quarter levant, 2l. 2s. Under Shelley are the letters to Leigh Hunt, edited by Wise, 2 vols. (limited to 30 copies for private circulation), 1894, 1l. 5s. (presentation copy to Edward Clodd from the Editor).

Messrs. Myers also send Catalogue 166, which contains Engraved Views of London. These include Ludgate Hill, large folio, 1795, 2l. 2s.; the Strand in 1763, 1l. 5s.; several of St. Paul's; and Tottenham Court Road, 'March of the Guards to Finchley,' folio, scarce, 4l. 4s. There are views of Piccadilly, Hyde Park (the grand review, 9 July, 1838), Bloomsbury, Chancery Lane, Islington, Westminster Abbey, St. James's, Vauxhall Gardens, and Knightsbridge Chapel, 1789 (exterior with adjacent old houses and coaching scene, and interior, formerly belonging to the Hospital of Lepers, folio, 4s.).

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

CANON HEWITT.—On 28 December, at Grahams-town, South Africa, after a long illness, the Rev. James Alexander Hewitt, Canon of Grahamstown. He was educated at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1888. He had been in South Africa since 1870, and was the author of 'English Church History in South Africa,' 1887. He had sent us contributions from 9 S. vi. to 10 S. viii.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries,'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

R. B.—K. ("Westminster Chimes").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 35.

CORRIGENDUM.—P. 66, col. 1, l. 20 from foot, for "Swreaples" read "Sweetaples."

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

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OBITUARY:—W. L. Rutton—T. Forster.

Notes.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE, 1611.

In the prologue to his English Bible, 1539, Cranmer repeated the rule of St. Gregory Nazianzen, "I forbid not to read, but I forbid to reason" (Strype's 'Cranmer,' 1694, ii. 247). Doubtless he feared for the result when the book should come into the hands of such as disregarded the ancient safeguards. A century later Chillingworth in his 'Religion of Protestants,' 1637, wrote the sentence which has become the watchword of many: "The Bible, I say, the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants" (1846, p. 463). But these memorable words have been unfairly used, for their author again and again guards himself by acknowledging the authoritative interpretation of "the catholic church of all ages" (p. 16), "the consent and testimony of the ancient and primitive church" (p. 105); and declares his meaning to be "Scripture interpreted by catholic written tradition" (p. 362). By the middle of that century a host of sects

had arisen which had hardly anything in common with Chillingworth but the word Protestant. We have to keep these things in mind in estimating the importance of the widespread distribution of an authorized version.

Whatever effect the book of 1611 had upon the people at large, it is certain that scholars and clergy were not unanimous in the approval or adoption of it.

Among those who continued more or less to use the old version were John Denison, chaplain to James I., in his 'Heavenly Banquet,' 1619, 1631; Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, in 'Six Sermons,' 1634, iii. 1, v. 11, who prefers "our former translation"; and Dr. William Brough, Dean of Gloucester, in a 'Preservative against Schism,' at the end of his 'Manual of Devotions,' 1659, pp. 516, 517. Bishop Pearson often chose to make independent renderings for himself in his book on the 'Creed,' 1659; see the ed. by James Nichols, 1844, pref.

Moreover the new book did not find its way into all parish churches for more than a century. Bishop Beveridge, writing in 1710, says that the Bishops' Bible "hath been read in several churches instead of the New, ever since, to our days"; and in defence of the retention of "old words now grown obsolete" he adds:—

"The vulgar still use those words, or at least understand them as well as any that are in common use. It is among the common people that the language of every nation is best preserved."—'Works,' viii. 619, 631, "Ang.-Cath. Lib.," 1846.

There is an excellent article by Dean Plumptre, afterwards one of the Revisers, in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' 1863, iii. 1675–83. G. G. Perry, 'History of the Church of England,' 1861, i. 200, contrasts the statements of Hallam and Trench on the language of the A.V. The list in Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual,' Bohn, 1857, i. 174–200, is worth consulting.

Some of the books mentioned below are well known, but a few of them may not be obvious. Others are noticed by Lowndes and by Plumptre.

Leigh, Edward, M.A., Oxon.—Annotations.... imperfections in our Translation discovered. Folio, 1650.

Kilburne, William.—Dangerous Errors in several late printed Bibles to the great scandal and corruption of sound and true Religion. 4to, pp. 15, Finsbury, 1659.

Gell, Robert, D.D.—Essay towards the amendment of the last English Translation of the Bible; or, a proof, by many instances, that the last translation of the Bible into English may be improved. Folio, 1659.

John Edwards, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in his 'Perfection of Holy Scripture,' 1695, pp. 531, 543, 565, suggests that Convocation should revise the English Bible, and advises the disuse of "obsolete" words such as "ere," "trow," "wist," "wot."

A. Blackwall, 'Sacred Classics' (1725), 2nd ed., 1727, gives instances where our version is faulty, harsh, improper, indecent, low, obscure, pp. 74, 87, 132, 204. In a third part, issued later, he supplies improved translations.

R(oss), H(ugh).—Essay for a New Translation of the Bible. Wherein is shewn from Reason and the Authority of the Best Commentators, Interpreters, and Critics, that there is a Necessity for a New Translation.—2nd ed., 8vo, pp. 338, 1727. Translated from Charles Le Cène.

Scott, William.—The New Testament Illustrated....a Correction of our Translation. 4to, 1775.

Symonds, John, Professor of Modern History, Cambridge.—Observations on the Expediency of Revising the Present English Version of the Four Gospels and Acts. 4to, Camb., 1789.

Lindsey, Theophilus, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Unitarian.—List of False Readings and Mistranslations of the English Bible. 1790.

Newcome, William, Archbishop of Armagh.—Historical View of English Biblical Translations. 8vo, Dublin, 1792.—Attempt towards Revising the English Translation of the Greek Scriptures. 2 vols., 8vo, Dublin, 1796.

Tomlinson, Robert.—Attempt to rescue the Holy Scriptures from the Ridicule they incur with the inconsiderate, occasioned by incorrect Translations. 8vo, 1803.

Barrett, Richard A. F., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.—Synopsis of Criticisms upon those Passages of the Old Testament in which Commentators have differed from the Authorized Version. 5 vols., 8vo, 1847.

A Plea for a New English Version of the Scriptures. By a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland. 8vo, 1864.

W. C. B.

CRABB ROBINSON AND DE QUINCEY.

THERE are some interesting references to Thomas De Quincey in the 'Diary' of Henry Crabb Robinson. The first mention of the Opium-Eater is dated 17 June, 1812, when Robinson dined in the Middle Temple Hall with De Quincey, who was, as he notes, very civil and gave him a cordial invitation to the Cottage in Cumberland.

Crabb Robinson says that De Quincey's "person is small, his complexion fair, and his air and manner are those of a sickly and enfeebled man. From this circumstance his sensibility,

which I have no doubt is genuine, is in danger of being mistaken for effeminateness. At least coarser and more robustly healthful persons may fall into this mistake."

On 5 September, 1816, Crabb Robinson says:—

"I took an opportunity of calling on De Quincey, my Temple-hall acquaintance. He has been very much an invalid, and his appearance bespoke ill-health."

The visit was mainly to Wordsworth, but after reaching home Robinson notes:—

"Just as we were going to bed De Quincey called on me. He was in much better spirits than when I saw him in the morning, and expressed a wish to walk with me about the neighbourhood."

This shows that De Quincey's nocturnal habits had already started. On the 24th the diarist says:—

"Wordsworth conducted me over the fell, and left me, near De Quincey's house, a little after one. He was in bed, but rose on my arrival. I was gratified by the sight of a large collection of books, which I lounged over."

They had a walk across Grasmere to Easdale Tarn, and returned to dinner, after which De Quincey accompanied him to the gate of Wordsworth's garden terrace. When he returned he says: "I found De Quincey up, and chatted with him till past twelve." Of 25 September he says:—

"This was a day of unexpected enjoyment. I lounged over books till past ten, when De Quincey came down to breakfast. It was not till past twelve we commenced our walk, which had been marked out by Wordsworth. We first passed Grasmere Church, and then, going along the opposite side of the lake, crossed by a mountain road into the vale of Great Langdale."

Under date 7 October, 1821, Crabb Robinson remarks:—

"My journal mentions (what does not belong to my recollections, but to my obliiscences) an able pamphlet by Mr. De Quincey against Brougham, written during the late election, entitled 'Close Comments on a Stragglng Speech,' a capital title at all events."

This pamphlet is anonymous. I traced a copy to the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana at Tullie House, Carlisle. An account of this effort of the Opium-Eater as an electioneer appeared in *The Manchester Guardian* (28 September, 1907).

In the following month the Opium-Eater was in London. On 7 November Crabb Robinson writes:—

"Called on De Quincey to speak about the *Classical Journal*. I have recommended him to Valpy, who will be glad of his assistance. De Quincey speaks highly of the liberality of Taylor and Hessey, who gave him forty guineas for his 'Opium-Eater.'"

It would seem that nothing came of H. C. R.'s kindly intervention. De Quincey's name does not occur in Valpy's *Classical Journal*, and none of the articles raise a suspicion that he had any share in them.

On 6 July, 1824, Crabb Robinson took tea with Lamb. Hessey gave an account of De Quincey's description of his bodily sufferings. "He should have employed as his publishers," said Lamb, "Pain and Fuss" (Payne & Foss)—not a very brilliant joke.

The last reference to De Quincey is dated 29 August, 1836, and expresses the diarist's opinion that it was Cottle's right and duty to make known the generous gift of the Opium-Eater to Coleridge.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

[See 'Puns on Payne,' 11 S. ii. 409, 453; iii. 36.]

PENSIONERS IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

No doubt the following list of pensioners who represented the nation in the Long Parliament, taken from *The Universal Magazine*, January, 1750, will be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' :—

Lenthal, the Speaker, 7,730*l.* per annum, besides a gratuity of 6,000*l.*
 Bulstrode Whitlock, Commissioner of the Great Seal, 1,500*l.* per annum and a gift of 2,000*l.*
 Edmund Prideaux, 1,200*l.* per annum.
 Roger Hill, 1,200*l.* per annum.
 Francis Rous, 1,200*l.* per annum.
 Humphry Salway, 200*l.* per annum.
 John Lisle, 800*l.* per annum.
 Oliver St. John made over 40,000*l.* from his places of Attorney and Solicitor for the King, by ordinance of Parliament, and by passing all pardons upon commissions.
 Sir William Allison, 1,600*l.* per annum.
 Thomas Hoyle, 1,200*l.* per annum.
 Thomas Pury, sen., 400*l.* per annum and a gift of 3,000*l.*
 Thomas Pury, jun., 200*l.* per annum.
 William Ellis, 200*l.* per annum.
 Miles Corbet, 1,700*l.* per annum.
 John Goodwin, 700*l.* per annum.
 Sir Thomas Widdrington, 1,500*l.* per annum.
 Edward Bish, 600*l.* per annum.
 Walter Strickland, 5,000*l.* per annum.
 Sir Gilbert Gerrard, 1,200*l.* per annum. As Paymaster to the Army at 3*d.* per £, 12,000*l.* per annum, besides a gift of 60,000*l.*
 Gilbert Gerrard, his son, 500*l.* per annum.
 John Seldon, a gift of 2,500*l.*
 Sir Benjamin Rudiard, a gift of 5,000*l.*
 Sir John Hipsly, a gift of 2,000*l.*, besides places.
 Sir Thomas Walsingham, rewarded with the greatest part of Lord Dorset's estate, on which he cut 4,000 timber trees.
 Benjamin Valentine, Sir Henry Heyman, and Dennis Hollis, each a gift of 5,000*l.*
 Nathaniel Bacon, a gift of 3,000*l.*
 John Stevens, a gift of 1,000*l.*

Henry Smith, 2,000*l.* per annum.
 Robert Reynolds, 400*l.* per annum, a gift of 2,000*l.*, and got 20,000*l.* by the purchase of bishops' lands.
 Sir John Clotworthy, Treasurer of Ireland, permitted to cheat the State of 40,000*l.*
 John Ash, a gift of 14,000*l.*, besides places.
 John Lenthal, the Speaker's son, 2,000*l.* per annum.
 John Bond, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
 Lucas Hodges, Customer of [sic] Bristol.
 Francis Allen, Customer for [sic] London.
 Giles Green, rewarded with Sir Thomas Daw's estate.
 Francis Pierpoint, rewarded with the Archbishop of York's lands in Nottinghamshire.
 William Pierpoint, a gift of 47,000*l.*
 John Blackstone, 200*l.* per annum and a gift of 15,000*l.*
 — Seawire, a gift of 2,000*l.*
 Isaac Pennington, a gift of 7,000*l.* and many bishops' lands.
 John Palmer, Master of All Souls, Oxon.
 Thomas Gerry, Recorder of Bridgwater.
 Samuel Vassel, a gift of 1,000*l.*
 Oliver Cromwell, 4,000*l.*
 Sir William Brereton, 2,000*l.* per annum.
 Thomas Gell, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Recorder of Derby.
 Valentine Walton, Colonel, and Governor of Lynn Regis.
 Richard Norton, Colonel, and Governor of Southampton.
 Edward Harvey, Colonel, and rewarded with the Bishop's manor of Fulham.
 Sir Michael Livesay, Colonel, and Sequestrator of Kent.
 Henry Ireton, Colonel, and Commissary General.
 Thomas Rainsborough, Colonel, Governor of Woodstock, and Vice-Admiral of England.
 Robert Black, Colonel, and Governor of Taunton.
 Richard Brown, Major-General, and Governor of Abington.
 John Ven, Colonel, and Governor of Windsor, had a gift of 4,000*l.*
 Algernon Sydney, Governor of Dover Castle.
 Richard Ingoldsby, Colonel, and Governor of Oxford.
 John Hutchinson, Colonel, and Governor of Nottingham.
 Cornelius Holland, 1,600*l.* per annum.
 Philip Skippon, 1,000*l.* per annum, besides a gift of lands, and the office of Major-General of the Army, and of London.
 Thomas Westrow, rewarded with the Bishop of Worcester's manor of Hartlerow.
 Anthony Stapley, Colonel, and Governor of Chichester.
 Alexander Rigby, Colonel, and Governor of Bolton.
 Sir Arthur Haslerig, Colonel, and Governor of Newcastle, rewarded with a gift of 6,500*l.* and the Bishop of Durham's manor of Auckland.
 Sir Thomas Middleton, Major-General for Denbigh and five more counties.
 Lord Grey of Grooby, rewarded with the royal manor of Holdenby.
 Sir William Constable, Governor of Gloucester, sold his estate to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for 25,000*l.*, and then obtained an order of Parliament to resume it, without returning a penny.

Sir William Pursey, Colonel, and Governor of Coventry, had a gift of 1,500*l.*

Sir Edward Hungerford, 1,500*l.* per annum.

Walter Long, Colonel, had a gift of 5,000*l.*

Michael Oldsworth, 3,000*l.* per annum, was also Governor of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Keeper of Windsor Park.

Thomas Scot, rewarded with certain of the Archbishop's lands, and Lambeth Palace.

Benjamin Alhurst, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, had a gift of 1,000*l.*

Thus pensions amounted to 58,330*l.* per annum, while gifts of money reached the sum of 308,500*l.*, besides places, gifts of land, &c. Each member also was allowed out of the public money 4*l.* per week, which, at 52 weeks, for 516 members, comes to 107,328*l.*

J. C. RINGHAM.

R. B. SHERIDAN AND BISHOP HALL.—There is a resemblance between a familiar passage in 'The Rivals,' Act I. sc. ii., "Yes, I always know when Lady Slatern has been before me. She has a most observing thumb; and, I believe, cherishes her nails for the convenience of making marginal notes," and the opening words in Book VI. of Joseph Hall's 'Virgidemire':—

Laheo reserves a long nayle for the nonce

To wound my margent through ten leaves at once.

Sheridan was doubtless capable of hitting on this thought by himself, besides being no great reader; but it may be remembered that a reprint—a very careless one, it must be owned—of Hall's satires was edited by the Rev. William Thompson of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1753.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CHATEAUBRIAND AND MADAME LIEVEN.—The author of 'Le Génie du Christianisme' has a long, spiteful passage about the conversational powers of the lively Russian ambassadress at the Court of George IV. in his 'Memoirs' (vol. iv. p. 74 of Mr. A. Teixeira de Mattos's English translation, London, 1902), which I do not purpose to reproduce here.

Chateaubriand's second stay in England lasted only a few months (April to September, 1822), and he is not very verbose about his doings on that occasion. Consequently any side-lights must be welcome to his future biographer. According to a recent writer,

"la biographie de Chateaubriand—je veux dire sa biographie réelle, et non point celle à demi-poétique qu'il a magnifiquement orchestrée dans les 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe'—est encore à écrire."—Anatole le Braz, 'Au Pays d'Exil de Chateaubriand' (Paris, 1909).

Mr. Teixeira de Mattos has not attempted the task in his notes to the translation.

Among the visitors to London in 1822 was the Hungarian Count Stephen Széchenyi, a young hussar officer who has jotted down a few rough notes in the course of his wanderings. As regards our French ambassador extraordinary we find the following short entry on 18 June:—

"At York and Boroughbridge [probably visits to some races or racing stables]. Chateaubriand is left here altogether unnoticed."

The Hungarian Count soon returned to London, and on 9 August there is the following entry in his diary, written in his own tongue:—

"At Madame Lieven's with Chateaubriand, who has behaved in such an awkward and tactless way on English soil that he has placed himself in an altogether false position, and cannot in any way find his place. A good story about [him and] Countess L. He: 'What a horrid country this England is! The women are devoid of all charms, without any vivacity.' Countess L.: 'Monsieur l'ambassadeur, you condemn them without knowing them, because there are intellectual women,' &c. He: 'Ah, madame, I dislike intellectual women.' Countess L.: 'Well, in that case I must also leave you, Monsieur l'ambassadeur,' &c. During the meal the topics were Walter Scott, Lord Byron, &c. Madame L., without having either the insight or knowledge of Chateaubriand, led the conversation with such assurance and superiority as can only be acquired by constantly moving about in the great world. . . . There was also some talk about the outing the other day to see the experiments with Congreve rockets [at Woolwich on 5 August], about the clothes worn by Wellington, and about his aide-de-camp, who on that occasion walked about with a lady hand in hand, &c. Madame L. was charmed with this. Chateaubriand: 'Ah well! One can do these things if one has a Spanish campaign or a battle of Waterloo at one's back. When one knows how well these simple-minded fellows can fight. . . . But let the Pope's *maréchal* behave like that, and everybody will burst out laughing.'"

I have faithfully reproduced the style &c., of the original. One can understand now why Chateaubriand penned the following remark in his memoirs:—

"All reputations are quickly made on the banks of the Thames, and as quickly lost."

L. L. K.

MICHAEL BRUCE, LOGAN, AND 'THE ODE TO THE CUCKOO.'—At 9 S. viii. 70, 148, 312, 388, 527; ix. 95, 209, 309, 414, 469, 512, there was a lengthy discussion on the well-known poem to the cuckoo attributed to Logan. As a supplement to this it may be of interest to record the fortunes of the poem in Wales.

It was translated into Welsh by "Caledfryn" (William Williams, 1801-69), and has since been retranslated into English (apparently in ignorance of the original) by the Rev. E. O. Jones in his 'Welsh Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century' (2nd ed., Newport, Mon., 1907). I have not found the Welsh version among Caledfryn's works, but from the English translation it would appear to have been very close. It is interesting to compare the final English version with the original poem:—

Dear playmate of the verdant spring,
We greet thee and rejoice;
Nature with leaves thy pathway decks,
The woodlands need thy voice.

No sooner come the daisies fair
To fleck the meadows green
Than thy untrammelled notes are heard
Rising the brakes between.

Hast thou some star in yonder heights
To guide thee on thy way,
And warn thee of the changing years
And seasons, day by day?

Fair visitant, the time of flowers
We welcome now with thee,
When all the birds' unnumbered choir
Warbles from every tree.

The schoolboy on his truant quest
For flowers, wandering by,
Leaps as he hears thy welcome note,
And echoes back thy cry.

To visit other lands afar
Thou soon wilt flying be;
Thou hast another spring than ours
To cheerly welcome thee.

For thee the hedgerows aye are green,
Thy skies are always clear;
There is no sorrow in thy song,
Nor winter in thy year!

H. I. B.

MEW OR MEWES FAMILIES. (See 6 S. xii. 369.)—Dr. Peter Mew(s), Bishop of Bath and Wells 1673, and of Winchester 1684-1706, born at Caundle Purse 25 March, 1618-1619, was the son of Ellis Mew(s) by his marriage with a daughter of John Winniffe of Sherborne, and sister of Dr. Thomas Winniffe, sometime Bishop of Lincoln. His ancestry has not hitherto been traced. The following notes show three earlier generations of Mews occurring in or in connexion with Dorsetshire.

I. John Mewis married Alice, daughter of John Buckler by his marriage with Agnes, daughter of John Barber of Maston, Somerset.

Peter Mewes married Jane, another daughter of John and Agnes Buckler ("Buckler of Causeway in Radipole," Visitation of Dorsetshire, 1565).

II. Peter Mewe of Caundle Purse died before 6 March, 1597/8, having had issue at least four sons.

James Mewe of Ditcheat, Somerset, made his nephew James Mewe of Caundle an overseer of his will, dated 17 February, 1618/19, proved P.C.C. (10 Soame) 11 February, 1619/20. He left a daughter Mary, married at Ditcheat, 25 July, 1608, to Henry Hannam.

William Mewe was an overseer of the will of John Whetcombe of Sherborne, dated 2 May, proved P.C.C. (76 Lewyn) 22 September, 1598; and of that of Edmund Lane of Lillington, dated 13 August, proved P.C.C. (84 Harte) 26 November, 1604.

III. One of the elder sons of Peter Mewe of Caundle Purse was probably father of Ellis Mew(s) and grandfather of the bishop.

William Mewe, his fourth son, is mentioned in the will—dated 20 May, proved P.C.C. (62 Cobham) 20 June, 1597—of James Hannam of Hollwell, Somerset, a bencher of the Middle Temple, as "my servant." On 6 March, 1597/8, he was admitted to the Middle Temple; and on 10 May, 1598, he was admitted, by assignment of Sir Francis Hastings and Mary his wife, widow and executrix of James Hannam, to two chambers in Hannam's Buildings. He surrendered one of these chambers 12 February, 1608. It was resolved, 8 June, 1627, to admit another tenant to the other chamber, then described as "the ground chamber of the late Mr. Mewe, when he kept the office of the Clerk of the Warrants." It seems possible that the word "late" is here used carelessly of a late tenant, and not of one recently deceased, for on 11 June, 1627, and 12 May, 1629, this chamber is described as had by "surrender" of Mr. William Mewe ('Middle Temple Records,' vol. i. pp. 382, 383; vol. ii. pp. 488, 723, 748). If so, he may possibly be identified with William Mewe, a London lawyer who settled at Eastington, and was the ancestor of the Gloucestershire Mews, one of whom was appointed to two prebends by Bishop Mew(s).
TEMPLAR.

TEMPLE BAR IN 1851.—The obstruction to traffic caused by this narrow gateway in the middle of London was hardly felt to be serious until the summer of 1851, when all the world came to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, for the hitherto comparatively quiet streets of the metropolis then became for the first time inconveniently crowded. I well remember in that year sitting for twenty minutes on the top of an omnibus

under the archway during a block in Fleet Street. It is difficult to realize that London at that time was not much more than a large country town with few hotels—Northumberland House with its huge empty courtyard standing on ground now so differently occupied.

At the time when the removal of the Bar was under discussion, some excellent plans for keeping it in the City were unwisely rejected.
HENRY TAYLOR.

Birklands, Birkdale, Lancashire.

"STICK-IN-THE-MUD."—This seems to be an old colloquialism, but it is not mentioned, I think, in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.' I remember, about twenty years ago, hearing the expression applied to a person who never made any progress in business or life generally—he was addressed as "old stick-in-the-mud"; and it may be noted that one who is deficient in histrionic talent is known as a "stick." An "old fogey" is an "old stick-in-the-mud," a slowcoach. Hughes in 'Tom Brown at Oxford' says: "This rusty old coloured one is that respectable old stick in the mud, Nicias." But there is an earlier instance of the use of the phrase in *The General Evening Post* of 15-17 November, 1732:—

"George Sutton was Yesterday before Justice De Veil, on suspicion of robbing Col. Des Romain's House at Paddington. The Colonel was in the Room with the Justice, and no sooner had Sutton entered the Room, but the Colonel said, that is the Man that first came and seized me with his drawn Sword in his Hand. The Justice committed him to Newgate. At the same time James Baker was before Justice De Veil for the same Fact. The Colonel could not swear to him, but the Justice committed him to the same Place with Sutton. George Fluster, *alias* Stick in the Mud, has made himself an Evidence, and impeached the above two Persons."

Again, in *The General Evening Post* of 13-15 Dec., 1733,

"John Anderson, James Baker, *alias* Stick in the Mud, and Francis Ogleby were convicted for breaking open the House of Thomas Rayner, a Silversmith, and stealing Plate to a considerable value."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

BRECHIN.—In 'A Catalogue of Rare and Valuable Books,' recently issued by a prominent London house, the following entry appears in the section given to Wales:—

"Brechin. Black (D. D.). History of Brechin. Crown 8vo, cloth. Brechin, 1839. 3/6."

The compiler of the catalogue evidently *thought that his volume is concerned with*

Brecknock or Brecon, and not with the ecclesiastical town of Brechin in Forfarshire, which enjoys the distinction of giving his title to a bishop. Between the two names thus incidentally associated there is a possible connexion, which Anderson in 'The Scottish Nation' discusses as follows:

"Its similarity [that of Brechin, to wit] to the British name Breckinoc or Brycheinog, Anglicised into Brecknock or Brecon (anciently Aberhodni), the chief town of Brecknockshire, which Giraldus Cambrensis (1188) and even earlier authorities derive from Bracken, a regulus or prince of that country, who died about the year 450, renders it probable that it is likewise called after some individual of British or Cambrian origin of that name. Nor is it impossible that, being a town of great ecclesiastical antiquity, its round tower being one of the only two extant in Scotland, and not of later date than the sixth or seventh century, it may have originated in a church dedicated to the family of this Bracken."

"Brechin," it may be added, is not pronounced "Breechin," as the unwary are prone to think, but belongs to the same guttural family as Ecclefechan and Auchtermuchty, with which the Southern visitor invariably has trouble.

THOMAS BAYNE.

LOWE FAMILY, 1670-80.—The following entries occur in a copy of the Authorized Version, 1611, in the British Museum:—

"Sarah Lowe was Borne the 13th of May and Baptized the 15th of June, 1676.

"Andrew Lowe was Borne the 31st of March and Baptized the 9th of May, 1681."

HENRY R. PLUMER.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN: TARDY ADVERTISEMENTS.—The following advertisements in comparatively recent newspapers may be worth noting. The first appeared in *The Standard* of 9 February, 1888, and the reply to it in that of 17 February:—

"AMELIA AND CLARA SPENCER, at school in 1837, 5, Prospect-place, Peckham-rye, and whose home was in that part.—Advertiser DEEPLY REGRETS doing some ACTS for which they were accused and may have been expelled."

"AMELIA AND CLARA SPENCER are much gratified to see the advertisement headed as above. They freely forgive the advertiser for the wrong done over 50 years ago.—173, Church Road, Canonbury, N."

A somewhat similar circumstance is recorded in the following paragraph from *The Standard* of 18 October, 1909:—

"A BELATED CONSCIENCE.—An ex-undergraduate of Cambridge sends a curious advertisement to a Cambridge paper. He states that one day in 1852 an undergraduate came into collision on college premises with a tobacconist's boy,

and broke some pipes which he was carrying. 'The undergraduate, now advanced in years, feels his conscience oppressed by the fact that he never in any way made good the damage done, either to the boy or his employer.' If 'the boy' is still alive, he would be glad to hear from him."

W. B. H.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ST. WILLIAM'S DAY AT YORK.—Can any one kindly refer me to an historical account of the observance of St. William's Day at York, either at the Minster or in the city?

GEORGE AUSTEN.

The Residence, York.

DOM FRANCISCO MANUEL DE MELLO, the Portuguese writer, was in London on diplomatic missions in 1641 and in the spring of 1663. I should be glad to know of any references in the newspapers, memoirs, or other writings of the time to his presence among us. He was in Rome for the greater part of 1664, endeavouring to obtain Papal confirmation for the King of Portugal's episcopal nominees, and there printed his 'Cartas Familiares' and 'Obras Morales.'

Are there any references to him and his negotiations in Italian printed sources of the period? He sometimes styled himself Chevalier de St. Clement.

EDGAR PRESTAGE.

Chiltern, Bowdon, Cheshire.

WILLIAM PITT'S LETTER ON SUPERSTITION.—This letter, quoted by Dr. von Ruville in his 'Life of Chatham,' vol. iii. p. 359 (Engl. ed.), is stated to have first appeared in *The London Journal* for 1733.

Unfortunately, the only copy of *The London Journal* which I have seen, in the British Museum, has a few pages missing for 1733: the letter is not printed in the remaining pages.

The letter first, as far as I know, appears in print in a leaflet which bears no date, but is ticketed in one of the British Museum scrapbooks as of 1760. In 1819 and 1820 the letter was reprinted as a hawker's broadsheet. It was finally republished about 1875 by A. Holyoake as a secularist tract.

Can any reader inform me—

1. What authority there is for attributing this letter to W. Pitt?

2. Whether any extant copy of *The London Journal* for 1733 shows this letter?

3. If so, whether the letter there appears signed by Pitt?

BASIL WILLIAMS.

Savile Club, Piccadilly.

ARISTOTLE ON EDUCATION.—Aristotle says somewhere that the work of the educator is like that of the sculptor, who finds and disengages the statue that is hidden in a block of marble. Addison refers to it in *The Spectator*, No. 215, 1711. Will some one kindly give me the reference?

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I am anxious to know something about the earliest policies for assurance of ships or cargoes. The few facts I was able to find tended towards showing Valencia and the neighbouring parts of South-Eastern Spain to be the most hopeful quarter for further search.

I read, however, in Prof. Heinrich Sieveking's 'Studio sulle finanze genovesi nel medioevo' (*Atti della società ligure di storia patria*, xxxv. [1905] Introd., p. 15):—

"La tenuta dei libri di commercio ed il cambio, l'assicurazione e la banca furono coltivati, prima che da altri, dai Genovesi."

Is this primacy admitted in the particular case of marine insurance? Where shall I find the best "documented" treatment of the subject?

ROBT. J. WHITWELL.

Oxford.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS SPEECHES.—Can any correspondent give the authority for the story that Sir Robert Peel, when Prime Minister, used always to lock his study-door before a great speech? One day an urgent letter, it is said, came from the Queen, and Lady Peel entered the study through the window in order to deliver it without delay, and found the Prime Minister on his knees, praying.

W. J.

COURT LIFE.—Where can one find an account of the various duties of officers of the Court, Ladies-in-waiting, &c.?

X. Y.

"BEZANT."—*The Salisbury Journal*, 20 April, 1761, in form of advertisement says:—

"There will be a ball at the George Inn, Shaftesbury, on tuesday 28th inst., being the day after a Bezant."

What was a Bezant?

E. G.

MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME AS CHILDREN'S SURNAME.—Was it formerly a fairly common practice in Fifehire for children to take as surname their mother's maiden name

or the name of a near relative? If this was the case, I shall be glad of any indication where I can get information regarding the practice.
INQUIRER.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It is formally announced that among the portraits recently acquired by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and now placed on exhibition, is that of

"Thomas Robinson, first Baron Grantham, 1695-1770. Diplomatist, Ambassador at Vienna, 1730-48. Leader of the House of Commons, 1754-5. Pastel by an unknown artist."

The story of Robinson's brief and inglorious leadership of the House of Commons is well known to all students of the political history of that time; but when was this position earliest recognized in formal fashion and the title "Leader of the House of Commons" first employed?

POLITICIAN.

LADY O'LOONEY'S EPITAPH.—In a little book entitled 'English Epigrams and Epitaphs,' selected by Aubrey Stewart, and published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, 1897, the following epitaph is given (p. 218) with the heading 'In Pewsey Church':—

Here lies the body of
Lady O'Looney,
Great-niece of Burke, commonly
Called the Sublime.

She was
Bland, passionate, and deeply religious;
Also she painted in water colours,
And sent several pictures to the Exhibition.
She was first cousin to Lady Jones,
And of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Is this epitaph still in Pewsey Church? Is it dated, and is anything known of its history?

SENESCENS.

[Mr. E. R. Suffling, who prints this epitaph at p. 287 of his 'Epitaphia,' 1909, adds: "In the chapel of St. George's Burying-ground, London, facing Hyde Park, was, until its removal a few years ago, a slab with a tremendously long and nauseously adulatory epitaph upon it to Mrs. Jane Maloney ('Lady Looney'), who died in 1839. How the lady could also be buried at Pewsey I cannot say."]

"STRIKE OF SAUNSONS."—In a Court Roll of the Manor of Duffield, Derby, dated 29 November, 1520, occurs the following sentence:—

"And also paying to the said John Harewood and his heirs annually one measure of apples called a *strike of Saunsons* growing upon the land aforesaid."

The words italicized are in English in the Court Roll, the remainder in Latin. A *strike* was a measure equal to about two

pecks; but what is a "Saunson"? Was there an apple so named? It is not given in Gerard's 'Herbal' (1595) or Parkinson's 'Paradisus Terrestris' (1633), nor in any work in the Royal Horticultural Society's library. Was it a local name?

I shall be much obliged if any correspondent can help me.
C. W. FIREBRACE.
70, Cadogan Square, S.W.

SAMUEL GEORGE SLOMAN of Exeter died in 1846. Can any one kindly tell me where he was buried, and the name of his father?

C. K. R.

"-DE-": "-TY-".—What is the origin of "de" in such words as "hobbledehoy," "clapperdeclaw," "feberdegibet"? Is it merely the definite article? What is the meaning of "hobberdidance"? It looks like "Hob o' the dance" beside "Hob goblin."

In North of England place-names we find Pikedebield and Catchedecam (also spelt Catcheety); but "-ty-" is more common, e.g. Joppletyhow, Gracetymoor, Lamitysike, Fishertyhow, and Cockledebeck or Cockletybeck. Probably we cannot explain these either by the article or by the word "tye-" so common in the South.

OLD SARUM.

AISLABIE FAMILY.—William Aislabie, Deputy Governor of Bombay (brother of John Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was turned out of the House of Commons on account of his connexion with the South Sea Company), had a son William, who is said to have been M.P. for Ripon from 1727 to 1734. I should be glad of further information about him. Was he the William Aislabie who was a captain in the 4th troop of Horse Guards in 1722? He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Arabella Scattergood of Fort St. George, about 1729. Where did the marriage take place? William Aislabie is said to have been of Ditton, Surrey. There was a son of this marriage, John Aislabie, who also appears to have been a captain in the Army. I should be glad to know more of him.

BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD.

Far Headingley, Leeds.

CECIL HOWARD.—Is there any biography of this amiable gentleman and dramatic critic, who died in September, 1895? In Lewis Melville's 'William Makepeace Thackeray,' it is stated that Thackeray wrote (20 January, 1862) to Cecil Howard in regard to 'Lovel the Widower' to know if that was the book that Howard was think-

ing. of dramatizing for Miss Sedgwick. Did Cecil Howard ever write a play of any kind, or dramatize one for Miss Sedgwick (Amy) or any one else? S. J. A. F.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT (1667-1735), PHYSICIAN AND WIT.—Whom and when did he marry? The 'Dict of Nat. Biog.,' ii. 62, does not mention his marriage, though there is a reference to his children. G. F. R. B.

CHARLES BARBOUR was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1674. There is no information about him in 'Alum. Westmon.' Can correspondents of 'N. & Q.' supply any? G. F. R. B.

JAMES DRAKE, M.D. (1667-1707).—When and whom did this political writer marry, and what family had he? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xv. 446, gives no information on these points. G. F. R. B.

RICHARD HEATH, son of Richard Heath of Guildford, Surrey, was educated at Westminster School and Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated M.A., 1714. I should be glad to obtain further particulars of his parentage and career. G. F. R. B.

ELIZABETH DIXON, QUAKER.—Can any one tell me anything about Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, a Quaker, and a friend and contemporary of Elizabeth Fry? Information as to her family or place of residence in Norfolk would be gratefully received by (Mrs.) M. ELLIOTT.

Hethel Hall, Norwich.

"WARE" POTATOES.—One of the street cries of a hawker of my acquaintance seems to me to be "Four-wheeled cabbage!" He affirms it to be "All ware new potatoes!" and explains "all ware" as a trade term for "the best." Can any one explain it? J. M.

["Ware" is used in Covent Garden Market to indicate potatoes of the most even size for cooking, both the small (called "chats") and large being sold at lower prices.]

"THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."—This phrase is commonly attributed, and it would seem rightly so, to Washington Irving. It appears in his 'Creole Village,' 1837, and he vindicates it in a foot-note from the charge of irreverence. But it must have come into frequent, if not common, use earlier than that year; for it occurs in quotation marks in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, 2 December, 1836, where an editorial article says: "The Almighty Dollar" is the

only object of worship." (The writer is criticizing Governor Isaac Hill of New Hampshire.)

It may be that the 'Creole Village' saw the light in some periodical before this date, in which case the difficulty is solved. Can any correspondent clear the matter up?

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

Replies.

MILTON BIBLES.

(11 S. iii. 1, 70.)

It may perhaps be useful to focus the references to Bibles associated with the name of Milton. These appear to be as follows, in order of date:—

1. Breeches Bible (Genevan Bible, 1560), 4to.—A copy of this edition is said to have been sold in 1901 to Mr. Herbert Dodd (Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York), and to have subsequently been disposed of by them to Mr. Buckler, then of the American Legation in Madrid, and by him sold by auction in 1907 to Mr. Alfred J. Barton for 1,225 dollars. The purchaser declared Milton's signature to be a forgery, Dr. Aldis Wright being of opinion that it was that of Major John Milton of the City of London Trained Bands. See *Daily News*, 12 November, 1907, and 10 S. ix. 27. If the article in *The Times* of 13 December, 1907, be correct (which it probably is), the description of the book as a "Breeches" Bible is incorrect, and the book in question is that next described.

2. Genevan Version, London (Chr. Barker), 1588, 4to.—This formerly belonged to Mr. Alexander Howell. At his sale at Sotheby's, February, 1901, it was purchased by Mr. B. F. Stevens for 225*l.*, probably for America; but it was not included among the Miltoniana at the Grolier Club Tercentenary Exhibition. It is a quarto in black-letter. The poet's signature ("John Milton febr 24: 1654") is written on a piece of rough paper 3½ inches by 1½ inches, pasted inside the front cover. Underneath this are written "William Minshull, Nantwich" (said to be a relation of Milton's third wife), and "Thos. Minshull, Middlewich." On the first fly-leaf are "Mary Matthews, Middlewich," and "Eliz. Mingham"; on the second fly-leaf, "J. Mathews." At the top of the title of the New Testament is the signature "Elizabeth Milton 1664" (two

years after Elizabeth Minshull married the poet as his third wife). On the last leaf (imprint) are the names "L. Matthews," "W^m Minshull," and "Eliz. Mingam 1730." On the fly-leaves at the end are "Elizabeth Minshull" and the following note:—

"Dec ye 27 1714 I gave this Book to my mother, the widow Mathews, but if she dyes before me, I desire that it should be Return to me againe. W^m Matthews."

There are two other signatures of the Mathews family and a pedigree of several of them (see 'Book-Prices Current, 1901,' pp. 298-9). Milton married Elizabeth Minshull 26 February, 1662/3, and after Milton's death in 1674 his widow retired to Nantwich, where her family lived. She died there in 1727. The signature Elizabeth Minshull on the fly-leaf at the end suggests that the book belonged to her before her marriage with Milton, and that his signature in 1654 (two years after his blindness became complete) must have been cut out of some document and inserted. The volume in any case has an interesting connexion with Milton.

3. British Museum Bible, London, Printed by R. Barker, 1612, small 4to.—The first 4to edition of the Authorized Version, printed in Roman letter. The entries in this Bible were published in facsimile with other autographs and documents, by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, on the occasion of the Milton Tercentenary, with a note:—

"Milton used this version, and not the Geneva Bible, which was the favourite version of the Puritans in general, and contested the supremacy with King James's version for a long time after the first appearance of the latter in 1611."

The purchase by the Trustees of the British Museum of this Bible is noted at 6 S. x. 45; and the particulars as to Milton's pedigree are recorded at 7 S. vi. 253.

4. Authorized Version, London (? Robert Barker), 1613, small 4to.—A copy of this edition with alleged autograph of John Milton was formerly in the possession of George Offor (2 S. xii. 233). This is probably the book next described.

5. Authorized Version, London (Robert Barker), 1614, small 4to.—A copy with the autograph of "John Milton" on the back of the title-page of the New Testament was formerly in the possession of George Offor. Above the name of Milton is the autograph of Robert Colecraft. Bound with this Bible is a Concordance, 1615, and on the reverse of the title is "Robert Colecraft," and in a

very small hand, "John Milton" (2 S. iv. 334-5). Samuel Leigh Sotheby was of opinion that the second signature had all the appearance of having been written by a man at an advanced period of life and when blind, and that the writer was no other than the poet ('Ramblings,' 1861, pp. 128-9). This book formed lot 697 of the Catalogue of the sale of George Offor's books in 1865, and was, I believe, destroyed at Sotheby's fire on the second day of the sale.

6. Bible seen by Dr. Birch, 1749-50, who describes it as "in 8vo, printed by Young in 1636" (Hunter, 1850, p. 34). There are 8vo editions by Young of Edinburgh dated 1633, 1637, and 1638, but neither Bohn's 'Lowndes,' the B.M. Printed Catalogue of Bibles, nor Cotton mentions one dated 1636. If 1636 be the correct date, Mary Powell would have been ten years old when it was published. The limitation of the family references to the births of Milton's four children by his first wife, its comparatively small size, and its being last seen in the possession of her granddaughter seem to corroborate the entry "I am the book of Mary Milton."

7. Bible mentioned by Thomas Kerslake in *The Athenæum* of 5 January, 1884, as of no value and as having been sold by him by auction. Kerslake states that it formerly belonged to Bishop Law, and that the name of Milton written in the book had no similarity to his known autographs.

Now as No. 7 appears unworthy of consideration, No. 1 to be identical with No. 2, and No. 5 (destroyed by fire) to be identical with No. 4, only two Bibles associated with Milton are known to exist, viz., his own family Bible in the British Museum (No. 3) and that of his third wife (No. 2); while No. 6, seen by Dr. Birch, may still be in existence, although its whereabouts are not known.

WYNNE E. BAXTER.

NEWENHAM ABBEY, DEVON (11 S. iii. 70).—From a note to p. 317 of Oliver's 'Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis' it appears that the register formerly belonging to my grandfather afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt. The book was published in 1846.

W. WAVELL.

Reform Club, S.W.

LADY CONYNGHAM (11 S. ii. 508; iii. 37, 71).—The ewer to which MR. JOHN LANE alludes at the first reference was included in the sale of the Marchioness Conyngham's collection at Christie's in May, 1908. It was not of crystal, but entirely gilt, and bore the

London hall-mark for 1618; the maker's name was F. Terry. This with the companion dish realized 4,200*l.*, Messrs. Crichton being the purchasers. The ewer and the dish are both illustrated in the sale catalogue. A similar dish is at Windsor Castle, and is illustrated in the sixth edition of Cripps's 'Old English Plate' (frontispiece). There were also in the sale (4-7 May) several articles in rock crystal, notably a standing cup and cover with mounts of French workmanship of the early part of the seventeenth century; this, which may be the article inquired after by MR. LANE, realized 1,900 guineas. An account of the collection appeared in *The Times* of 13 April, 1908. The Marchioness died on 28 November, 1907, and an obituary notice of her was published in *The Times* of the day following. She was the wife of the third Marquess.

W. ROBERTS.

HOLWELL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 528; iii. 74).—The best account of Governor Holwell (bapt. 23 Sept., 1711; died at Pinner, 5 Nov., 1798) will be found in Dr. H. E. Busteed's 'Echoes from Old Calcutta,' 4th edition, 1900, pp. 47 *sqq.* (See also 10 S. ix. 370, 455, 518; x. 76). Holwell was a grandson of John Holwell, the mathematician and astronomer (see 'D.N.B.'), whose father and grandfather are said to have given their lives to the Stuart cause, which involved the loss to their descendants of an ample patrimony in Devonshire that had been in the family for generations. I am, however, a little sceptical with regard to these statements. I cannot find any Holwell recorded in Mr. Peacock's 'Civil War Army Lists' as having held a commission in the King's forces, nor in the 'List of Knights and Gentlemen that have Compounded for their Estates.' Holwell was not a Visitation family, and Risdon does not include it in his list of the gentry of the county of Devon. I conclude, therefore, that the Holwells were a family of small yeomen, who may, of course, have suffered losses in the Civil War, but were not people of local importance. Holwell's great-grandson, Major W. A. Holwell, died at Toronto in October, 1890.

I should like to learn something further of Edward and Bowes Walcott, both of whom are said by MR. W. JACKSON PIGOTT, and also by Burke in his 'Landed Gentry,' to have survived the horrors of the Black Hole. Holwell in his 'Narrative,' in giving the list of survivors, mentions only an "Ens. Walcott," who was afterwards sent with Holwell and two others by Meer

Muddun to Murshidabad, where they were put in chains and endured much misery. No one of the name of Pigott is mentioned by Holwell in his lists either of those who perished or of those who survived.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THACKERAY AND PUGILISM (11 S. iii. 28).—The article, in *Temple Bar* headed 'The Millers and their Men,' and signed "P.," may perhaps have been written by Robert Kemp Philp. My reasons for thinking so are, I fear, not very convincing. Philp, who was, at different periods, Chartist, journalist, editor, and author, sometimes wrote under the initial "P." His known works include such titles as 'Walks Abroad and Evenings at Home,' 'Natural History,' 'Physical Geography and Geology,' &c., and show him to have been a keen and intelligent observer; but I am not aware of his ever having written anything on pugilism. He is best remembered by his 'Enquire within upon Everything.'

W. SCOTT.

DICKENS: "SHALLABALAH" (11 S. iii. 68).—As a child (in the early sixties), I remember an old Indian who used to come round the houses in Thurloe Square beating a sort of tom-tom, which was hung round his neck, and crooning out some such word as the above. We always called him the "Shallabalah man." But I fancy he was a Hindoo, and not a Moslem.

E. STUART SHERSON.

"ELZE" = ALREADY (11 S. iii. 25, 72).—My note on this word was written, primarily, to register the fact that it still has currency, and is not a fossilized form resuscitated from ancient authors by the lexicographer. Secondly, it seemed apposite to show that the term in a specific meaning is not adequately considered in what is a generally approved edition of a standard poet. MR. WARRACK's contribution has substantial supplementary value; and PROF. SKEAT's etymological explanations are, as always, as welcome as they are satisfactory.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"PUCKLED" (11 S. ii. 526; iii. 78).—Most readers at a first glance would probably understand this word as puckl-ed, the preterite of an unknown verb *to puckle* (like *buckled* from *to buckle*), akin to *puckle* (Old Eng. *pucl*), a diminutive of *puck*, in the sense of being possessed by a little puck. It is really, of course, *puck-led*, mazed or led astray by that mischievous imp Puck. The word survives in some of the Midland dialects.

It is peculiarly interesting to me as helping to substantiate the explanation which I advanced in *The Oxford and Cambridge Review* (1910, pp. 86-93) of the difficult phrase "the mobled queen" ('Hamlet,' II. ii. 526). I there contended that *mobled*, or *mabled*, is to be analyzed as *mob-led* or *mab-led*, led wandering by Mab, bewildered or bewitched, infatuated. There is as little reason to infer a verb *mobile* from *mobled* as a verb *puckle* from *puckled*.

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

"DIE IN BEAUTY" (11 S. iii. 7, 74).—The phrase will be found in Ibsen's 'Hedda Gabler'; see III. x.; IV. v. in particular. It forms, as it were, a "Leitmotiv" of the action. I have no doubt that the present vogue of the expression is due to this play; but whether Ibsen invented it or took it from some other source, I am unable to say.

HEINRICH MUTSCHMANN.

University College, Nottingham.

It is, of course, true that in the third and fourth acts of 'Hedda Gabler,' Hedda is full of the idea of dying beautifully or gracefully; but I do not find the exact English phrase in either the version of Mr. William Archer or in that of Mr. Edmund Gosse. Is its equivalent in the original Norwegian? And if so, what are the precise words?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

GAMNECOURT IN PICARDY: BARBARA DE BIERLE (11 S. ii. 429, 512; iii. 50).—After J. B. P.'s convincing demonstration to the contrary, I can no longer maintain that John Erskine of Dun, the Reformer, was married to Margaret Keith. My authority for the marriage was a foot-note in M'Crie's 'Life of Andrew Melville,' Edinburgh, 1819. M'Crie asserts that John Erskine of Dun, the Superintendent of Angus, died "on the 16th of October, 1592, and in the eighty-second year of his age." In a foot-note he names his authority: "Act Buik of the Commissariat of St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 1593, and Apr. 19, 1594." I transcribe the remainder of M'Crie's note:—

"Spotswood fixes his death, by mistake, on the 12th of March, 1591/2. He also represents him as 'leaving behind him a numerous posterity' ('Hist.' 384). But his will mentions only 'his son and air and Margaret Erskine his dochter,' who were minors, and whose 'tuitioun, gyding & keeping' he left to 'his weilbelovit spous Margaret Keith thair mother.' 'The noble and potent Lord Robert Lord Altrie' (probably Mrs. Erskine's brother) was one of their 'tutouris testamentaris.'"—M'Crie's 'Life of Melville,' vol. ii. pp. 22-3.

In the light of J. B. P.'s reply it will be observed that M'Crie was in error. He confounded John Erskine, the great-grandson (known also apparently as "Erskine of Dun"), with John Erskine, the Superintendent of Angus. We may gather from the somewhat complicated details that John Erskine the Superintendent died in 1589/90; his son Robert in 1590; his grandson, John of Logie, in 1591; and his great-grandson John in 1592. Father, son, grandson, and great-grandson died within a period of four years. It may also be noted as curious that father, son, grandson, and great-grandson, within about eighty-four years, were all of them married and had children by the time they had respectively reached their twentieth year.

My thanks are also due to W. C. J., whose citations clearly show that Barbara de Bierle was the Superintendent's second wife.

SCOTUS.

[Reply from MR. ERSKINE WEST shortly.]

GEOFFREY POLE (11 S. iii. 45).—As the writer of the lines at 9 S. ix. 468, I am interested in MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT'S note. Geoffrey or Jeffrey Pole, fourth son of Sir Geoffrey Pole (d. 1558), is stated to have married Catherine, daughter of a Dutton of Dutton in the county of Chester, and to have had five daughters—Jane, Catherine, Constance, Martha, and Mary—and two sons, Arthur (slain *s.p.* at Rome) and Geoffry (or Geoffrey), the latter still living in 1606, and then possessed of Wirehall in Cheshire.

Sir James Pole, a descendant of Geoffrey Pole (living in 1606), is said to have forfeited Wirehall to King William. Sir James Pole had a brother Richard, whose son Richard was the father of three daughters—Mary (wife of "Giles Taylor of Lyon's Inn, Gent."), Elizabeth (wife of Paul Green, a vintner of London), and Hannah (wife of Roger Maddock or Mannock, a shoemaker in Chester).

My authority for these details regarding Geoffrey, the son of Sir Geoffrey Pole (d. 1558), is (p. 131) 'A Companion and Key to the History of England,' by George Fisher (London, Simpkin & Marshall, 1832).

RONALD DIXON.

'TIT FOR TAT' (11 S. ii. 489; iii. 56, 76).—The authoress of 'Tit for Tat' was Jane Grace Smith (Mrs. Michael Edward Smith), as may be seen by the British Museum Catalogue. She is an entirely different person from the authoress of 'Moscha Lamberti.'

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

THE VICTORY: EARLY SHIPS OF THE NAME (11 S. iii. 68).—I quote the following note from the foot of p. 328, vol. ii., 'Economic History of the Hebrides,' by John Walker, D.D., Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, 1808. The note occurs under the heading 'Preservation of Timber':—

"The Victory man-of-war was built in a hurry, after the battle of Blenheim, of unseasoned timber; she therefore passed in the Navy by the name of the Green Bough; and, though a most magnificent, was never accounted a trusty ship. Her loss proved a national disaster, which was ascribed by the most skilful seamen to this original defect."

W. S.

I have before me a few leaves of an old *Britannic Magazine*, on which is printed a list (taken from the Royal Library) of the English fleet, with the names of the ships and captains serving under Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral against the Spaniards in 1588.

No. 9 in the list is the Victory, a ship of 800 tons, and a crew of 400 marines, her captain being Sir John Hawkins. Possibly she was the first vessel known by that name. In an excellent series of articles entitled 'Ships of the Royal Navy,' published in *The Hampshire Telegraph* a year or two ago, and now in book form, AITCHO will find a very interesting account.

The Victory wrecked off the Casquets, 4 October, 1744, is said to have been built in 1675, and rebuilt at Portsmouth in 1731—not 1721, as cited from Charnock by the querist.

F. K. P.

If AITCHO does not know of an earlier Victory than the one mentioned in 1703, he will be interested to learn that this fine old family name was one of honour in the Royal Navy so long ago as 1582. Many familiar names will be found in the short catalogue of the predecessors of the Dreadnought, Swiftsure, Triumph, Revenge, and others, given by Harrison in his 'Elizabethan England' (Furnivall's edition, "Scott Library," p. 231). P. A. McELWAIN.

Dublin.

"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG" (11 S. ii. 522; iii. 51).—I am not surprised that objection is made to what I said at the first reference as to Aristotle's statement concerning the ages of dogs. WERNERINA (*ante*, p. 52) has been led astray by trusting to a poor translation of the Greek original. The whole passage is quoted by Samuel Clarke in his 'Homeri Odyssea, Græce et Latine'

(6th ed., vol. ii., p. 126), under ll. 326-7 of the seventeenth book of that poem, which describe the death of Argos. The first sentence, to which a simple allusion was made, is important, and should have been given in full. "The male of the Laconian dogs lives ten years, and the female about twelve," says the philosopher. It will be noticed that he attributes greater longevity to the female. He then continues: "But most females [*αἱ πλείσται*] of other dogs live about 14 or 15 years, a few [*ἐνίοι*—note the gender] even 20; wherefore some persons [*τινες*] think that Homer was correct when he made the dog of Ulysses [*τὸν κύνα τοῦ Ὀδυσσεύς*] die in his 20th year" (Aristot., 'De Hist. Animal,' lib. vi. cap. 20). Being a dog, Argos could not have attained to such an age; therefore Aristotle, according to his own teaching, could not have come to such a lame and impotent conclusion as the one he mentions.

In Clarke's 'Homeri Odyssea,' at the same reference as given above, is quoted the opinion of Ælian, who roundly declares that "the Argos of Ulysses and the story about him [the dog] seem to be one of Homer's puerilities." The same writer states that "the greatest age of a dog is 14 years" ('De Animal,' lib. vi. cap. 40). This must have been one of the instances Horace had in mind when he wrote

Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

'De Arte Poetica,' 359.

JOHN T. CURRY.

"Le Livre des Proverbes Français, précédé de recherches historiques... par M. Le Roux de Lincy, seconde édition," 1859, has the following:

Tome i. p. 170, in Série No. IV. :—

Qui m'aime il aime mon chien.

(*Anc. prov.*, Ms.) XIII^e siècle.

(*Prov. communs.*) XV^e siècle.

"On dit qui m'aime aime mon chien."

(*Trésor de Jeh. de Meung*, vers 1,567.) XIII^e siècle.

Tome ii. p. 481 :—

Ql me eyme eme mon chen.

The last is in "Appendice No. III. Proverbes de France, d'après un manuscrit de Cambridge du Corpus Christi Collège. (Extraits communiqués par M. Francisque Michel.)"

The Latin "Qui amat me, amat & canem meum," is given in the 'Adagia' of Erasmus and others, 1599, col. 1984.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Is it St. Bernard of Clairvaux who said, "Dicitur certe vulgari quodam proverbio: Qui me amat, amat et canem meum"? (St. Bernard, 'In Festo S. Michaelis, Sermo Primus, sect. iii. p. 102 b, vol. i., Parisiis, 1719, fol.)

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

For MR. BRESLAR's information (*ante*, p. 52) I make the following extracts from Chambers's *Encyclopædia*: "Wolves can readily be tamed when taken young, and then exhibit all the characteristics of domestic dogs"; also: "The wolf's natural voice is a loud howl, but when confined with dogs it will learn to bark." N. W. HILL.

WET HAY (11 S. ii. 469, 535; iii. 53).—At the last reference a valued contributor to 'N. & Q.' waxes facetious over the idea of wet hay being ever found in a dog-kennel. He fails to remember that ladies' lapdogs and shepherds' collies form but a small portion of the canine family; that kennels such as those of the Beaufort and Quorn hunts were unknown at the time when Webster wrote his drama; and that the saying "to live a dog's life and die a dog's death" has become a kind of proverb expressive of the acme of human misery.

SCOTUS.

Hay is often damped for horses which have bad wind, to lay the dust present in almost all hay. Many people also sprinkle water on the oats or crushed beans.

GALFRID K. CONGREVE.

Vermilion, Alberta.

[MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR also thanked for reply.]

IRISH BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE (11 S. iii. 70).—

"In 1783 Mr. J. Fitzgerald published the first 'Cork Remembrancer'; in 1792 Mr. A. Edwards published the second; the present attempt is the third. We believe our city has furnished the only examples of such compilations."

I take this extract from the preface to 'The Cork Remembrancer,' by Francis H. Tuckey, 8vo, pp. cx.+352, Cork, 1837, which has "a list of subscribers printed at the beginning." Could any of these be the work sought for by MR. ROBERTS CROW?

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

BELFAST REGISTERS (11 S. iii. 70).—I am afraid there are no registers of Belfast going back as far as 1677. The first Presbyterian Church was founded in 1672, but the first volume of its baptismal register has been

missing since 1790, and has been advertised for several times without result. The second volume, commencing in 1757, is in existence, and has been printed in 'Historic Memorials of the First Presbyterian Church' (Belfast, 1877, 4to), by Principal Gordon, now of Manchester. The parish church dates only from 1774. In R. M. Young's 'Town Book' (Belfast, 1892, 8vo) the names are given of the leading citizens in 1677, and they may perhaps be of assistance to your correspondent.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

EUSEBY CLEAVER, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN (11 S. ii. 489; iii. 53).—See *Misc. Gen. et Herak.*, vol. ii. pp. 304-5, where the Archbishop's mother is given as Martha Lettice of Lushden, Northants—no doubt a daughter of the Rev. John Lettice, who was Rector of Rushden in 1719. H. HOUSTON BALL.

ROGERSON COTTER (11 S. ii. 489; iii. 53) was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 2 August, 1766. His name appears in the 'Dublin Directory' for 1794, but not afterwards, as of Grattan Street, Dublin, and Mallow, co. Cork. He married in 1794 Jane, widow of William Grady, and daughter of Richard Harrold of Limerick.

H. HOUSTON BALL.

'A VOICE FROM THE BUSH' (11 S. iii. 48).—This piece was included in the "Miscellaneous" section of 'Poems by the late Adam Lindsay Gordon,' which was published by A. H. Massina & Co. of Melbourne in 1884. There is some doubt whether all the pieces in this "Miscellaneous" section were from the pen of Gordon. The poem was not printed by him in the slim volume of 'Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes' which was published at Melbourne in 1870. It undoubtedly seems to reflect the unfortunate attitude of mind into which Gordon fell during his later years. The London publisher of the book was Samuel Mullen, 48, Paternoster Row, and it frequently appears in second-hand booksellers' catalogues. The poem consists of fifteen stanzas, of which the first runs as follows:—

High noon, and not a cloud in the sky
To break this blinding sun.
Well, I've half the day before me still,
And most of my journey done.
There's little enough of shade to be got,
But I'll take what I can get,
For I'm not so hearty as once I was,
Although I'm a young man yet.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

This poem is printed on p. 25 *et seq.* in 'Australian Poets, 1788-1888,' edited by Douglas B. W. Sladen, and published in 1888 by Griffith, Farran & Co. Prefixed to the poem is a note explaining the incorrect attribution of it to A. Lindsay Gordon, and further stating that

"its real authorship is well known among students of Australian literature; and though the author wishes his name not to appear again, the poem is given as finally revised by him for 'Australian Ballads and Rhymes.'"

L. A. W.

Dublin.

'A Voice from the Bush' will be found in *The Temple Bar Magazine*, No. 150, for May, 1873 (vol. xxxviii. p. 186). R. B. Upton.

The poem 'A Voice from the Bush' was written by Mr. Douglas B. W. Sladen, though it has been printed among Adam Lindsay Gordon's poems. In 1888 it appeared in a corrected form, revised by the author, in the "Canterbury Poets" series, 'Australian Ballads and Rhymes,' London, Walter Scott, pp. 1-5. The Table of Contents in that volume attributes the authorship to Mr. Sladen, who, though the editor of the collection, had not chosen to reveal himself.

W. SCOTT.

[In the fourth edition of 'Australian Ballads and Rhymes,' edited by Mr. Sladen, the authority cited in the Contents for the poem is *Temple Bar*. In 'A Century of Australian Song,' also edited by Mr. Sladen and published by Walter Scott, the poem is entered in the Contents as "Anonymous, South Australia," and the *South Australian Register* is given as the authority.

MR. PERCY ADDLESHAW, S. J. A. F., J. H. K., OLD SARUM, and C. L. S. also thanked for replies.]

JEREMY SMITH, 1666 (11 S. iii. 70).—In the 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, June, 1660,' is a grant to Jeremiah Smith of the office of Keeper of Battles Walk, Windsor Forest. This Walk does not appear in Norden's map of the Forest. I have not at hand the works of either Hughes or Menzies on the Forest; they might give some information.

FREDERIC TURNER.

CHERTSEY CARTULARIES (11 S. iii. 70).—G. A. K. will find that neither the Lansdowne MSS. 434-5 at the B.M. nor the "Exchequer Leiger" at the P.R.O. have been printed. Here is a good opportunity for one of those people who have a difficulty in disposing of their millions to do, or cause to be done, some useful and interesting work. At the beginning of Lansdowne MS. 435 is a

portion of a fourteenth-century survey of Egham undertaken by John de Rutherwyk, Abbot of Chertsey; it is a portion of a complete survey of the possessions of the abbey. This fragment I hope to publish myself before long.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Egham.

SIR JOHN CHANDOS (11 S. iii. 25).—In 'Le Prince Noir Poème du Herault d'Armes Chandos,' edited by Francisque-Michel, London and Paris, 1883, is a note, p. 304, which says that Sir John Chandos,

"son of Sir Edward Chandos, in the words of Du Guesclin 'the most illustrious knight in the world,' served in the campaigns of 1339, was present at Crécy, Poitiers, Najera, and fell at the bridge of Lussac, 31 December, 1369.....He was one of the founders of the Garter, and his plate is still remaining in the stall he formerly occupied in St. George's Chapel."

There is the following foot-note:—

"See Luce's *Froissart*, t. iv. p. 91. § 324, and p. 322; and t. v. p. 28, § 381. In Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii. p. 343, is a deed of gift of two parts of the manor of Kirkeld in Lindsay to Sir John Chandos, for his good service at the Battle of Poitiers.

"There is a paper by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pp. 484-495, and a more valuable one by Benjamin Fillon (*Londres et Fontenay*, 1856, 8vo. magno, 35 pages), which is illustrated by the signature and handwriting of Chandos, the signet of the Black Prince and James Audley, the seals of John de Creswell, Hugh de Calvile, Hugh and Geoffrey Worresley, Robert Knolles and Thomas Percy, whose signature is given as that of John de Harpeden.

"At the beginning of this century, the name of Chandos was recalled on the occasion of a law suit, which made a great noise and gave rise to Sir Egerton Brydges's papers (1822 fol.), and 'Chandos Family' (30 pages, 4to, no title. Reprinted from the 'Introduction to Sudeley Castle'); to George Frederick Beltz's 'Chandos Peerage Case' (London, 1834, 8vo); and to 'A Letter in a statement relative to the Barony of Chandos,' in the 'Synopsis of the Peerage of England,' by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, London, 1841, pp. 14, 12mo."

The stall plate of Sir John Chandos appears on plate iv. in 'The Stall Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, 1348-1485,' by W. H. St. John Hope, 1901. It is

"now in the twenty-first stall, on the south side of the quire. A cut-out plate, in admirable preservation, representing the shield of arms, *gold a pile gules*, with silver helm, garnished gold, and covered by a red mantling with gold branches on the slittered ends and lined ermine. The crest, which rises directly from the helm without any torse, is a *man's head silver with sable hair and beard and a fillet vert*. On a gilt scroll attached to the lower margin is inscribed

: Mons' . John . Chandos : primer fondeur
(Inscription in old English.)"

Chandos Herald thus records the death of Sir John:—

Et puis gaires ne demora
Que Chaundos auxi trespasa
Au pont de Lussac, bien savez.
Line 3944.

Without correction according to the errata, the reference is line 3974.

According to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Sir John Chandos, wounded at the bridge of Lussac 31 December, 1369, died at Mortemar on the day following.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE BLACK PRINCE'S LANGUAGE (11 S. iii. 7).—There can surely be little doubt that the Black Prince spoke the language of Provence—the language of Froissart and the troubadours. The French territory over which he ruled lay within the Provençal district, to the south of the Loire. *Languedoc*, another name for the Provençal speech, *la langue d'oc*, was employed to distinguish it from *la langue d'oïl*, or the dialect of Northern France. According to Prof. Saintsbury, Provençal was the language not only of Southern France, but also of Savoy beyond the Alps and Catalonia beyond the Pyrenees. "It altered less from the Latin [than the northern tongue], and was on the whole more like Spanish or Italian than French."

I do not pretend to say what particular dialect is represented by the sentences quoted by MR. ALBAN DORAN, but would venture to submit that too much importance ought not to be attached to words which a modern writer of history puts into the mouth of his characters.

SCOTUS.

SYBIL, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND: HER PARENTAGE (11 S. iii. 44).—The new 'Scots Peerage,' which ought to be an authority on such matters, calls her Sybille Corbet. Are there any charters in Scotland which authorize this name? SHERBORNE.

Sherborne House, Northleach.

In Table XVIII., headed 'Genealogy of the Kings of Great Britain surnamed Stuart,' in that curious work 'A Companion and Key to the History of England,' by George Fisher (London, 1832), the wife of Alexander I. of Scotland is given as "Sibylla, granddaughter of William the Conqueror"; but in the body of the work (p. 232) it is stated that Alexander I., "surnamed the Fierce," died 1124, "leaving no issue by his wife Elizabeth, natural daughter of Henry I. of England."

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

"WOODYER" (11 S. ii. 529).—This word is not wholly obsolete in Sussex. I have heard it pronounced "woody-er." It is equivalent to "woodman," and, as I know it, designates the man who looks after the undergrowth in a copse or wood mainly used for the cultivation of it. When the undergrowth is sold "standing," he sees that the woodcutters sent by the purchaser keep to their lot, do not infringe on the other less mature lots, do no damage to trees, &c. I am sorry it never occurred to me to send the word to Prof. Wright for the 'E.D.D.,' but it will now be rescued from oblivion.

E. E. STREET.

Chichester.

I have heard men who worked regularly in the wood, "loppin', choppin', an' trimmin'," called both "wodyers" and "woodyers," just as other workers with the saw in wood or saw-pit are sawyers. A man I knew who was a noted "thak-peg" maker was often called "a pegyer." There are folk in country places who naturally turn the terminal "er" into "yer."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Woodyer is a family name, a form, says Bardsley, of the old "le Woodere," one who lives under the shade of a wood.

C. C. B.

[SCOTUS also thanked for reply.]

"TERSE" CLARET (11 S. iii. 7).—Does not this mean "neat," unadulterated claret from the imported wine-tun? Many were the instances, at the time alluded to and long before, of the adulteration and mixing of wine, in which water played an important part. Cowel in his 'Interpreter' (s.v. not "terse," but "terre tenant") says that "terse is a certain Measure of liquid things, as Wine, Oyl, &c., containing the sixth part of a Tun, 32 H. 8. 14, or the third part of a Pipe." And a tierce or terce is described by N. Bailey in his 'Dictionary,' 1740, as a liquid measure containing 24 gallons. When we refer to Prof. Skeat ('Etym. Dict.,' 1901), we are informed that the word is from the Latin *tersus*, meaning "clean, neat, pure, nice, terse." J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In Thomas Shadwell's comedy of 'The Humourists,' Act I. sc. i., Crazy says: "We that drink Burgundy, like Bay-trees, are green, and flourish all the year." In III. i. Friske says: "Drink a bottle of Rhenish and Sugar." But in IV. i., where Bricke requests Raymund to "stay a little and

debate the business over a bottle of wine first," Raymund replies, somewhat tauntingly: "Must I stay, till the strength of *Terse claret* have wet yourself into courage?"

"Terse claret" was no doubt the red wine known by the name of claret, as it is stated by a wine merchant that it was not before 1750 that the first-growth claret, properly prepared and of proper age came to England from France; so the term "terse" does denote a good quality of wine.

TOM JONES.

May I presume to suggest that SIR JAMES MURRAY has supplied the answer to his own query? *Terse* is simply "tierce" (often spelt "terce" in old books, as, for example, in Boyer's 'French-English Dictionary,' ed. 1729), meaning a cask, of claret or any other wine, containing 42 gallons. If we substitute for *terse* the word "cask" in the three quotations cited by SIR JAMES, the sense of the different passages will be quite apparent. Thus in 'Bellamira,' Act. II. sc. i., Merryman had imbibed so many gallons of wine that they amounted in the aggregate to several casks, consequently any jolt would have spilt a cask at a time, and not merely a gallon.

W. S. S.

ADDERS' FAT AS A CURE FOR DEAFNESS (11 S. iii. 69).—SCRUTATOR's query puts me in mind that my mother had in her medicine cupboard—possibly some sixty years ago—a small phial of pinkish oil, which she said was viper oil for the cure of vipers' bites. It was extracted and prepared from the dead snakes by a man who plied the trade of ratcatcher and viper-killer in the neighbourhood. We were then living in Kent, about six miles from Dover. My mother could not say if the oil was efficacious, as she had never had experience of its use.

EGERTON GARDINER.

Adders' or any other fat may relieve temporary deafness due to an accumulation of hardened wax in the ear, and possibly the fat of adders may possess peculiar penetrating and solvent properties. Certainly it has long had, and among country people still has, this reputation. I have often had dead adders brought to me in Lincolnshire under the impression that they still are, as they once were, included in our *Materia Medica*; and I have seen them, preserved in spirits, in country chemists' shops, where they serve the same purpose as the "stuffed alligators" of the old apothecaries. I do

not know that their fat was ever recommended specifically for deafness, but it was much used in many cutaneous affections, and for dropping into the eyes to clear the sight. It is, says Alleyne (1733), "more penetrative and active than other oily substances." For the subject of the viper in medicine see Wootton's 'Chronicles of Pharmacy.'

C. C. B.

The application of oil to the ear is sometimes advisable in cases of deafness due to stoppage of the meatus. Adders' fat, being the produce of a reptile which is, proverbially, wilfully deaf, would be specially curative on the *similia similibus curantur* system, that was known by the folk-leech before Hahnemann.

ST. SWITHIN.

The peasantry of the Home Counties (Berkshire, for example, where adders are more plentiful than in the Midlands) regard this fat as a safe cure for the poison of an adder's bite. I do not remember it in connexion with deafness.

WM. JAGGARD.

Avonhwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

EARLY BEEFSTEAK CLUB (11 S. ii. 445, 497).—On referring to 'The Life and Death of the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks,' by Bro. Walter Arnold (1871), I find that the anonymous writer quoted by MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL is correct in assigning the date of the foundation of the Society to 1735. The book contains a list of "the original 24 members of the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks founded in the year 1735 by John Rich, harlequin and machinist at Covent Garden."

This is confirmed by "Thormanby" in an article in *Temple Bar* for March, 1906, in which he repeats the date, but calls Rich "Henry" instead of John. The article is entitled 'The Laureate of the "Beefsteaks,"' and refers to Capt. Charles Morris of "the sweet shady side of Pall Mall" fame.

I have other references to the Sublime Society (which must not be confused with the Beefsteak Club, or other sporadic societies), but can find none earlier than the foregoing.

There was a Beefsteak Club in the reign of Queen Anne (*Spectator*, No. 9, 10 March, 1710/11): Dr. King dedicated his 'Art of Cookery' to it. John Timbs in his 'History of Clubs and Club Life' refers to several other Beefsteak Clubs.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

GRANGE COURT, ST. CLEMENT DANES (11 S. iii. 28).—Mr. Canning, attorney, who lived next door to "The Grange Inn" in Carey Court, "facing Lincoln's Inn Playhouse," offered in 1742 a reward of thirty shillings for the recovery of

"a new superfine cloth Coat, of a light Colour, made Frock-Fashion, with little Stiffening, had a Roll Sleeve, a very narrow fall-down Velvet Collar, a Plait behind, lin'd with Shalloon, and Silver Plate Buttons on when lost."—*Daily Advertiser*, 25 March.

Was not this Mr. Canning probably the unfortunate father of the distinguished George Canning, who, when he came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

OWLS CALLED "CHERUBIMS" (11 S. ii. 505; iii. 15).—The likeness of the bird to the cherub is indicated by the fact that a well-known Oxford don secured nicknames from both. From Jowett's 'Life and Letters,' by Campbell and Abbott (1897), I gather (p. 66) that Mrs. Grote called Jowett "the cherub," and Mrs. Ferrier of St. Andrews "the little downy owl."

HIPPOCLIDES.

QUAKER OATS (11 S. ii. 528; iii. 75).—I may be wrong, but I have always taken it for granted that the name owed its origin to the fact that the gentleman who introduced Quaker Oats to the public is a member of the Society of Friends.

EGERTON GARDINER.

SHIP LOST AT SEA IN THE FIFTIES (11 S. ii. 528; iii. 76).—The vessel in which Thomas Hall, brother of the late Sir John Hall, Premier of New Zealand, left this country in 1852 was burnt to the water's edge and its passengers transferred to another boat.

S. D. C.

PAUPER'S BADGE (11 S. ii. 487; iii. 55).—In Scotland the beggar's badge appears to have been enforced at an earlier date than the pauper's badge (referred to at the first reference) in England. Mr. Ingleby Wood in his 'Scottish Pewter-Ware and Pewterers' says, p. 4, that in 1574 "an Act was passed requiring all deserving beggars to wear a pewter or leaden badge for the purpose of distinguishing them from the 'sorners and vagabonds,' as the undeserving were termed," and that the Scottish gipsies "did not hesitate to forge these badges for sale to other rogues and as a means of obtaining alms for themselves from the charitably disposed."

A special chapter of Mr. Wood's book, pp. 115-21, is devoted to the subject of 'Beggars' Badges.' No. XXXI. of the very fine plates which adorn the book shows ten examples of the collection of beggars' badges (many of them of pewter) which is to be found in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh. Another collection may be seen in the Smith Institute, Stirling.

G. L. APPERSON.

Notes on Books, &c.

A Quaker Post-Bag: Letters to Sir John Rodes of Barlbrough Hall and to John Gratton of Monyash, 1693-1742. Selected and edited by Mrs. Godfrey Locker-Lampson. (Longmans & Co.)

THE book before us is of unusual interest. Though the literature of the Society of Friends published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has long attracted attention, these letters are widely different from any of the others which are generally known. They reveal the ordinary domestic life of the Quakers in a manner not found elsewhere, and give the reader a clearly defined impression of the gentle and kindly characters of Sir John Rodes of Barlbrough Hall and his circle of friends. Ideas are, perhaps, too often repeated, for his correspondents were not invariably on an equal level of intellectual development with himself, some of them being simple people who valued not only his sterling goodness, but also his position as a baronet—the only Quaker baronet in England, so far as we know. Their admiration did not prevent them from speaking freely, however, when they considered that it was a duty; and none of them was afraid of giving unasked advice. Living in an age when the tie of marriage was considered almost a necessity for every man of good repute, they constantly offered suggestions which in these days would be stigmatized as highly impertinent.

Thomas Lawson, although he did not know Sir John by sight, evidently took great interest in his character and pursuits. He had heard that the baronet was fond of plants, and seems to have credited him with a sympathy for botanists, since he draws attention to the fact that he himself has wandered in all directions in search of specimens, and further avows that he takes interest in antiquarian matters also, though botany is his chief study. The ardent desire he had to spread knowledge is proved by the fact that when George Fox, William Penn, and others became anxious to buy land near London for a "Garden School House" where all kinds of English plants and many foreign varieties were to be cultivated, Lawson determined to have a hand in the work. His project was to write a book in Latin for the use of the students, so that they might study the ancient language which they were intended to acquire, and at the same time learn something of the botanical specimens around them. Unhappily, this undertaking,

which might have produced excellent results, was never carried out, though the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, spoke of it as likely to "fill the nation with philosophers." It was probably hindered by some person or persons in authority, whose powers of thwarting the development of natural science are not dwelt upon.

Among the letters of Henry Gouldney to Sir John Rodes is a most interesting document which is reproduced in facsimile, but is, we believe, on a smaller scale than the original. Its title is 'The Humble Address of the People called Quakers from their yearly meeting in London, the 26th Day of the Third Month called May, 1716.' It is well composed, but, we must confess, more flattering in the passages relating to what they called "unnatural rebellion" than we should have anticipated. We believe it to be a document of the greatest rarity, unknown to almost the whole of the Quakers of the present day.

John Tomkins, who wrote many of the letters, had a wider range of thought than the majority of the correspondents. His account of the great storm of November, 1703, which must have been of tropical violence, should be consulted by modern meteorologists. It is not improbable that some passages in it give a better description of that tremendous gale than can be found elsewhere.

In *The Fortnightly* Mr. J. L. Garvin's political article bears the title 'From Reval to Potsdam,' and is largely concerned with the building and control of the Bagdad Railway. Mr. Swift MacNeill in 'Foreign Policy and Parliamentary Control' points once more to the predominance of the Cabinet in these latter days which is beginning to attract general attention. Mr. William Archer has an interesting account of 'The Portuguese Republic,' more favourable than some we have recently read, and very properly including some of the history which led to the Revolution. 'The Kaiser's Conquest,' by Britannicus, points out that the German Emperor has returned to that style of speech which at the end of 1908 led to a period of discretion and reserve, and that the consequent campaign against him has failed this time to reveal a "determined popular opinion." 'Tolstoy's Last Days,' by Zinaida Vengerowa, is an exaggerated article which does not impress us in the least. Mrs. Woods adds here to her *Cornhill* articles one on 'Round Table Mountain'; and "G." gives an alarming account of the prevalence of 'Anarchist Propaganda in England.'

At the end of the number we find two articles concerned with ancient Greece, for Mr. C. G. D. Roberts's 'Heliodore of the Myrtles' gives a pretty picture of the lady as the chief love of Meleager, and Walter Lennard's fifth section 'In Search of Egeria' introduces the amorist talking Sappho with a French lady. This section is obviously the work of an expert scholar, and, looking through the advertisements in this number, we notice that these clever studies are now revealed as by Mr. W. L. Courtney.

In *The Cornhill* for February Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., has a lively article on 'Electioneering in Ireland,' and Mrs. Woods's "Pastel" is 'By the East Coast,' beginning with Beira, and ending with Zanzibar. As usual, Mrs. Woods gives us a good deal of information in a pleasant style. Prof. G. H. Bryan in 'The Wastage of

Men, Aeroplanes, and Brains' points out that flying in the air "has been developed in a one-sided way, and this on the most dangerous side." The conditions of stability have not been sufficiently considered by aviators largely innocent of mathematics. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall has an excellent short story, 'The Tale of a Camp,' in which the servants of a party touring in Palestine take advantage of the conceit of the missionary who leads it, and make him do much of their work. The talk of the servants is particularly vivid, but we should be glad to know what a "khawajah" is. Mr. F. E. Dugdale writes on 'Blue Jimmy: the Horse Stealer,' who was once famous in the West of England. Nineteen times he was brought before a judge, and the eighteenth trial, in 1822, was so lucky an escape for him that the wonder is he pursued his thieving after it. Unfortunately for him, he had the same judge on his last two appearances in court, and recognized in 1825 that his fate was sealed. Mr. A. C. Benson's study of 'Bishop Wilkinson' retains the remarkable level of interest which his series of people who have influenced him has had from the beginning. His subject in this case is a fine example of spirituality with whom "personal relation with God" was wonderfully vivid. The new chapters of 'The Lost Iphigenia' are both lively and arresting. We are rather disappointed with the literary competitions, which seem so far to afford little scope for critical power and much for mere industry.

The Nineteenth Century has abundance of politics, with which we do not care to deal. Sir R. Anderson tackles 'The Problem of the Criminal Alien,' and suggests as an expert what common sense no doubt suggested to a good many persons lately—that an alien anarchist living by crime ought to be allowed to go free only in virtue of a *permis de séjour*. He also thinks that the possession of a revolver without a magisterial licence should be made a criminal offence, in order to put a stop to armed burglars. Dr. T. B. Hyslop writes with ample experience of lunatics on 'Post-Illusionism and Art in the Insane,' hinting obliquely at the Post-Impressionists. While his over-use of scientific words endorses his experience as a doctor, we do not gather that he is inclined to admire symbolism or anything beyond photographic representation (which is hardly art) in the sane, and there are several "question-begging" adjectives in his clever discourse. Canon Beeching on 'The Revision of the Prayer Book' explains a question on which some misconception exists. Mr. Stephen Gwynn has a striking paper on 'The Writings and Opinions of General Sir William Butler,' a man who was admirable alike as soldier and writer. Of the remaining articles, that by the Abbé Ernest Dimnet is by far the most interesting. He writes English with remarkable force and point, and explains the curious position held by the very able group who bring out the daily paper, *Action Française*. Royalist, but not at one with official Royalism, this paper has a great influence on anti-Republic journalists outside Paris. The Abbé contrasts this lively source of abuse, protest, and insolence with the inertia of the Radical majority in France. But, after all, it is always the defeated and dissatisfied minority that makes most of the epigrams and complaints.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

MR. RICHARD CAMERON'S Edinburgh Catalogue 234 is again full of items of Scottish interest. We note Couper's 'Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature,' 1908, 10s.; facsimile issue of the Kilmarnock Burns, 1l. 5s.; Drummond's 'Old Edinburgh,' large folio, 18s. 6d.; 'Edinburgh in the Olden Time,' large folio, 15s.; W. H. Murray's addresses at the Adelphi and Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, with memoir, 1851, 6s. 6d.; Grant's 'Old and New Edinburgh,' 3 vols., 15s.; Hogg's 'Jacobite Relics,' first edition, 2 vols., 1819-21, 1l. 2s.; Dunn-Pattinson's 'Ninety-First Highlanders,' 1910, 2l. 2s.; and a complete set of Wodrow Society Publications, 24 vols., 1l. 4s. In the general portion are Baxter Colour-prints of 'The Ninth Hour,' after Dürer, 1l. 5s., and 'Copper, your Honour,' 16s. 6d. Under Phiz is an original chalk drawing of 'Little Em'ly,' 8½ in. by 6¼ in., in frame, 1l. 1s.

The first portion of Mr. Robert McCaskie's Catalogue 34 consists of books in general literature. Under Portugal is Vertot's 'History of the Revolutions of Portugal.' Among Trials is that of Lord Cardigan for the duel on Wimbledon Common with Capt. Tuckett, 16 February, 1841. The second portion contains autographs, old deeds, and MSS. Among the autographs are those of Perry of *The Morning Chronicle*, Tadema, Lytton, Frith, the Young Pretender, Queen Adelaide, Henry Fawcett, and Allan Cunningham. Among documents are the regulations of the Common Council, 1801, for the 'Nightly Watch and Beadles within the City of London.' There is a broadside of the Whig Club, declaring the right of the English people to free public meeting, 1796. Under Old Engraved Portraits are 157 items. There are also a number of miscellaneous engravings.

Mr. W. M. Murphy's Liverpool Catalogue 161 contains a complete set, 1842-1904, of the *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, 167 vols., 22l. 10s.; and 'Harleian Miscellany,' 12 vols., red morocco, 1808-11, 8l. 10s. Under Architecture is Fergusson's 'Handbook,' 3 vols., 1l. 6s. Of railway interest is *Bradshaw's Railway Companion*, 32mo, original cloth, 3rd mo. 2nd, 1840, 1l. 10s. Under Caricatures is Heath's 'Sketches,' early impressions, oblong folio, 2l. 5s.; under Edward FitzGerald, the first edition of 'Polonius,' Pickering, 1852, 3l. 5s.; under Illuminations, Westwood's illustrations of the ancient versions of the Bible, 4to, half-morocco, 1863-5, 7l. 10s.; under Morland, Williamson's 'Life,' illustrations on Japanese paper, 1904, 2l. 5s.; under Scotland, Billings's 'Antiquities,' 4 vols., 1845-52, 3l. 10s.; under Addington Symonds, 'Wine, Woman, and Song,' first edition, 1884, 2l. 5s.; and under Tennyson, the first collected edition, 2 vols in 1, Moxon, 1842, 3l. Other entries include Wheatley's 'Cries of London,' 3l. 10s.; Whittier, 7 vols., 14s. 6d.; and 'The Wilkie Gallery,' royal 4to, 19s. 6d. Under Cole-ridge are first editions of 'Biographia,' 1817, 1l. 15s., and 'Sibylline Leaves,' 1817, 1l. 10s. both fine copies. Disney's 'Specimens of Ancient Bronze,' royal 4to, half-morocco, 1849, is 1l. 10s. There are works under Liverpool and under United States Geological Survey.

Mr. Charles J. Sawyer's Catalogue 24 contains under Campanology 'Tintinnalogia,' 12mo, crimson morocco, 1668, 3l. 15s. The scarce first edition of 'Through the Looking-Glass,' 1872, is 2l. 15s. Under Coloured Plates are the fifth edition of 'Dr. Syntax,' 1813, 4l. 10s.; the first edition of 'Life in London,' blue morocco, in the finest state, 1821, 10l. 7s. 6d.; 'The Tour of Dr. Prosody,' red levant, 1821, 4l. 10s.; and Pierce Egan, the original edition, red levant, 1825, 8l. 10s. Under Dickens is the chair he used at his office in Wellington Street, 10l. 10s.; a snuff-box with coloured scene of Pickwick in bed at Dingley Dell, 1l. 10s.; and a set of first editions of the Christmas Books, 1843-8, 8l. 10s. (the 'Carol' and 'Battle of Life' are second issues). Under 'Don Quixote' is the facsimile of the rare first edition, 1605-15 (Barcelona, 1872-4), 3 vols., 4to, vellum, 3l. 15s. Under Early Music is Neale's 'Pocket Companion,' Vol. I., containing 152 engraved pages of music and words of the songs, small square 8vo, 1725, 2l. 2s. (according to the Museum authorities, this is the first issue of the first edition of this rare musical item). A brilliantly illuminated edition of 'Imitation de Jésus Christ,' Paris, 1850, is 12l. 12s. La Fontaine is represented by the privately issued edition of the Society of Bibliophiles, this being one of ten copies in which the plates have been delicately coloured by hand, 2 vols., royal 8vo, 1906, 5l. 12s. 6d. Under Lever is the first edition of 'That Boy of Norcott's,' 1860, 5l. 5s. There are also handsome sets of Le Sage, Rousseau, Ruskin, Scott, and others.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

WILLIAM LOFTIE RUTTON.—Just as we go to press we learn with regret of the death, at 80, of Mr. William Loftie Rutton, a frequent and diligent contributor to our columns. The Tenth Series contains a number of contributions by him to London topography.

THOMAS FORSTER.—By the death of Mr. Thomas Forster, which took place at his residence, 68, Edinburgh Road, Walthamstow, on the 29th ult., aged nearly 71, 'N. & Q.' loses a reader of some 40 years, and an occasional contributor. Mr. Forster was the eldest son of Mr. John Forster, of Colchester, and afterwards of Islington. His great-grandfather was John Forster of Winteringham, a local poet of some repute, who died in 1809, and whose poems were published in two booklets in 1797. He also wrote a narrative of his own life. Thomas Forster was a life member of the Essex Archaeological Society, and more recently a member of the North London Antiquarian Society. He was formerly a well-known bookseller in Colchester, and, apart from a brief period when he lived in Kennington, passed the last 10 or 12 years of his life in Walthamstow.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

Notices to Correspondents.

J. T. F. ('Villikins and his Dinah').—See 10 S. IV. 188, 277, 318.

H. B., W.C., and G. W. E. R.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1911.

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Notes.

WARWICK LANE
AND ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

I HAVE not seen the recently published book by the late Sir Walter Besant called 'London, the City,' but from the review published in *The Athenæum* for 28 January I gather that, with a few exceptions, it contains little or no fresh material which might add to our available knowledge of the history of the City. As the reviewer says, an opportunity has been lost, for the City of London is so interlinked with the history of England that it affords the best possible groundwork for instruction in the material facts of that history. If the London teachers could see their way to taking their charges on Saturday afternoons to those localities which are

associated with historic events, and giving a short sketch of the distinguished characters who lived in them, it would lend a reality to their historical studies which mere book-learning can never afford. If the children are reading about the Wars of the Roses, for instance, and are able to pace along the street in which the "Kingmaker" kept open house, it will help them to realize, if they are in the hands of a skilful instructor, that the Earl was no half-mythical figure, but was as much alive in his own day as Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour is in ours.

No street is more filled with instruction of this kind than Warwick Lane. Lying under the shadow of the great Cathedral, and, to judge from the ancient name, the site of the residence of the Dean of that church, it came in the days of King Edward III. into the possession of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, one of the greatest nobles of his day, and an original founder of the Order of the Garter. He died of the pestilence in 1369, and was succeeded in the possession of Warwick Inn by his second, but eldest surviving, son, Thomas, who, after a chequered career, died in 1401. He was succeeded by his eldest son Richard, who died in 1439. His son Henry succeeded as a boy, but was accorded the highest honours by King Henry VI., who not only recognized him as the Premier Earl of England, with the special privilege of wearing a gold circlet, but also created him Duke of Warwick, and crowned him with his own hands as King of the Isle of Wight. He survived the grant of these honours but a few months, and died in 1445 at the early age of 22. His widow, the Duchess Cicille of Stow, resided in the house till 1450, when it came into the possession of Richard Nevill, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, through his marriage with Anne Beauchamp, the sister and eventual heiress of Henry, Duke of Warwick. He retained it till his death in 1471, when, with the rest of the Nevill honours and possessions, it fell into the hands of his son-in-law, the ill-fated Clarence. In this house the Kingmaker, with his 600 retainers clad in red jackets, embroidered with the badge of Warwick before and behind, maintained a magnificent hospitality.

A short walk would bring the party to Dowgate Hill, on the east side of which, on ground now covered by Cannon Street Station, stood a fine old house called the Erber, or, as we should say in modern English, the Arbour. This house, formerly a possession of the Scropes, was afterward-

granted to the Kingmaker's grandfather, Ralph, Lord Nevill of Raby and Earl of Westmorland, and was inherited by the Earl of Warwick. Here his father, the Earl of Salisbury, lodged with 500 horsemen in 1458, when the "Congress of Barons" assembled in London. The varying fortunes of the Beauchamps and Nevills, two powerful families that greatly influenced history in the time of the later Plantagenets, could nowhere be better illustrated than in the district bordering the Thames between the Fleet and the Walbrook. It affords a promising field for an intelligent teacher with some knowledge of history and a gift of exposition.

Another distinguished resident of Warwick Lane, who is not, I think, mentioned by topographical writers, was Nicholas Wotton (*ob.* 1567), Dean of Canterbury and York, and Ambassador to Charles V. (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. 9, p. 9 b). His career also affords interesting points for treatment.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

QUOTATIONS IN JEREMY TAYLOR.

(See 11 S. i. 466; ii. 65.)

A SCHOLAR of distinction who died recently, being once asked what he thought was the chief hindrance to the development of the particular branch of study in which he was engaged, named a learned, elaborate, and generally received textbook, on the ground that its treatment of the subject produced an erroneous impression that, certainty having now been attained, no field was open for further research. In the same way there is sometimes a danger that the standard edition of an English author may be too readily regarded by publishers and the public as exhaustive and final, and the student, in consequence, discouraged from making further investigations.

The edition of Jeremy Taylor in ten volumes (1847-54) by the Rev. Charles Page Eden, Fellow of Oriel College, deservedly figures in booksellers' catalogues as the "best edition." In especial, very great industry was shown by Eden in identifying his author's numerous citations, in which part of his task he received considerable help from the Rev. Alex. Taylor and the Rev. Edward Marshall, the latter a contributor for many years to 'N. & Q.' But it may not be generally recognized that in many cases their attempts to trace Taylor's sources proved unsuccessful. The following are some of the passages in vol. iv., "*ENIAYTOΣ. A Course of Sermons for all*

the Sundays of the Year," where the notes of this edition can be supplemented. I have used the indexes of 1854, which take into account some corrections introduced in the latest issue of these volumes.

P. 52. *μη καθαρὸν γὰρ καθαροῦ ἐφάπτεσθαι μὴ οὐ θεμιτὸν ἤ.*—These words are certainly to be found, as Eden points out, in Hierocles's commentary on the 'Carmina Pythagorica,' but it is a singular omission not to mention that they occur originally in Plato, 'Phædo,' 67 B.

P. 190. "Furorem illum conviviorum, et fœdissimum patrimoniorum exitium culinam."—See Seneca, 'De Beneficiis,' lib. i. 10, 2: "nunc conviviorum vigeat furor et fœdissimum patrimoniorum exitium, culina."

P. 195. "They are like the tigers of Brazil, which when they are empty are bold and swift and full of sagacity; but being full, sneak away from the barking of a village dog."—See 'Purchas his Pilgrimage,' Part I. (1617), p. 1026, in the account of "Brasil": "the Tygre, which being hungry, is verie hurtfull; being full, will flee from a Dogge."

P. 200. "Neither will...the Cisalpine suckets ["tucets" in 1st ed., according to Eden's marginal note] or gobbets of condited bull's-flesh, minister such delicate spirits to the thinking man."—It is surprising that the reading of the first edition should have failed to put Eden on the track of this. The "tucets" are obviously the "tuceta crassa" of Persius, Sat. ii. 42, included in the extract from Persius on p. 189 of this volume. The problem is thus a simple one, and it is easy to unearth Taylor's source in the Scholiast on that passage: "Tuceta apud Gallos Cisalpinos bubula dicitur, condimentis quibusdam crassis oblita, ac macerata" (I quote from Casaubon's ed. of Persius, 1605, where "tucceta" is spelt with one c).

P. 222. "Marcus Aurelius said, that 'a wise man ought often to admonish his wife, to reprove her seldom, but never to lay his hands upon her.'"—See Antonio Guevara's 'Marco Aurelio con el Relox de Principes,' Book II. chapter 21. "The sixteenth century knew no more popular book, no more potent influence, than 'The Diall of Princes,' translated from Guevara by Thomas North (1557)." C. Whibley in 'Camb. Hist. of Eng. Lit.,' vol. iv. p. 9.

P. 258. "I remember that in the apologues of Phædrus it is told concerning an ill-natured fellow..."—For this curious story see 'Gesta Romanorum,' No. 157; and Oosterley's edition for a long list of places where it occurs in one shape or another.

P. 259. "Quæ fuerat fabula pœna fuit."—Martial, 'Lib. Spectac.', vii. 12.

P. 263. "When the Bœotians asked the oracle by what they should become happy, the answer was made, 'Ἀρεβήσαντας ἐν πράξειν,' 'wicked and irreligious persons are prosperous': and they taking the devil at his word, threw the inspired Pythian, the ministering witch, into the sea," &c.—See Zenobius, cent. ii. 84; Leutsch and Schneidewin, 'Parœmiographi Græci,' tom. i. p. 53. Taylor may have read it in Schott's 'Adagia sive Proverbia Græcorum ex Zenobio seu Zenodoto,' &c. (Antwerp, 1612).

P. 349. "Quisquis magna dedit, voluit sibi magna rependi."—See Martial, v. 59, 3. "Repēdi" should be "remitti."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON'S SUPPOSED DERBYSHIRE CONNEXIONS.

(See 10 S. ix. 261.)

NEARLY three years ago I considered it necessary, for the sake of historical truth, to traverse in the pages of 'N. & Q.' a claim advanced by Dr. Cox to kinship with the author of 'Clarissa.' After showing the impossibility of the Richardsons of Derby, from whom Dr. Cox is descended, having been related to the novelist in the way he claimed, and the lack of evidence in favour even of remote relationship between the two Richardson families, I proceeded to discuss Dr. Cox's attempt to fix Smalley as the probable place of the novelist's birth, and of his education at the "private grammar school in Derbyshire" where he acquired "only common school learning." I remarked that "Richardson *may* have been born at or near Smalley—he *may* have been educated at Smalley—but there is not the slightest evidence of it."

I must blame myself for having overlooked a reference which would, I think, have enabled me more positively to rebut the second part of Dr. Cox's conjecture. To the 'Victoria County History of Derbyshire' (vol. ii., 1907), a work which owes much to Dr. Cox's unique knowledge of the county records, Mr. A. F. Leach contributes an account of the elementary schools founded before 1800. From this it appears (p. 276) that, by deed dated 19 March, 1712, John and Samuel Richardson settled lands on trust that, after the death of the survivor of them, the trustees should build a school-house at Smalley and pay 10*l.* yearly to a schoolmaster for teaching twelve poor boys

to read, write, cast accounts, or the rules of grammar, or other school learning. The school, Mr. Leach says, was built in 1721.

If this was the school which Dr. Cox had in his mind, we must dismiss the possibility of his suggestion being correct, for it is clear that the novelist, born about 1689, could not have been educated there. The will of Samuel Richardson of Smalley, abstracted in a foot-note to my article (10 S. ix. 262), was not proved until 7 April, 1719, when his brother John was still alive.

The following marriages, culled from Phillimore's 'Derbyshire Parish Registers,' probably relate to families mentioned in my article:—

Vol. IV. St. Alkmund's, Derby.

Mr. John Cantrell, of this p., and Mrs. Mary Richardson, of Foremark Park, at Twyford Church, by his brother, Mr. Cantrell, *lic.* 15 Mar., 1715/16.—P. 18.

Joseph Rushby, of St. Peter's, and Anne Richardson, of Foremark. 22 Feb., 1722/3.—P. 22.

Vol. V. St. Michael's, Derby.

Raph Richardson and Sara Lancaster. 14 Jan., 1644/5.—P. 62.

George Richardson, p. All Saints', merchant, and Emma Griffith. 29 Dec., 1812.—P. 110.

Vol. V. West Hallam.

Mr. John Hieron, of Little Eaton, and Mrs. Martha Richardson. 27 Mar., 1711.—P. 125.

Vol. VI. St. Peter's, Derby.

William Richardson, p. All Saints', and Hannah Hunt, *lic.* 25 Apl., 1769.—P. 63.

The following further marriages, from the same source, may also be placed among these notes, for the convenience of future inquirers into the pedigrees of Derby Richardsons:—

Vol. II. Brailsford.

Joseph Ault, of this par., and Jane Richardson, p. of St. Werburgh's, Derby, *lic.* 21 April, 1758.—P. 12.

Thomas Richardson, p. of St. Alkmund's, Derby, and Mary Ault, *lic.* 8 Sept., 1760.—P. 12.

Vol. IV. St. Alkmund's, Derby.

Mr. William Yates, p. of St. Werburgh's, and Mary Richardson, of Willington, *lic.* 19 Feb., 1716/17.—P. 18.

Vol. VI. St. Peter's, Derby.

John Taylour and Margaret Richardson. 16 July, 1723.—P. 45.

Christopher Richardson and Hannah Warren. 6 Nov., 1764.—P. 60.

From *The Reliquary*, vol. xi. p. 140, I learn that "Mary, wife of Mr. Richardson of Smalley," was buried at St. Alkmund's, Derby, on 18 September, 1669. This is the only bit of evidence known to me which gives any support to Dr. Cox's idea that his ancestors belonged to the Smalley family.

In *The European Magazine* for August, 1789 (part ii. p. 149), is recorded the marriage of "Mr. Henry Richardson, jun., of Derby, to Miss Gould, daughter of the late John Gould, Esq., of Macclesfield." No date is given.

The Rev. Ralph Price (1715-79) married Sarah, dau. and coheir of Richard Richardson of Smalley, on 18 Feb., 1739, and was father of Sir Charles Price, 1st Bt. See Burke's 'Peerage' under 'Rugge-Price.'

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON AND THE METHODISTS.—In the 'History of Sir Charles Grandison'—Richardson avoided calling his works novels—there are several interesting references to the rising sect of the Methodists, who are, however, not mentioned at all in either 'Pamela' or 'Clarissa Harlowe.' During the fourteen years between the publication of Richardson's first and last novel (1740-54) the Methodists had greatly increased in importance, a fact which explains their frequent mention in 'Sir Charles Grandison.'

In the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu a similar change of attitude may be noted. On 15 February, 1741, she writes:

"The news I have heard from London is, Lady Mary Hastings having disposed of herself to a poor wandering Methodist."—*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 88, ed. 1893.

Eighteen years later (19 July, 1759) Lady Mary refers to the Methodists in a more friendly and sympathetic way:—

"No mountain girl ever trembled more at one of Whitfield's pathetic lectures than I do at the word 'blindness.'"—*Ib.* ii. p. 362.

The references in 'Sir Charles Grandison' to the Methodists are always in accordance with the characters of the persons in the novel. Lady G— (Charlotte Grandison) is well disposed towards them, as may be seen in the way she writes about the newly converted Mrs. O'Hara, the mother of Emily Jervois:—

"By the way, do you know that Mrs. O'Hara is turned Methodist? True as you are alive. And she labours hard to convert her husband (Major O'Hara). Thank God she is anything that is serious! These people have really great merit with me, in her conversion. I am sorry that our own clergy are not so zealously in earnest as they. They have, really, my dear, if we may believe aunt Eleanor, given a face of religion to subterranean colliers, tanners, and the most profligate of men, who hardly ever before heard of the word, or thing. But I am not turning Methodist, Harriet. No, you will not suspect me."—*Sir Charles Grandison*, vol. vi. p. 3, ed. 1902.

Lady G— refers again to Mrs. O'Hara's conversion by the Methodists (*ib.*, vi. 150). She also mentions in a letter that her maiden aunt Eleanor has become a Methodist:—

"Do you know that the good creature was a Methodist in Yorkshire?"—*Ib.*, v., 59.

Mr. Selby is prejudiced against the Methodists:—

"The Methodists, Sir Charles, what think you of Methodists? Say you love them: and, and, and, adds-dines, you shall not be my nephew."—*Ib.*, vi. 190.

'Sir Charles Grandison' contains much about the trading classes of London, and is not so restricted to country life and English country people as 'Pamela,' and to a lesser extent 'Clarissa Harlowe.' Much that is interesting about 'Sir Charles Grandison' may be found in an excellent work by a Dutch scholar, Jan ten Brink, 'De Roman in Brieven, 1740-1840.'

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

SIR JOHN DAVIES AND FRANCIS BACON.—Sir John Davies in his 'Nosce Teipsum' (1599) writes:—

Although they say, "Come let us eat and drink";
Our life is but a sparke, which quickly dies;
Though thus they say, they know not what to think,

But in their minds ten thousand doubts arise.

Therefore no heretikes desire to spread

Their light opinions, like these Epicures:

For so the staggering thoughts are comforted,

And other men's assent their doubt assures.

Yet though these men against their conscience strive,

There are some sparkles in their flintie breasts

Which cannot be extinct, but still revive;

That though they would, they cannot quite be beasts.

These verses of an Irish Attorney-General are neatly paraphrased by the English Solicitor-General, who published in 1612 an essay containing the following words:—

"It appeareth in nothing more, that atheisme is rather in the lip, then in the heart of man, then by this; that atheists will ever be talking of that their opinion, as if they fainted in it, within themselves, and would be glad to be strengthened, by the consent of others: Nay more, you shall have atheists strive to get disciples as it fareth with other sects. . . . Epicurus is charged. . . . They that deny a God, destroy man's nobility: For certainly, man is of kinne to the beasts, by his body; and if he be not of kinne to God, by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature."—Bacon, Essay XVI.

Or have both Davies and Bacon drawn their inspiration from a common fount?

P. A. McELWAIN.

Dublin.

'THE MINOR' AND 'THE METHODIST.'—Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in his recent biography of Samuel Foote (pp. 187-8), in discussing 'The Minor,' repeats the oft-repeated story of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his connexion with that farce, as follows:—

"Not unnaturally, it went round that he [Foote] had offered to submit the piece to the Archbishop of Canterbury's perusal. On the instant it was humorously forecasted that Foote would gravely issue an announcement that it had been revised by his Grace the Archbishop, who would thus be accountable for Mother Cole and other enormities. His Grace was shrewd enough not to fall into the trap, as it was considered to be. Foote's jest on the Archbishop of Canterbury was well founded, for he strove hard to prevent the piece," &c.

To this perfectly clear recital of well-known facts the biographer appends the following mystifying foot-note:—

"I confess that I cannot see the point of Foote's jest of opposing 'Tom Cant.' by 'Tam Cant.' What was 'Tam Cant.'?"

Yet it will be seen that "Foote's jest on the Archbishop of Canterbury was well founded."

If Mr. Fitzgerald had made a careful examination of his own reference, he would have been "shrewd enough not to fall into the trap." In a letter dated 24 November, 1760, to George Montagu, Horace Walpole refers to the attempt by the Archbishop of Canterbury to prevent the licensing of 'The Minor.' The letter closes with, "Foote says he will take out a licence to preach, Sam. Cant against Tom Cant." It would seem hardly necessary to point out that, at that time, Thomas Secker was Archbishop of Canterbury and that the pun is on the abbreviation "Cant."

Oddly enough, John Forster ('Historical and Biographical Essays,' p. 373) makes exactly the same mistake as Mr. Fitzgerald; but, in his case, it would seem that it was a typographical error.

By a curious slip on my part, the whole point of my note respecting the authorship of 'The Methodist' (see 11 S. ii. 526) has been lost. In the last line for 'The Methodist' read 'The Minor.'

WATSON NICHOLSON.

Authors' Club, S.W.

—PENN MEMORIAL, ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.—L. M. R. is wrong in assuming (*ante*, p. 58) that this inscription has not appeared in any printed book. So early as 1861 it was printed in George Pryce's 'Popular History of Bristol,' and I dare say it is in other local books, for naturally a

great deal of matter has been printed about Admiral Penn and the famous church. Mr. Pryce's work is distinguished by the number of copies of memorial inscriptions and epitaphs it contains. I do not think Canon Maud, the present Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, would object to the churchyard inscriptions being copied by any responsible person for the excellent purpose indicated by L. M. R. St. Mary's is such an important church in all respects that several monographs have been written upon it by local historians, but it has not yet been included in Bell's admirable series of cathedrals, abbeys, &c., I believe.

CHARLES WELLS.

134, Cromwell Road, Bristol.

DOMENICO CAGNONI.—This prolific engraver, dismissed in the new edition of Bryan's 'Dictionary' with four lines as an engraver of "little celebrity," is the subject of an exhaustive article, with many illustrations, in *Il Libro e la Stampa*, July-December, 1909, pp. 107-24. In the course of the article it is stated:—

"Quest' artista veramente geniale, la cui vita ci è nota soltanto in poca parte, e del quale ignoriamo così la data di nascita come quella di morte, aveva senza fallo derivata dalla scuola veneziana, onde proviene, quella delicatezza di disegno, quella precisione di tratti, quella blanda venustà di forma, delle quali ha dato cospicui saggi nella sua ricca e svariaticissima produzione, che dal 1754 giunge, non mai interrotta, sino al 1796."

According to a foot-note, there is no doubt that Cagnoni died at Milan in 1796, "ma la data esatta manca." His elder son Gaspare finished the work begun by his father. The titles of 75 books illustrated by Cagnoni are given in the bibliography. W. ROBERTS.

JAQUET DROZ'S SPECTACLE MÉCANIQUE. (See 10 S. vi. 388, 495.)—The following advertisements appeared in *The Public Advertiser* during 1776:—

Wednesday, 21 February:—

At the Great Room, No. 6, King Street,
Covent Garden, to be seen this day,
Spectacle Mecanique

Or, Mechanical Exhibition, From Switzerland.

Nature in this exhibition is rivalled by Art; one figure writes whatever is dictated to it, another draws and finishes in a masterly Manner several curious designs; another plays divers Aires on the Harpsichorde. There is also a Pastoral Scene, in which is introduced a great Number of Figures: the Trees blossom and bear fruit, the Sheep bleat, the Dog barks, and the Birds sing; each so distinctly imitating Nature that they exceed every account that can be given of them, not only for the Variety but for the Exactness of their different Operations.

Their Mechanism surpasses everything that has ever appeared, inasmuch that it may be strictly said that they will speak for themselves.....

2. Friday, 12 April :—

Mr. Jaquet Droz's Mechanical Exhibition is to be seen daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, between the hours of Twelve and Three in the Day, and between Seven and Ten in the Evening, at his Room, No. 6, in King Street, Covent Garden. It consists of a Variety of Automaton, particularly one Figure that Draws with Accuracy and Correctness divers Subjects, particularly the Portrait of the King and Queen, esteemed a very strong Likeness; another writes any words dictated by the Company. There is also a Pastoral piece, consisting of a great Variety of Figures.....

Admittance Five Shillings.

3. Monday, 25 November :—

Mr. Jaquet Droz's Mechanical Exhibition is now opened at No. 6, in King Street, Covent Garden..... It consists of various Automatic Figures, resembling Nature in all their Attitudes, Motions, and Operations in a surprising Manner. Many pieces are added this Season which were never exhibited before.....

If one or two persons should chuse an Exhibition for themselves, they may have it for a Guinea.

N.B. Mr. Jaquet Droz has constructed Hands for a Person born with Stumps only. They are contrived in such a Manner, that, from the Strength as well as the Flexibility of the various joints, he can use the Knife or Fork or manage the Reins in riding or driving, and even write with great Freedom.—Mr. Jaquet Droz flatters himself that he can very materially assist many Persons who have lost any of their Limbs or are lame from Weakness in their Joints.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

SIR JOHN MUNDY.—MR. P. D. MUNDY states at 11 S. i. 403 that Sir John Mundy, Mayor of London, was knighted in 1529. The true date is 1523, as given in my 'Aldermen of London,' p. 47. He is described as "Miles" in the lists of Aldermen present 21 Sept., 1523, 21 Sept., 1524, and 5 Oct., 1526. Like other Mayors of that period, he was knighted during his year of office. There is an earlier date than any of the above in which he appears as a knight in the City records, viz., 12 March, 1522/3 (Letter-Book N, fo. 225).

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

"TOO MANY TURNPIKES TO PAY."—This phrase, meaning too many bribes to pay, too many "guinea-pigs" to pay, or exactions in the way of fees, occurs—and perhaps it is a noteworthy early instance—in *The Whitehall Evening Post*, 7 October, 1756 :—

"Our Enemies have hitherto got the Start of us, notwithstanding the large Sums that have been cheerfully given for our Defence. A serious Quaker has said with a Sneer, that a round Sum was voted

last Year for the publick Good; but that the Cash being handed from Timothy to Titus, and there being many Turnpikes to pay, he despairs to see a fair mercantile account how, when, and where the Money was issued, and a just Balance settled. The Audience were all struck dumb, except a noted Stockjobber, who immediately ask'd, When shall we have another Lottery?"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"GOD MADE THE COUNTRY, AND MAN MADE THE TOWN."—An exact equivalent of this line of Cowper's ('Task,' i. 749) occurs in Varro ('R. R.,' iii. 1, 3), from whom Cowper may have derived the thought: "Divina natura dedit agros, ars humana, ædificavit urbes."

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

COUTANCES, WINCHESTER, AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—It may perhaps be permissible to add to the facts collected at 10 S. ii. 68, 154, 231; iii. 154, that Dr. Gairdner on p. 306 of vol. i. of his 'Lollardy and the Reformation in England' has shown that in 1542 the Bishop of Coutances was attempting to exercise spiritual jurisdiction in the Channel Islands in the name of the "Bishop of Rome," and that Henry VIII. acknowledged his jurisdiction, though not that of the "Bishop of Rome."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

HAIR FOLK-LORE IN MEXICO.—The Tarahumare folk have many superstitions. One of them is illustrated by Carl Lumholtz in his 'Unknown Mexico' (vol. i. p. 235). He relates that

"A shaman once cut his hair short to get new thoughts with the new hair, and while it was growing he kept his head tied up in a piece of cotton cloth to keep his thoughts from escaping."

L. S. M.

TRADE-MARK GRANTED BY LETTERS PATENT.—Those of your readers who take an interest in the history of trade and manufactures will perhaps be glad to have their attention directed to a case where a patent for an invention contained in addition the grant of a trade-mark to protect the goods made under the patent.

On 17 December, 1631, a patent was granted to Sir William Russell, Sir Basil Brooke, Sir Richard Weston, and many others for making soap, and the patentees were allowed the exclusive use of a device consisting of a rose and crown, which was to be stamped on the hard soap made by them, and used for marking the receptacles in which soft soap was packed. This is the

only instance that I have met with of the grant of a trade-mark by letters patent under the Great Seal. This patent is not included in the Commissioners of Patents printed series. The official reference to the enrolment is Patent Roll (Chancery), 7 Charles I. Part 10, No. 2. R. B. P.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"PHILLYMACLINK." — The sobriquet "Phillymaclink," given by New Yorkers to the city of Philadelphia, is vouched for as far back as 1852 by the Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who went to Nazareth Hall School that year. At the school the New York boys called the Philadelphians "Phillymaclinkers." Can any one antedate this?

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

TURNER AND PEAKE FAMILIES.—The register of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, London, vol. ii., Marriages (Harl. Soc., 1910), contains on p. 327 this item: "1727, April 2. William Turner, of St. Saviour, Southwark, Surrey, and Sibylla Peake, of the same."

The registers of St. Saviour or of St. Olave, Southwark, if printed, are not in the Chicago libraries. I am interested in learning whether this William Turner died before 1740, whether he and his wife Sibylla had any daughters, and whether the wife Sibylla remarried before 1740.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON'S BIRTH.—Mr. Austin Dobson in his 'Life of Richardson' published in 1902 says that the place in Derbyshire where Richardson was born is not known. The month and day of Richardson's birth also do not seem to be known. It would be interesting to hear whether anything has been found out on these points since 1902.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

[See ante, p. 123.]

UNDERGROUND SOHO.—Can any of your readers tell me the history of the old underground passage which runs from the house occupied by Mr. Thornton Smith, furniture dealer, 11, Soho Square, the whole

length of the Square, and out into the yard of Crosse & Blackwell in Falconberg Mews? There was a year ago an old iron door, if I remember aright, at the exit in Falconberg Mews; but this seems recently to have been removed. At the other end, in Mr. Thornton Smith's house in Soho Square, there is a doorway, and from some of the windows of the house you can trace the line of the passage in parts. Has this passage any history? There is a tradition that Lord Lovat, who was executed after the Rebellion of 1745, hid in this passage; but Lord Lovat was not captured in London at all.

There is another spot in Soho with a mystery which I should like to fathom. This is the William and Mary Passage off Wardour Street. Here you have endless underground cellars of a great wine merchant, but it is said that down this passage and in a portion of these cellars William III. had his stables.

CLEMENT K. SHORTER.

'CRYSTALS FROM SYDENHAM.'—Who was the author of 'Crystals from Sydenham,' published in 1855 to commemorate the opening of the Crystal Palace? It is a very clever little book, with imitations—not parodies—of the leading writers of the time: Tennyson, Macaulay, Tupper, Kingsley, &c. It is now very scarce.

H. N. ELLACOMBE.

Bitton Vicarage, Bristol.

GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.—I should be glad if any of your readers could kindly inform me whether there are in existence portraits of the under-mentioned officers who held the post of Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea; if so, where the portraits are preserved, and whether they are paintings, engravings, miniatures, or book-plates.

1. Col. Sir Thomas Ogle, Kt.—Served in H.M. Holland Regiment of Foot. Governor of Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 1 November, 1686, till his death in November, 1702. His son Thomas Ogle married Lady Henrietta Bruce, daughter of Robert, 2nd Earl of Elgin and 1st Earl of Ailesbury.

2. Col. John Hales.—Served in Holland, and wounded at battle of St. Denis, 14 August, 1678, when Major in what is now the Northumberland Fusiliers (5th Foot). Governor of Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 17 November, 1702, to 1714.

3. Brigadier Thomas Stanwix, M.P. for Carlisle, Newport and Yarmouth, I.W.—Colonel of the 30th Foot and 12th Foot. Governor (or Commandant) of Gibraltar, 1711–13. Governor of Royal Hospital,

Chelsea, January, 1714/15, to 1720. Governor of Kingston-on-Hull, 1722. Died 14 March, 1725.

4. General William Evans.—Served in 1st Foot Guards: twice wounded at siege of Namur. Colonel afterwards of Regiment of Dragoons (now 4th Hussars). Wounded at Dunblane in Rebellion of 1715-16. Governor of Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 1722 to 1740. Also at one time held the appointments of Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons in the Mint. Died 29 January, 1740. By will left pictures to the Earl of Grantham.

There are no pictures of the above-mentioned officers at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

W. H. W.

WALTER HADDON.—In Munday's edition of Stow's 'Survey' is printed a ten-line Latin verse setting forth the six considerations to be borne in mind by those desirous of leading an exemplary career. The verse in question is stated to have formed one of the inscriptions in the old church of SS. Anne and Agnes, but does not occur in conjunction with any recorded interment, and no date is specified. The name of the author is given as "Gualterus Haddonus," however. Who was he?

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

W. AND G. IRELAND.—Can any reader inform me if W. Ireland of Sebbon's Buildings, Islington, and G. Ireland of Barnsbury Place, Islington, were related to the notorious W. H. Ireland? Their date is *circa* 1827.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

EPIGRAM IN SCHOPENHAUER.—I shall be glad if anyone will favour me with an English rendering of the following epigram, which is quoted in Schopenhauer's essay 'On Reading and Books':—

Leset fleizig die Alten, die wahren eigentlich Alten
Was die Neuen davon sagen bedeutet nicht viel.

W. H. C.

"LET US GO HENCE, MY SONGS."—I shall be glad to know where I can renew my acquaintance with a poem commencing

Let us go hence, my songs, let us go hence.

Mr Owen Seaman used the form of the lyric as a base for a poem in *Punch* of 3 August last, but I have failed to find a reference in numerous Dictionaries of Quotations I have consulted. A small fragment still clings to my memory:—

Yea, though we sang like angels in her ear
She will not hear.

J. H. K.

FRENCH QUOTATION.—The maxim, "On cause mieux quand on ne dit pas, cautions," occurs in Keats's 'Letters,' vol. i. p. 68 (Buxton Forman's cheap edition, 1901). Whence comes it? I do not find it in the 'Dictionary of Quotations (French)' by T. B. Harbottle and P. H. Dalbiac (Sonnen-schein, 1908).

NEL MEZZO.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—The following lines are quoted in Miss Gordon Cumming's 'Two Years in Ceylon,' vol. ii. p. 146. I should be glad to know the author, and the poem from which they are extracted:—

Not 'neath the domes where crumbling arch and column

Attest the feebleness of mortal hand,
But in that fane most catholic and solemn

Which God hath planned—
In that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply,
Its choirs the winds and waves, its organ thunder,
Its dome the sky.

I quote from memory, perhaps not quite correctly.

CHAS. LAISHLEY.

Wellington, N.Z.

Close following Love into my house
Crept Pain and pale-faced Fear;
Now are they welcome grown, and dear.
For, at their passing, Love herself had flown.

W. V. COLE.

On a Liskeard borough loving-cup of 1681 is

Qui fallit in poculis fallit in omnibus.

Whence comes it?

YGREC.

"WHEN SHE WAS GOOD," &c.—Is the author known of the lines,

There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl,
Right in the middle of her forehead.

When she was good
She was very, very good,

But when she was bad, she was horrid!

They have been attributed to Longfellow.

J. T. F.

Durham.

[At 10 S. ii. 528 it was suggested that Thomas Bailey Aldrich was the author.]

"O DEAR, MY GOOD MASTERS."—Can any one communicate to me a ballad of which the following are the first four lines? They were told me by an old man who has been long dead:—

O dear, my good masters, pray what shall we do,
In this year sixteen hundred and seventy-two?
For since Queen Elizabeth mounted the throne,
Sure, times like the present scarce ever were known.

He said they were all he knew, but the person who repeated them to him had told him that they related to an abnormally severe winter of the date given.

These lines seem to have been composed by some one who knew nothing of the great snow of 1614, recently mentioned in these pages.

ASTARTE.

"CRUEL OF HEART WERE THEY, BLOODY OF HAND."—Amongst the still untraced quotations in Wordsworth's text is the line given above, which occurs in the 'Stanzas—St. Bees,' No. XI. of the 'Itinerary Poems of 1833,' l. 37. Can this be an adaptation of, or dimly remembered quotation from, Scott's 'Talisman,' chap. xviii., where the Hermit of Engaddi says to Cœur de Lion, "Thou art proud of heart, loose of life, bloody of hand"? R. A. POTTS.

GENEVA PERFUMING THE WORLD.—Who wrote that the city of Geneva was "Le grain de musc qui parfume le monde"? DAVID HUTCHESON.

Washington, D.C.

"HAD I WIST," ANGLO-SAXON BOGY.—Can any of your readers inform me of the name of an Anglo-Saxon fairy-tale in which the name of the bogey is "Had I wist"? C. R. C. HOLT.

Oxford.

THE TWENTY-FOUR ACTS OF CHIVALRY.—In that interesting publication of 1910 on genealogical subjects, the 'Llyfer Baglan' (1600-1607), transcribed by Bradney, there is on p. 57 the following quaint reference:—

"John Pye of the Mynde [Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire], son of Jo^a pye, seconde sone of Jo^a pye of Sadlebowe, Esq. married 3 wiefes; his first wief was Anne, da. to Sr Richard Delabyre, Knight; his seconde wief was Anne Brigees; and his third wief was alrothes, da. to Sir Robert Whitney, Lord of Whitney. Hee had bye theme 42. childrene, and hee had bye Concupines 22 childrene; Soe that in all hee had 64 childrene, as hitt appeareth upon his towmbe in the Churche of muchdewechurche. The said John Pye was ate Rome, ate Jerusalem, and ate the sepulcher of Christ. Hee did the 24 actes of Chilvalrye, w'ch fewe men could do theme all."

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' enumerate and describe the "24 actes of Chilvalrye" here referred to? Kindly state authorities.

ALAN STEPNEY-GULSTON.

Derwydd, Llandebie.

W. A. BENNETT, Esq., was a member of the M.C.C. about 1850, and afterwards lived at Cheltenham. Wanted his full name, residence, and dates of birth and death.

P. L.

B. PRING of Bristol, merchant, living 1840-1850, was a well-known patron of cricket. Wanted his full name, residence, and dates of birth and death. P. L.

W. M. TOLLNER of Cheam, Esq., living 1840-50, was another well-known patron of cricket. Wanted his full name, residence, and dates of birth and death. P. L.

SCARBOROUGH SPA.—When was the term "Spa" earliest associated with Scarborough? I find it in a letter of Col. Fairfax to General Monk, dated from Kingston-upon-Hull, 11 May, 1660, and therefore only a few days before the Restoration. Fairfax incidentally remarks:—

"I have never been a stonecast from the works here, not having my [?] any] warrant from you, save for a journey at the season of the year to Scarborough Spa."—Historical MSS. Commission, 'Report on the Manuscripts of F. W. Leyborne-Popham,' p. 182.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED FOR MARRIAGE.—Can any of your readers refer me to early accounts of a certain town where murderers were reprieved by custom, on an offer of marriage from any woman? This is the subject of an Elizabethan ballad at the Society of Antiquaries. F. O. M.

HENRY GINGER was admitted to Westminster School, 12 January, 1778. I should be glad to obtain particulars of his career and the date of his death. In all probability he was a son of William Ginger, bookseller to Westminster School, who died 10 February, 1803 (see 11 S. i. 425, 491).

G. F. R. B.

IBBETSON.—Samuel Ibbetson was admitted to Westminster School in 1717, aged 14, and Henry Ibbetson in 1732, aged 14. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning them. G. F. R. B.

JAMES JANEWAY was admitted to Westminster School in October, 1722, aged 10. I should be glad of information about him. G. F. R. B.

"NO GREAT SHAKES."—When and where did this phrase originate, and what was its first application? HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[The earliest quotation in Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues' is from Moore's 'Tom Crib,' 1819, p. 41: "Though no great shakes at learned chat. The next is from Byron's letter to Murray of 28 September, 1820: "I had my hands full, and my head too just then, so it can be no great shakes."]

Replies.

SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE.

(11 S. iii. 81.)

I MAY perhaps be allowed to amplify a little the very interesting obituary notice written by MR. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS. He remarks that "it is curious that it should have been thought that he [Dilke] lacked a sense of humour." I quite agree with MR. FRANCIS that this is a mistake. Though I cannot claim to have been intimate with Sir Charles, I knew him for a good many years. One day in the smoking-room at the House of Commons some four or five of us, he being one, were talking about such few witty men as there were in the House. I remember that Dilke said: "I dare say you fellows will be surprised when I tell you who, in my opinion, is the wittiest man in the House—Rasch." This was said probably about eight years ago.

I am not sure that I quite agreed with Dilke, but certainly Sir Carne Rasch was, at the least, *one* of the wittiest. His wit was subtle and dry, and his speeches, always very short, were delivered without flourish and with hardly a vestige of a smile; but I think that he could put as much caustic into a few words as any man whom I ever heard. Most certainly Dilke had a real sense of humour in this appreciation.

Being very industrious, he was an encyclopædia as to the current business of the House of Commons. It naturally happened to me pretty often to receive a letter from a constituent inquiring about such and such a Bill, and asking questions thereon. I regret to say that it sometimes happened that I had never heard, or seen, anything of the Bill excepting possibly the title. If I was fortunate enough to meet with Dilke, I used to tell him of the inquiry and ask for information. I do not think that I was ever disappointed. He would tell me what the Bill was about and its objects. In answer to my question, "Well, what am I to say?" he would reply (I was on the other side of the House), "From your point of view you should say" so-and-so and so-and-so.

A good many years ago I received from a man living at Limasol, Cyprus, who had, or thought he had, a grievance, a terribly long letter written in Greek. I forget whether it was written to Dilke or to me. At all events, there was a request, perhaps in a covering letter written by some one in

English, that I should lay the letter before Dilke (Διλακη). I either did so or told him of it. It was not the first communication which he had had from the aggrieved man. He said: "Write to him and tell him to write a short letter, and to get some one to translate it into English before he sends it." "But," said I, "the man can't write a short letter." Dilke replied: "Of course, I know he can't—that's my artfulness." Surely here was no lack of humour.

I have a memory of a dinner-party at the Garrick Club given by our late editor Joseph Knight, "bon chivalier preu et vaillant." Dilke was there, and was one of the stars of a delightful evening. When he chose to dismiss business from his mind, as to which he was very serious, he was an admirable talker.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"TEWKE," "TUKE" (11 S. iii. 87).—I think that this word is perhaps identical with obsolete French "*teuque*, *tuque*, awning," though I can quote no example of the latter that is not considerably later than the English word. Jal ('Glossaire Nautique') gives the forms *teu* (1667), *teugue* (1687), *tuque*, *tuque* (1671). The original meaning, according to Jal, is "awning," but the name is applied later to various deck-houses. Falconer ('Marine Dictionary,' 1771) gives *teugue* and *tuque*, but without explanation.

Lescallier ('Vocabulaire des Termes de Marine,' 1777) has "*tuque*, the poop of a frigate, an accommodation at the stern of French frigates on the quarter-deck, containing two cabins for the captain and the first lieutenant," and "*toile de tuque*, a canvas covering for the poop of a frigate." Boyer ('French-Eng. Dict.,' 1702) has "*tuque*, a tarpaulin, or tarpawling," which is reproduced by Ludwig ('Eng.-French-Ger. Dict.,' 1706). It is also in Littré, but merely copied from Jal.

The earliest dictionary example I have found is in Miège (1688):—

"*Tuque*, c'est ainsi qu'on appelle une espece de faux tillac, ou de couverte, qu'on fait de caillebotis ou de simples barreaux; et qu'on eleve au devant de la dunette sur quatre ou six piliers, pour se mettre à l'abri du soleil et de la pluie."

This is probably copied, like the rest of Miège, from Richelet (1680).

Furetière (1727) gives the variant *tuque* and a similar explanation; he also notes that "*les tuques* de charpente sont deffendues, parce qu'elles rendent le vaisseau trop pesant, au lieu de quoy on se sert de tentes," which

is additional evidence that the original *tugue* was a simple awning, or the "canopy of *teuwe*" of SIR JAMES MURRAY's quotation (1552-3). There is also an Italian *tuga*, for which I have found only modern authority (Cardinali, 1852).

There is a reasonable possibility that the French word originally meant "sail-cloth" or "canvas," which appears to be also the meaning of English *teuwe*, *tuke*, or that it may have given its name to such a material. Either process would be quite normal. If there is anything in this guess, the original would probably be German *Tuch*, though the change of gender would be curious (influence of *toile*?). The form *teu* is perhaps a mistake, as the quotation which Jal gives for it contains two other gross blunders.

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

'The Draper's Dictionary,' 1882, gives this brief extract from the Lansdowne MS. Brit. Mus. date 1592: "*Tukes*, or *Tuks*. Being a kind of Buckrom, poize 8 lbs., valued £0 8s. 0d." The etymology is not mentioned.

TOM JONES.

"*TERTIUM QUID*" (11 S. iii. 67).—In B. Martin's 'New English Dictionary,' London, 1749, the term *tertium quid* occurs. It is there defined, when used in chemistry, as signifying "the result of the mixture of some two things, which forms a body very different from each, when considered separately." No illustrative quotations are given in the 'Dictionary.' The use, however, of *tertium quid* in 1749 is three-quarters of a century earlier than any of SIR JAMES MURRAY's citations.

W. SCOTT.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

"*VAIL*": ITS USE BY SCOTT (11 S. iii. 86).—In the set of the novels, now in our possession, which contain Scott's latest corrections in his own hand, "*vail*" is so printed in 'The Talisman,' chap. xxiv. In the song of 'The Bloody Vest,' however, it is printed "*veil*," although a correction of another word appears in the same line.

A. & C. BLACK.

Soho Square, W.

HUNGARIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY (11 S. iii. 89).—I see MR. SHRUBSOLE is asking for "a book on Hungarian Gipsies by Walter Crane." I can only say that I know of no such book. I give, however, some account of a visit to Hungary in my book 'An Artist's Reminiscences' (Methuen, 1907).

WALTER CRANE.

"*HIC LOCUS OEDIT, AMAT.*" &c. (11 S. iii. 66).—There is another version of the Spittle inscription, which is in 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' by William Stukeley, M.D., &c., 1724, p. 89:—

Hæc domus dat, amat, punit, conservat, honorat, Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos. 1620.

It would appear to be improbable that this version existed even at Spittle-in-the-Street.

"*Æquitia*" *alias* "*Equitia*" appears to be a cross between "*Æquitas*" and "*Nequitia*."

The version given by Stukeley is also in Camden's 'Britannia,' enlarged by Richard Gough, 2nd ed., 1806, vol. ii. p. 376.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The epigram "*Hic locus oedit, amat.*" &c., occurs also at the Court House, Much Wenlock, co. Salop.

ALAN STEWART.

PYRRHUS'S TOE (11 S. iii. 89).—The best annotated edition of Sir Thomas Browne's 'Hydriotaphia,' that by the late Dr. Greenhill, refers to Pliny, 'Hist. Nat.,' vii. 2 [20], where we are told that Pyrrhus cured people suffering from disorders of the spleen by touching them with the great toe of his right foot, and that when his body was cremated this toe remained unburnt. Plutarch gives the same story in his life of Pyrrhus, chap. iii.

As for books of reference, the story is to be found, as might be expected, in the miscellaneous compilations of Alexander ab Alexandro ('*Geniales Dies*,' lib. iv. cap. xxvi.) and Philip Camerarius ('*Horæ Subcisivæ*,' Centuria III. cap. xlii.).

Greenwood quotes some lines from one of Sir T. Browne's commonplace books, printed by Wilkin in his ed. of Browne's 'Works,' iv. 377, headed "One in the gout wishing for King Pyrrhus's toe, which could not be burnt at his funeral pyre," and beginning,

O for a toe, such as the funeral pyre
Could make no work on—proof 'gainst flame and fire.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Sir Thomas North in his famous translation of Plutarch's 'Lives' has:—

"They say also that the great toe of his right foot had some secret virtue in it. For when he was dead, and that they had burnt all parts of his body, and consumed it to ashes: his great toe was whole, and had no hurt at all."

A. R. BAYLEY.

[The REV. W. D. MACRAY also refers to Greenhill's edition.]

THOMAS JAMES THACKERAY (11 S. iii. 28).—This is evidently the person referred to in "Great Writers" ('Life of Thackeray,' p. 202, foot-note). He is believed to have been a member of the Thackeray family, and possibly belonged to Yorkshire. In Allibone's 'Dictionary' T. J. Thackeray is said to have been a captain in the Army, and to have written 'Lectures on Rifle Firing,' 1853 (3rd ed., 1858), and 'Military Organization and Administration of France,' 1856.

W. S. S.

THACKERAY AND THE STAGE (11 S. iii. 28, 91).—The farce of 'Jeames,' about which S. J. A. F. inquires, was produced at the Princess's Theatre in December, 1845.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

'THE FLYING DUTCHMAN' (11 S. iii. 48, 95).—Doubtless the above poem was written by Ellen Mary Clerke, sister of Agnes Mary Clerke, the well-known writer on astronomy who died at 68, Redcliffe Square, in January, 1907.

They were born at Skibbereen in county Cork, and the elder sister (the poetess) died only ten months before Agnes, as may be seen in Lady Huggins's 'Appreciation' reviewed in *The Athenæum* of 7 September, 1907.

I met the two sisters 40 years ago at Naples, and renewed my acquaintance with the surviving sister Agnes in March, 1906, only a few months before her regretted death. She presented me with a copy of her sister Ellen's book on Italian folk-lore, &c., dedicated to Dr. Garnett of the British Museum.

I alluded to the Clerkes in my reply on 'Inscriptions at Naples' printed at 10 S. ix. 17.

WILLIAM MERCER.

'DEATH OF CAPT. COOK' (11 S. iii. 87).—Darley, a native of Birmingham, was a bass singer of repute at Covent Garden Theatre and Vauxhall Gardens. He was the original Farmer Blackberry in O'Keeffe's musical farce of 'The Farmer.' Visiting America about 1799, he established an inferior kind of Vauxhall at Philadelphia, but returned to this country, where he died in 1809.

Blurton, Cranfield, and Miss Francis were performers of the humblest class.

WM. DOUGLAS.

If R. H. will send me his address, I may be able to give him some information about two of the members of the cast.

H. S. GUINNESS.

Stillorgan, co. Dublin.

'The Death of Capt. Cook,' performed at Covent Garden in 1789, was produced on the Edinburgh stage on 23 February, 1790. By Dibdin ('Annals of the Edinburgh Stage') it is called a "grand serious pantomime," and he adds that "the scenery seems to have been unusually good." Williamson took the part of Capt. Cook in the Edinburgh cast, but the names of the other players are not mentioned. ROW TAX.

MONTAGU G. DRAKE (11 S. iii. 29, 72).—Montague Garrard Drake, Esq., of Sharde-loes, co. Buckingham, M.P. for Agmondesham in 1713, 1715, and 1727, and for the county of Buckingham in 1722, was son of Montague Drake and Jane, dau. and heiress of Sir John Garrard, Bt., of Lamer. He died 1728. See Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 4th ed.

R. J. FYNMORE.

GATAKER (11 S. ii. 409).—No person of this name seems to have graduated in Dublin University at the close of the eighteenth century. The name does not appear in the catalogue of graduates of the University from 1591 to 1868. The nearest approach to the name which I can find in the catalogue is Gattager, William, B.A. Vern. 1809.

P. A. McELWAIN.

PRICKLY PEAR AND MONREALE CATHEDRAL (11 S. iii. 87).—MR. LANGTON will find this question discussed in Yule-Burnell's 'Hobson-Jobson,' 2nd ed., 1903, p. 732; and at 8 S. viii. 254. Another contributor (9 S. iii. 469) quotes a statement of E. A. Freeman, the historian, who identified the plant in the mosaics (Dean Stephens, 'Life and Letters of Freeman,' vol. ii. p. 361).

EMERITUS.

In Prof. J. B. Bury's 'History of Greece' (published 1902), p. 21, there is figured a fragment of a richly decorated silver vessel found at Mycenæ. On it is the representation of a siege scene, in which the most conspicuous vegetation is a plant bearing a striking resemblance to the prickly pear. It has large, and apparently fleshy, leaves similar in shape to the prickly pear, sparsely covered with spines. Whatever the plant may be, it is very probably identical with that which MR. LANGTON saw depicted in the Biblical scenes in Monreale Cathedral. Perhaps some botanical reader familiar with the vegetation of lands bordering on the Mediterranean can tell us what it is.

JOHN T. KEMP.

MR. LANGTON's query may be explained plausibly by knowledge of the fact that what in English we call "prickly pears" are known in Italy as "prickly figs." They abound in the island of Capri, and often, on the voyage of 20 miles separating Capri from Naples, have I seen the Neapolitan sailors steep them in buckets of sea-water, and cautiously draw them out, to extract the thorns with a clasp knife, when the fig is cooling and refreshing.

WILLIAM MERCER.

JOHN DE COSINGTON (11 S. iii. 67).—In a reply *s.v.* Guichard d'Angle (*ante*, p. 73) I referred twice, incidentally, to Stephen de Cosinton. His name appears three times (possibly oftener) in the book to which I there referred, viz., 'Le Prince Noir Poème du Héraut d'armes Chandos,' London & Paris, 1883:—

Après furent li mareschaulx,
Qui furent prodhomme et loiaulx.
L'uns fut Stephen de Cosinton,
Qui moult estoit noble person ;
Et l'autre le bon Guychard d'Angle.

Line 2279.

Sur la main destre fut Chaundos,
Qui celi jour acquist grant los ;
Estephenes de Cossyngtone,
Johan Devereux, noble persone ;
Et là fut li bon Guychard d'Angle.

Line 3229.

Monsieur Gwichard d'Angle fut mareschal,
Et Estephen de Cosinton, qui ot coer loial.

Line 4193.

As to these three extracts see my reply, *ante*, p. 73. Without correction, according to "Errata" the last two references are 3259, 4223.

Concerning the first extract there is an editorial note (p. 357) in the book referred to:—

"Stephen de Cosington we find first mentioned in the retinue of Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Duke of Lancaster, in the expedition of 1345. In 1349, he was appointed with Richard Talbot and John de Carleton to renew the oath of fealty in the towns of Flanders. In 1351, he was again appointed with Sir Frank van Hale, knight of the Garter, to treat with Louis, count of Flanders. In 1355, letters of protection were granted him, then in the retinue of the Prince of Wales. Letters of safe-conduct are again addressed to him, in *partes transmarinas profecturus*, dated the 16th April, 1364, and again on his going into Gascony, the 26th of June, in the same year. He appears to have been at Crécy, Poitiers and Najera."

I think that M. DE LAURME is in error in saying that the village of Cosington is in Lincolnshire. There is, or was, no village

of that name in Lincolnshire, according to J. Adams's 'Index Villaris,' 1680; Stephen Whatley's 'England's Gazetteer,' 1751; or Samuel Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of England,' 1835.

In Leicestershire there are, or were, Cossington, 2½ miles S.E. by E. from Mountsorrel, and Coston, 7 miles N.E. by E. from Melton Mowbray.

Also there is, or was, a Cossington or Coston in Somerset, 4½ miles N.E. by E. from Bridgwater, as well as Coston in Norfolk, 4½ miles N.W. from Wymondham; also Cossenton in Kent, N.W. from Maidstone; also Coston in Salop.

William Berry in his 'Encyclopædia Heraldica' (no date, *circa* 1830), vol. ii., concerning armorial bearings of families, gives Cossington, Az., a rose or; Cosington (Hampshire), Az., three roses or.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Cossington is a local name both in Leicestershire and Somerset, but I do not remember hearing of it in Lincolnshire.

ST. SWITHIN.

There is a manor of Cosington in Kent. Hasted (vol. iv. p. 434) says it gave both residence and surname to the family of Cosenton or Cosington. There was a John de Cosington, 5 Edw. II., of this family.

R. J. FYNMORE.

A family of this name was of some standing in Kent during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Among them were John, John his son, and Sir Stephen de Cosington, all living in 1345. There were also Costintons in Notts.

OLD SARUM.

GUICHARD D'ANGLE (11 S. ii. 427, 472, 493; iii. 73).—In the first reply on p. 472 Guichard is styled "d'Angle or d'Angolesme." It was long supposed that his name was derived from Angoulême, but Beltz, who investigated the family history, found that it was really derived from Angle, a small town near Charenton in Poitou. Guillaume d'Angle, great-grandfather of Guichard, was seigneur of Angle in 1220 ('Memorials of the Order of the Garter,' p. 182).

Although Guichard died without surviving male issue, he was not the last male of the family, as he had a nephew, William d'Angle, to whom he left the lands which he had acquired or might acquire in France, and all his lands in England (*ibid.*, p. 187).

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI OF DUBLIN (11 S. iii. 28).—The following extract from a list of the corps of yeomanry known as the Stephen's Green Cavalry, published in Cox's *Irish Magazine* for November, 1814, may be of some use to J. T. :—

"Ben. Disrael, a Jew, a Lottery-monger, who made a fortune at the same period, that any man who could muster a quire of paper and an ink-horn, might become a Lottery-office keeper or a Gambling-house proprietor under that cover. He was cotemporary with Lefevre, the livery servant, Cash, the parish schoolmaster, Andrews, the primer merchant, Burton, the quill man, Williams, the stationer, who hanged himself, and M'Ilwrath, the bootboy, who all made fortunes by the same species of gambling. Ben turned Christian, was made a Justice of the Peace for the County of Carlow, and died about four months since."

SÉAMUS UA CASAIDE.

Dublin.

Benjamin Disraeli (not Disraeli) of Beachy Park, Carlow, was a rich moneylender and notary of Dublin (1788-96). He was also a prominent member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, held the office of Sheriff for County Carlow in 1810, and died in 1814. He was probably a member of a Huguenot family named Disraeli, resident in London during the eighteenth century, which was related to the Lefevres, Chaigneaux, and Colvilles, and therefore in no way connected with Lord Beaconsfield.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

There are some municipal lottery tickets in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, which appear to be signed by this gentleman.

H. G. ARCHER.

See 5 S. vi. 47; 7 S. iii. iv., v. Apparently the conclusion arrived at in 1887 (7 S. iii. 371) was that "the Dublin notary bearing these names cannot at present be affiliated to Lord Beaconsfield's family." By his will, proved 3 October, 1814, he left 7,000*l.* to charitable purposes.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

"CORBIE - STEPS": "CORBEL - STEPS": "CORBALSAILYE" (11 S. ii. 426).—Jamieson's 'Diet.' (Donaldson, 1887) has :—

"*Corbalsailye*, s. prob. parapets or other projections corbelled out beyond the face of a fortified wall. V. *Saillie*."

"Licentiam edificandi castra, turres et fortalicia cum januis ferreis, le battelling, *corbalsailye*, barmkynnis et carceribus" ('Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513,' No. 1639).

"Fr. *corbeille*, a corbel, and *saillie*, a projection; like *saillie de maison*, an outjutting room, (Cotgrave)."

Jamieson also has :—

"*Saillie*, *Sailge*, *Sally*, s. A projection; outjutting; applied to a room, gallery, or other building projecting beyond the face of a house or wall. The *saillie* or *sailge* was a device to enlarge the rooms of houses built in the narrow streets and lanes of olden times; specimens of which may still be seen in many of our large towns. It was adopted also as a means of defence in fortified castles, city walls, &c.; and gave a massive, frowning appearance to the battlements. When so used, it was called a *corbalsailye*, O. Fr. *saillie*, a projection; 'an eminence, jutting or bearing out beyond others,' Cotgrave. Fr. *saillir*, to go out, issue forth, project."

TOM JONES.

Where the edges of a gable-end, as in some Dutch-built houses, are not mere slanting right lines, but ascend by degrees to the apex, having the appearance of flights of steps in silhouette, the birds often perch upon them, and this was the explanation offered me of the term "corbie-steps" when I first heard it used—in Scotland (Fr. *corbeau*; O.F. *corbel*; Lat. *corvellus*, dim. of *corvus*, a raven).

I wonder whether, for an analogous reason, each separate upstanding block of a crenellated parapet is termed a "merlon" (*merle*=blackbird).

The 'E.D.D.' I see, has "crow-bawks," the projections of a gable-roof; "crow-steps," see "crow's rest," a brick projecting from a chimney and cut to a slightly tapering cylinder.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

SWEETAPPLE SURNAME (11 S. iii. 66).—Anne, eldest dau. of John Baddeley of Ellerton Grange, co. Stafford, married "Mr. John Sweetapple," c. 1671, probably of London, where the lady had three uncles living, one of them an officer in the Regiment of Guards. They had several children surviving in 1713.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

ANNE BOLEYN OR BULLEN: BULLEY FAMILY (11 S. iii. 8).—The following excerpt from a 'Pedigree of the Bullen Family,' made by the late Rev. W. Crofts Bullen, and printed for private circulation, may be of interest to H. A. B. :—

"The first of the family came to England with William the Conqueror, and was known as 'De Boullan'; in a short time the 'De' was dropped, and we find the name spelt 'Boulen,' and a little later 'Boleyn'; it was written on the wall of the Tower of London and spelt 'Bullien,' and is supposed to be so written about the time of Anna Bullen's death. In the year 1591 we find it spelt 'Bollen,' and in 1602 we find it spelt as at present—'Bullen' (see Milla's 'Catalogue of Honor,' article on Boleyn), which is the same name as the original 'Boleyn' of Henry VIII.'s reign, as is proved by the mention of the historic members

of the family being described in Shakespeare's play of 'Henry VIII.,' Act III. sc. ii. (Stevenson's edition, published 1803)—'I'll no Anne Bullens for him'; also in Lord Macaulay's 'History of England' it is spelt Bullen."

For the use of this pamphlet I am indebted to my brother-in-law Mr. T. F. Bullen of Liverpool, a son of its compiler. The reverend gentleman claimed that he could trace his descent from the Earl of Wiltshire, father of the ill-fated Queen. In the programme of 'King Henry VIII.,' now playing at His Majesty's Theatre, the name is spelt Bullen.

As the 'Patronymica Britannica' regards the surname Boleyn as derived from the place-name Boulogne rather than from that of Bolein, Normandy (see 7 S. ii. 457), the form De Boullan is easily accounted for; while in Stow's 'Annals' (1631) the orthography is "Boloigne" (1 S. viii. 510).

It has been suggested that Godefroi de Bouillon, son of Eustace II. Count of Boulogne and leader of the First Crusade, was a connexion of this family; but on investigation I find this idea to be erroneous, inasmuch as the etymologies of "Bouillon" and "Boulogne" are distinct. The etymology of the former can be arrived at by examining that of the place-name Bouillonville (Meurthe), which in 857 was called in mediæval Latin Baldofovilla, i.e., "the estate of Baudulf" (Bold Wolf); hence Bouillon is derived from Baudoin or Baldwin (Brave Friend),* which in turn is from the Teutonic *band* or *bald*, daring, courageous; see 'Dictionnaire des Noms Français,' by L. Larchey, Paris, 1880. Moreover, the estate of Bouillon is situated in the eastern part of Brabant. On the other hand, Canon Taylor considered Boulogne (Bononia) a variant of Bologna, derived from a Celtic word *bona*, which signified "town," as in the place-names Bonn, Ratisbon, Vindobona (Vienna), and Juliobona, later Illebona (Lillebonne, the article having been prefixed).

As to the orthography of the surname of the physician and writer William Bulleyn of Elizabeth's reign, the 'D.N.B.' spells it Bullein, and states that his medical work the 'Bulwarke of Defence' was dedicated to Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, a kinsman of Queen Anne Boleyn; so that he was in all probability a member of the Bullen gens, though this notion is scouted at 3 S. iv. 164. What appears to have misled philologists in regard to the origin of the surname is the

fact that the Bullen arms are Argent, a chevron gules between three bulls' heads coupé sable (see Appendix I. to 'The Grammar of Heraldry,' by Samuel Kent, London, 1716). This naturally gave rise to the assumption that the founder of the family was in early days called Bull.

N. W. HILL.

WATSON FAMILY AT MILNHORN AND BLACKLAW (11 S. ii. 527).—As far as I can learn, there is in Scotland only one Milnhorn or Millhorn (in present-day spelling)—a farm of that name being in the Perthshire district of Coupar-Angus. Blacklaw, however, is a much more common name. There are Blacklaws in Banffshire, Forfarshire, Perthshire, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Dumfriesshire. Blacklaw tower in the last-named county was formerly the property of the Douglasses of Fingland. The Lanarkshire Blacklaw is notable as having been the residence of the famous Jenny Cameron, one of the heroines of the '45 rebellion.

None of these Blacklaws, so far as I know, connects itself with the family of Watson. If, however, as seems possible, Millhorn was once their home, they may have migrated from it to some adjacent Blacklaw. On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to consider the Forfarshire Blacklaw, in the parish of Kinnell, to be the place inquired after. During the eighteenth century there were many Watsons in Forfarshire. Prof. David Watson, the translator of Horace, was a native of Brechin. There were other Watsons, possessing a voting qualification in the county, towards the end of the century. Blacklaw in Kinnell was not too remote from Millhorn in Coupar-Angus. W. SCOTT.

There is a Blacklaw in Bendochy parish, East Perth, five miles N.N.E. of Cupar-Angus; and also a village thus named in the parish of Linton, N.E. Roxburgh, four miles south-east of Kelso.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Blacklaw is the name of a village close to Aberchirder in Banffshire. N. W. HILL.

BATTLE IN LINCOLNSHIRE, 1655 (11 S. ii. 468).—The note on the Ordnance Survey map about a battle in Lincolnshire in 1655 is in all likelihood a mistake. There were no disturbances in Lincolnshire in 1655, so far as ordinary histories record; neither is there mention made at any time of a battle of Red Hill. May not 1655 be a misprint for 1643? During the latter year Cromwell

* This derivation of the name seems preferable to that given by Miss Yonge in 'English Christian Names, viz., "Prince Friend."

gained two victories in Lincolnshire. One of these, within about two miles of Grantham, forms the subject of the first of Cromwell's letters to appear in the newspapers. He chased the enemy for two or three miles, but no mention is made of a hill in the conflict. The other engagement, within two miles of Gainsborough, was fought on a hill, and one of the fields is said still to bear the name of "Redcoats Field." May not the latter, wrongly placed on the map, be the Red hill where the battle took place? W SCOTT.

There was a battle at Grantham during the Civil War, but the year was 1643, and not 1655. It was Cromwell's first victory, and was fought on 13 May, 1643. Information respecting it will be found in Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' letter No. 5; Kingston's 'East Anglia and the Civil War,' p. 112; Gardiner's 'History of the Civil War'; and Horton's 'Life of Cromwell,' p. 28, and other Lives.

In 1655 Cromwell was Lord Protector, and though there were Royalist risings in that year, I fail to find any trace of another action at Grantham. Possibly the date on the ordnance map may not be correct.

G. H. W.

"GOULANDS" IN BEN JONSON (11 S. ii. 429, 532).—I am afraid the Provençal *gauch* will not help us at all. There is no difficulty in accounting for the *ow*. As the 'N.E.D.' shows, the original form was *gollan*, whence *goulán* and *goulánd*. *Gowan* resulted from the loss of *l* in *goulán* or *gowlán*; this *l* is easily lost in Scottish, which has *fa'* for *fall*, and the like. I point out, in my 'Etymological Dictionary,' that the word is certainly Scandinavian, as so many Scotch words are. I derive it from the Norse *gul-r*, yellow, Swed. *gul*, Dan. *gul*, Norw. *gul*, *gaul*. Observe the last of these forms. But I have no objection to connecting it, as the 'N.E.D.' suggests, with the word *gold*, which is closely related to O.N. *gul-r*. The Norse for "gold" was *gull*, oldest form *goll*, which is nothing but *gold* (or an older **gollh*) with the assimilation of *ld* (or *lth*), into *ll*. Hence was formed the adj. *gullin*, golden, which is, practically, all we want. The change from *gullin* to *gollan* raises no great difficulty. *Gowan* is parallel to the English *golden*, with *ow* for *oll*, and *oll* for *old*. That this is the easiest and most likely solution will appear to any one who will take the trouble to investigate the large number of flower-names with which the Icel. *gulr* is associated. Swedish has *gul-sippa*, yellow wood-anemone; *gul-törne*,

furze or gorse, lit. yellow thorn; *gull-pudra*, golden saxifrage; *gull-regn*, laburnum; *gull-ris*, golden-rod; *gull-traf*, evening-primrose; *gull-vi/va*, yellow primrose; and there are plenty more in Norwegian and Danish.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The suggestion that *gowan* is derived from the same root as Scotch *gowd*, gold, will, I believe, have to be given up. The 'E.D.D.' regards the word as sprung from Gael. *gugan*, a bud, flower, daisy; though Jamieson is inclined to suspect this as merely taken over from the Scotch vernacular. I find, however, in Norman Macleod's 'Gaelic Dictionary' the words *gucag*, a bell, bubble, drop; sprout, bud, corolla of a flower; and *gucagach*, bud-bearing, sprouting, clustered; while in O'Reilly's 'Irish Dictionary' occur *gugan*, bud; *gucog*, sprout, bud, bell; and *gucogac*, clustering, gowaned, which seems to justify the etymology advanced by the 'E.D.D.' the pronunciation of *c* and *g* in Celtic being often very much alike.

N. W. HILL.

The children with me when we went "May blobbin" called the flowers "gowden gowlans," and when we made flowers into garlands these were "gowlans." On many a cottage "best room" there were "gowlans" of birds' eggs hanging on the walls. Seldom was the word "garland" pronounced except "gowlan"—that is, in the Derbyshire village where I was born.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 229).—The words "Beatitudo non est divinatorum cognitio, sed vita divina," about which L. S. M. inquires, are the heading of the second section from Porphyry's 'De Abstinencia Animalium,' given in Marsilius Ficinus's Latin translation on p. 296 of a volume printed at Geneva in 1607 that contains his version of Iamblichus, 'De Mysteriis,' his 'Excerpta ex Græcis Procli Commentariis in Alcibiadem Platonis primum,' &c.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

LACY AS A PLACE-NAME (11 S. iii. 8).—The suffix Lacy clearly has reference to a former owner, and may be compared with the suffix Lucy, found at Hampton-Lucy in Warwickshire. Hampton being a common place-name, this particular Hampton is distinguished from other Hamptons by having the owner's name tacked to it.

MR. SCHLOSSER will probably find that Polesden and Wilton were formerly part of the possessions of the Lacy family, though Camilla seems an uncommon name, and

therefore the reason for the suffix in this instance is not obvious.

Walter de Laci, one of the companions of the Conqueror, had possessions in Worcestershire. Roger de Laci, his son, owned five manors in Worcestershire, as recorded in Domesday Book. Ilbert and Roger de Laci both held land in capite in England. But in Worcestershire the Lacy manors are not differentiated, though in Herefordshire we still have Holm-, Stoke-, and Manse-.

One of the best examples of this kind of place-name is to be found in Warwickshire, not far from Hampton-Lacy, where there are two Wellesbournes—Wellesbourne Hastings and Wellesbourne Mountford—parted by a small stream, the Wellesbourne brook. After the Conquest Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, owned both places, and he or his successors gave the one to Robert de Hastings, and the other to Thurston de Mountford, and since that time the two Wellesbournes have been distinguished by the names of their Norman owners.

W. S. BRASSINGTON.

Stratford-upon-Avon.

Most of the many names of places (if not all of them) including Lacy—such as Stanton-Lacy, Holm-Lacy, Ewyas-Laci—owe their peculiarity to former ownership (1) on the part of Walter de Laci (d. 1085) and Hugh his son, or (2) of their collaterals in Yorkshires; and (3) of the respective descendants of both branches of this illustrious Norman family. Their name was taken from Lasci, a fief of the Bishops of Bayeux (cf. Lib. Rubeus, p. 646, R.S.).

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

If the annals of the various places having Lacy as the second part of their name are looked into it will be found that the lords of the manors at some period belonged to some branch of the Lacy family. Thus Hutchins, the historian of Dorset, says of the manor of Kingston Lacy in that county that "it takes its additional name from Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, once lord of it."

This mode of identificator is frequently employed in Devonshire, more than 40 parishes being named on this principle. Thus we have Aveton Giffard, Compton Giffard, and Were Giffard; Bere Ferrers and Bere Alston; Berry Narbert or Narbor and Berry Pomeroy; Stoke Rivers, Stoke Fleming, Stoke Damarel and Sydenham Damarel; Bovey Tracey and Newton Tracey; Colaton Raleigh and Withycombe Raleigh, &c.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

Barnstaple.

The title of the query should have been "Lacy in a Place-Name"; for Lacy is not a place-name at all, but the name of a family. In double names of this character Wilton Lacy means that a place called Wilton was distinguished from other Wiltons by connexion with the family of Lacy or Lacey. Nearly all such family names are Norman.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[MR. N. W. HILL, MR. TOM JONES, MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL, OLD SARUM, and ST. SWITHIN also thanked for replies.]

OUNCLE (11 S. iii. 9).—Spelt Undale in Birch, 'Cart. Saxon,' i. 36, iii. 579, both times in late copies of doubtful charters; but the spelling appears to be correct. The suffix seems to be the modern E. "dale." The prefix can hardly be English, and is more likely Norse; cf. Ouneby in 'Inquis. post Mortem,' vol. i. I guess *Un-* (or *Oune-*) to represent *Una*, gen. of *Uni*, a Norse name in Egilsson. If so, it means "Uni's dale."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The early form was Undela. It occurs, as far back as anno 664, in a Peterborough charter ('Cart. Sax.' 22).

Mr. M'Clure, in his new book of 'British Place-Names,' p. 23, suggests that it is "a worn form" of Avondael, situated near the confluence of the little river Avon with the Nene.

EDWARD SMITH.

Putney.

Oundle appears originally to have been, according to Domesday Book, Undele, and over the door of the Grammar School House was formerly the following inscription:—

Undellæ natus, Londini parta labore
Laxtonus posuit, senibus puerisq; levamen,

which is thus rendered by Fuller:—

At Oundle born, what he did get
In London with great pain,
Laxton to old and young hath set,
A comfort to remain.

Sir William Laxton was the founder of the school.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. TOM JONES, O., and MR. T. SHEPHERD also thanked for replies.]

DRYDEN AS A PLACE-NAME (11 S. iii. 68).—Dryden is a farm five miles south from Selkirk, on the main road between Edinburgh and Carlisle. There is a *dry dean*, or small deep valley, on the farm, devoid of water, which probably accounts for the name, as in ancient times, when the district was all forest, and even at a somewhat later period when cattle-lifting went on extensively by raiders from both sides of the

English and Scottish border, this dry valley would be a useful place for hiding stock, besides being perhaps the most distinctive feature of the ground.

The prefix also occurs in the district in such names as Dryloch, Dryhope, Drygrange, Dryburgh, and Drycleuchlee; but these names indicating a dry situation are few in number compared with the place-names in the South of Scotland indicative of mires and marshes, many of which have now disappeared by drainage operations.

T. H. S.

Edinburgh.

The suggestion in the query that Dryden as a place-name was derived from the Drydanes who came across the border into Scotland is plausible, but not altogether convincing. As a family name, Dryden is by no means common in Scotland. As a place-name it is still more seldom to be met with. In 1868 there was a farm named Dryden in Roxburghshire, which has since been attached to Selkirkshire. Another farm of the same name was in Aberdeenshire. There was a Dryden House, unoccupied in 1868, and Dryden Mains, a farm at Roslin, evidently former possessions of the powerful family of Sinclair or St. Clair of Roslin. Drydenbank was nearer Edinburgh, and "Dryden's groves of oak" are mentioned in Scott's ballad of 'Rosabelle.'

Is it in the least probable that places so far apart should have derived their name from a somewhat obscure family settled in Scotland in the fifteenth century? Surely it is much more likely that Dryden is a local designation, signifying, as certain philologists affirm, "the dry valley."

W. SCOTT.

[Mr. W. E. WILSON also thanked for reply.]

"STENCIL": ITS DERIVATION (11 S. ii. 302).—This word is probably from the Provençal *ustensilho*, *ustensiho*, *estansiho*, gear, tools, tinware, the perforated metal strainer of a pump. The last form of the word, from which the *e* would drop on passing out of Southern France, was probably due to the influence of *estam*, tin. The dresser on which the tin cups and plates of a farmhouse were displayed was the *estagnié*. A stencil-plate, being usually cut from tin plate, would be an *estansiho* rather than *ustensiho*. I have no record of the word, but will search for it. To "stencil" is to print a design with such a utensil, instead of doing it by hand alone.

The term must have come direct from the South of France, as *estensil* or *estencil*, for

ustensil, soon lost its first *s* in French, Spanish, and Italian (though keeping it in Portuguese), passing to English without it. But, curiously enough, "utensil" has, in spoken English, acquired a substitute for the lost *s*. Just as the original Provençal word was modified by the influence of *estam*, so in barrack-English (its Indian variety at least) "utensil" has, probably under the influence of "uniform," become "unitensil." Forty years ago in India I frequently heard this word in barracks. The quartermaster of my brigade always spoke of the cook-house "unitensils."

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

HIGH STEWARDS AT THE RESTORATION: ROGER GOLLOP, M.P. FOR SOUTHAMPTON (11 S. ii. 488; iii. 17).—I have before me a copy of a list of the Parliaments from 1640 to 1661, published 1661 by Robert Pawley, and "to be sold at his shop at the Bible in Chancery Lane." He gives (p. 65) as M.P.s for Southampton (borough) in 1659 "Thomas Knollys, Esq., and Roger Gallop [*sic*], Esq." Browne Willis ('Notitia Parliamentaria,' vol. iii. p. 293) gives the same names.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

QUEEN'S REGIMENT, SHEFFIELD PLATE DISH (11 S. iii. 70).—"In Deo spero" is the motto of the De Saumarez family, but their crest is not a griffin.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Bacchantes of Euripides, and other Essays. By A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. (Cambridge University Press.)

CLASSICAL scholars from the circumstances of their training ought to write better than the average man. This advantage in style is, however, not so common as might be expected, though one or two of our foremost scholars present their results with a charm and grace of language which should be obvious to readers. Dr. Verrall is one of this select body of specialists whom we would choose to read for mere pleasure. His work is always admirably lucid, irradiated with a fine sense of humour and character, and, in a word, eminently persuasive.

To the present writer his Euripidean studies are more than brilliant theory, but, even if they were not, they would be delightful. In the essay on 'The Bacchantes' he approaches that fine and curious play from the point of view of Prof. Norwood, who has published a book on 'The Riddle of the Bacchæ.' The summary of the religion Euripides described in the play and his purpose in so describing it, is an admirable and eloquent piece of writing. Incidentally, we

find some useful comment on the colouring which Prof. Gilbert Murray has skilfully attached to his verse rendering.

The next article, 'The First Homer,' is reprinted from *The Quarterly* with modifications, and will be found an excellent brief view of a puzzling question. 'The Mutiny of Idomeneus' is another Homeric study. Of the remaining articles the most striking are 'Rhyme and Reason in Attic Tragedy' and 'Christ before Herod,' a study of the story as given by St. Luke, suggesting "that the case against the narrative is itself entirely mistaken, and rests, so far as it has any basis at all, upon a traditional misapprehension and misinterpretation of the statement impeached."

This shows that Dr. Verrall, when he pleases, can make as strong a case for traditional views as he does as an innovator. The 'Rhyme and Reason in Attic Tragedy' is a most ingenious inquiry, and, so far as we know, entirely novel. There is, it is contended, some purpose in such rhymes as *χρῶν* and *θεῶν*, or such assonances as the use of verbs with similar endings. In such a composer as Euripides this phenomenon is deliberate, purposely uncouth, for rhyme and assonance in Greek are grotesque, and so abundantly used by Aristophanes. Medea, "distinguished in this (I think) from all other speakers in tragedy, thrice closes a speech upon a couplet with double assonance"; and this fact alone would show that the assonance was intentional, and meant to represent, not the harmony of English linked sweetness, but a scream. So at the opening of the 'Philoctetes' Sophocles is said to be suggesting the horrid noise of the agonized hero by *ἀγρία* at the end of one line, and *δυσφύλας* in the next. This theory, of course, supposes a very high standard of artistry in the tragedians, but no one who has studied them with thoroughness will be inclined to deny this meticulous perfection to Sophocles, at any rate.

In *The National Review* 'Episodes of the Month' are treated in the usual pungent style. It is suggested that "any Peer who swallows the Parliament Bill is only fit for Bedlam." 'Kundschaftsdienste,' by Col. de la Poer Beresford, is an interesting discussion of the methods and possibilities of secret service, the spying into fortresses, &c. The writer speaks of his own experiences as a Military Attaché at St. Petersburg. Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun gives an amusing account, in 'The Night before the Poll,' of her sudden descent on a place in "Fenshire" to speak for the Unionist cause. Lord Cranworth's article on 'The Public-School Boy in East Africa' seems to us very practical. Mr. A. Maurice Low in his monthly account of 'American Affairs' intimates that Mr. Taft means to stand again for the Presidency. 'Two Solutions of the Greek Question,' by Mr. A. D. Godley, is the sort of paper we are glad to see in the magazines, and we congratulate *The National* on giving its readers in this article and others a relief from politics and sociology. Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson has in his short paper on 'The Native English Drama' an interesting comparison between 'Twelfth Night' and Mr. Hardy's fine novel 'The Return of the Native,' in which he contends that the later master follows the Elizabethan model of arrangement, and asks if it could not be revived to-day. The odd title 'Dabchir v. Tiem'

covers the account of a dispute concerning a horse in Northern Nigeria, and a legal decision by an assistant resident, whose quarters are described as, like Nicholas Nickleby's at Portsmouth, "uncommon snug." Mr. Folair's expression was, we believe, "pernicious snug." The article is amusing, being written with verve, and we should like to read more of the kind devoted to regions of which the armchair critic, as a rule, knows nothing.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S Catalogue 192 contains first editions of Blackmore's novels, 'Lorna Doone,' 'Mary Anerley,' 'The Maid of Sker,' 'Christowell,' and 'Springhaven,' together 15 vols., half-morocco, 15l. First editions of Dickens include 'Pickwick,' in parts, 30l.; and 'Nickleby,' also in parts, 7l. Under Montaigne is the second edition of Florio's translation, folio, original calf, 1613, 10l. 10s. The first edition of Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads,' Moxon, 1866, is 8l. 8s. There are works under America, Art, and Bibliography. Under Byron and Coleridge are first editions. Under Heraldry is Nares's 'Heraldic Anomalies,' 2 vols., 12mo, 1823, 4s. 6d. Mr. Dobell notes: "An exceedingly amusing work, containing much curious information." Under Drama is a collection of plays by old authors, 44 vols., 12mo, vellum, 1733-40, 2l. 10s. London items include accounts of the visits of the Emperor of Russia to the Corporation in 1814, also of Wellington's in the same year. Under Tennyson are first editions.

Mr. John Grant's Edinburgh Catalogue contains sets of the Zoological Society, Geological Society, and the Irish Texts Society. There are the two works of Viollet Le Duc: 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française,' 10 vols., royal 8vo, half-morocco, Paris, 1854-68, 5l. 10s.; and 'Dictionnaire du Mobilier Français,' 6 vols., Paris, 1872-5, a choice copy, 6l. 10s. Autograph letters include two of Carlyle to James Ballantine, the Scottish poet: the first dated Chelsea, 15th June, 1842, 5l. 5s.; the second, dated 31st December the same year, tendering the author much advice, 5l. 10s. There are also a letter of Ruskin's and two of Dickens to Ballantine. Among works from the library of Prof. Blackie is a collection of chapbooks bound in one volume, 1l. 8s. Under Dramatic Literature are Moxon's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols., calf, 1843-6, 7l. 10s.; and Baskerville's Congreve, 3 vols., original calf, 1761, 5l. 5s. Under Johnson are the first edition of the 'Dictionary' and the first of Boswell. Under Italian Literature is the best edition of Alfieri, 22 vols., 4to, full citron morocco, Pisa, 1805, 3l. 3s. Under Prayer Books are Pickering's folio reprints, 7 vols., dark-blue morocco, 1844, 5l. 12s. 6d. Scottish Literature includes issues of the Scottish History Society, Scottish Text Society, Burton's 'History,' and Douglas's 'Poetical Works.' Under French Literature are Didot's 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale,' 46 vols., 6l. 10s.; and Thiers's historical works, 32 vols., 3l. 3s. Among Shakespeare items is the 'Cambridge Shakespeare,' 9 vols., levant, 1863-6, 4l. 4s. A choice copy of Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' 4 vols., 4to, russia extra, 1813-20, is 6l. 6s. A collection of twenty-three first editions, with five early editions, of Leigh

Hunt, 30 vols., half-morocco, 3 in boards uncut, 6 in publishers' cloth uncut, 39 vols. in all, 1807-1878, is priced 11l. 11s.

Mr. George Gregory's Bath Catalogue, Nos. 201-2 contains under Book-plates the *Journal* of the Ex-libris Society, 11 vols., 4to, half-calf, 1892-1901, 3l. 10s. Boyne's 'Tokens,' 4to, 1858, is 6l. 6s.; Burney's 'History of Music,' 4 vols., 4to, calf, 1789, 3l. 3s.; the second edition (first in folio) of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1624, 10l.; and Cooke's 'British Fungi,' 8 vols., in the original parts, 11l. Under Court Memoirs and Napoleana is *La Belle Assemblée*, 15 vols., 1808-1813, 8l. Under Cruikshank is an autograph copy of 'The Bottle,' 6l. There is a set of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, complete, with the exception of 4 vols., 22l.; and a set of Jesse's *Memoirs*, 30 vols., new, 12l. Horace Walpole's copy of Le Neve's 'Monumenta Anglicana,' 5 vols., old calf, 1717-19, is 6l. Under the Masterpieces of the Museo del Prado are 110 exquisite photographic reproductions, a special subscription copy, Berlin Photographic Company, 15l. Under White's 'Selborne' is the first edition, 7l. 7s. The frontispiece is mounted and cut close at top, hence the low price. Under Wiltshire are Hoare's 'Ancient History,' 2 vols., 1810-19, and the 'Modern History,' 6 vols., 1822-52, imperial folio, morocco, 35l. There are works from the libraries of the Rev. Foskett Wayne and our old correspondent Charles Lawrence Ford. There is a long list of Bohn's Libraries. Under Japanese Art is 'One Hundred Masterpieces,' 2 vols., Tokyo, 1909, 6l.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 711 contains a fine copy of the rare *editio princeps* of Aristophanes, Venetiis, apud Aldum, 1498, folio, old olive morocco, 35l. There are also fine copies of rare editions of the Bible, including *Biblia Sacra Latina Vulgatæ Editionis*, in Gothic letter, 4 vols., folio, half-parchment, Venice, 1489, 20l.; the last edition but one of Cranmer's, 1562, 31l. 10s.; and the second folio of the Authorized Version, 1613, 7l. 7s. Other rare books are the 1757 Boccaccio, 5 vols., 12l. 12s.; 'Edinburgh Essays,' 3 vols., 1754-71, 6l. 6s.; and a tall copy of the first edition of Parkinson's 'Garden,' 1629, 21l. Under Shelley are the original first issue of 'St. Irvyne,' 1811, 65l.; and Moxon's edition, 4 vols., 1839, 4l. 4s. There is a set of first editions of Stevenson, 38 vols., very scarce, 52l. 10s. An extremely rare book is the first edition of Stubbes's 'Anatomie of Abuses,' 1583, 21l. Only one copy of this has been sold by auction during the past twenty years, and realized 27l. Under Milton is a fine tall copy of the first edition of 'Paradise Regained' and 'Samson Agonistes,' 70l. This has the rare first leaf, "Licensed July 2, 1670," and unpagged leaf of Errata at end. There is a sumptuous set of Byron with *Life* by Moore, Murray's library edition, extra-illustrated with 40 mezzotint portraits and 495 views, 10 thick 4to volumes, with book-plate of Byron, 1830-39, 60l. Under Greater London we find the well-known names of Agas, Besant, Chamberlain, Clinch, Maitland, and others, beside Malcolm's 'Londinium Redivivum,' including the 'Anecdotes,' 6 vols., 4to, 1802-11, 4l. 4s., and Wilkinson's 'Londina,' 2 vols., 4to, 1819-25, 5l. 5s. There is a long list under Scotland, including Stuart's 'Sculptured Stones,' 2 vols., folio, 1856-67, 10l. 10s. Under Tenny-

son is a genuine copy of the first issue of 'Helen's Tower.' Only a few copies of this were presented to friends; this was given by Lady Gifford to her son on his twenty-first birthday, and there are ten lines on the last leaf by the poet. Among Thackeray items is the first edition of 'Vanity Fair' with the suppressed woodcuts of Lord Steyne, new calf, 4l. 15s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

MR. W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.—As a correspondent of Mr. Rutton for several years, I should like to express my sense of the great loss that the study of London topography has sustained by his death. The correspondence began some seventeen or eighteen years ago, when an inquiry regarding the site of Mrs. Siddons's house at Paddington was being pursued in 'N. & Q.' and Mr. Rutton, by his skill as a surveyor, was enabled satisfactorily to settle the question, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge. Since then scarcely a month elapsed without the receipt of a letter on some interesting topic. In June, 1909, when I met him at the British Museum in order to look through some authorities to which I wished him to refer in connexion with the paper on Eia which he was about to read before the Society of Antiquaries, and which has since been published in the *Archæologia*, he seemed as hale and vigorous as an ordinary man of fifty. In his last letter, which was dated less than three weeks before his death, he told me he was beginning a series of papers on Westminster for *The Home Counties Magazine*, in which some of his best work is contained, and had ventured on a visit to the British Museum, from which he had suffered no hurt save a temporary obstruction in breathing which he was getting over. His death from cardiac asthma on the 3rd inst. was, I fear, the result of this visit.

Mr. Rutton made no pretensions to being a man of great erudition, but he was a careful and painstaking antiquary, who never accepted a statement on trust, but always endeavoured to find record authority in support of his views. His letters were usually salted with an infusion of dry humour which made them pleasant reading. He will perhaps be best remembered by his 'History of the Wentworths,' which is a work of considerable value.

W. F. P.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

G. W. E. R. ("Chinese Version of 'Excelsior'").—Anticipated 11 S. ii. 357.

W. B. Hammersmith, J. T. C., and E. H. H.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

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Notes.

LOMONOSSOV,
A GREAT RUSSIAN PIONEER.

IN view of the approaching celebrations of the birth of Michael Vasilievitch Lomonossov (1711–65), organized by the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences and other bodies, some notes on this eminent man of letters and science may prove of interest. Lomonossov is a master and creator in the literary language dating from the reforms of Peter the Great, and the sway of Church Slavonic had in his time already receded.

Michael Lomonossov was born at the village of Dennisovka, near Kholmogory, Archangel government, the son of the fisherman Vassili Dorofeievitch. Kholmogory at that period possessed the importance later acquired by Archangel. There are local monuments of the future grammarian, including the stone church he attended with its ikons and vessels, and

graves in the cemetery with names of contemporaries and relatives. The arrangement of a Lomonossov Museum and the foundation of a special school, among other suggestions, have engaged the attention of the governor and municipal authorities of Archangel.

Young Michael shared with his father the perils of the White Sea fishery, but early showed great liking for reading; and it is said that Dudin, the leading magnate of Kurostrov, had a rich library to which Michael had access. His mother, daughter of a priest, encouraged him, but later a hard step-mother as well as his father reproached Michael for wasting time over books. Finally he started on foot for Moscow, carrying Simeon Polotsky's psalter, Meletii Smotritsky's Slavonic grammar, and the arithmetic of L. P. Magnitzky. In 1731 Michael entered the Slaviano-Greco-Latin Academy. Vassili Dorofeievitch lived ten years after his son left, heard of his success, and was drowned in the White Sea. Michael wrote to his family with regard to the recovery and burial of the body. At the Academy the younger pupils derided this "duffer of twenty years" who had come to learn Latin, but he surpassed them all, and in 1736, after a period at Kiev, he was sent abroad with other students by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg to work at science. Both Henckel of Freiberg and Christian Wolff of Marburg spoke well of Lomonossov's progress in physical sciences. Unfortunately, his career was not only marked by diligence, since he contracted debts, wandered about, and was seized by a Prussian recruiting party near Düsseldorf, and taken to the fortress of Wesel to serve, but escaped.

Returning to Russia, Lomonossov did not readily find recognition of his talents, and when he was appointed adjunct to the Imperial Academy the German party were predominant. In 1746 he became Professor, and found friends in Counts Orlov and Vorontsov, his special *Mæcenas* being Count Shuvalov. Lomonossov sought to effect reforms in the University and the Academy, and Prof. A. Brückner says of his abilities that "he stood in place of an academy and a university, technical institutes, and chemical laboratories." He did not hide his light under a bushel, and claimed with justice that he had conferred honour on his country through his work. The Government and the University sent manuscripts for him to examine as censor and corrector, and more stress is laid by

Polevoi and other writers on Lomonossov as a man of letters than as a scientific worker. He well understood the limits of science and literature, for, in his own words,

"the mathematician is not reasonable who thinks he can measure the will of God with a pair of compasses, nor is the instructor of divinity if he supposes he can teach astronomy or chemistry out of the Psalter."

The search for the North Pole and the North-West Passage engaged Lomonossov's attention.

Born with the old Novgorod dialect, Lomonossov became familiar with other forms of Russian through residence at Moscow and Kiev, and mastered the complicated grammar of Church Slavonic. His works include a short Russian chronicle; the grammar, odes, tragedies, and Court panegyrics; writings on chemistry, electricity, glass manufacture, and metallurgy; and translations from Lucian, Erasmus, Rousseau, and Junker. He was high in favour under the Tsaritsa Elizabeth, but retired from the Academy with a pension soon after the accession of Catherine II.

I have heard Russian class-masters extol the career of Lomonossov as a model for young pupils in the tone of Dr. Samuel Smiles, a form of exhortation which creates disappointment quite as often as it encourages. The eloquent tribute to the merits of the Russian language, in which Lomonossov cites Charles V., included in Reiff's grammar, is known to many who are unfamiliar with his life and work.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

(See *ante*, p. 2.)

"THE CATHERINE WHEEL" in Bishopsgate Without, between Nos. 43 and 48, was, until lately pulled down, the last of the old galleried inns in Bishopsgate Within and Without. Some years before its demolition it was severely damaged by fire, or it would probably have held out longer. Only one side of the house remained in 1895, and the galleries upon which the eyes of generations of travellers and carriers had rested, in anticipation of the repose afforded behind them, had been filled in with glass partitions. The date 1564 was upon an old lamp preserved on the premises; but whether this was an afterthought with a view to "business" one cannot say. I had not time in 1895 to look over the remains thoroughly, though

many features of antiquarian interest were claimed for what remained of the old inn.

There was a local tradition that the stables of the inn were by no means innocent of accommodating the horses of "gentlemen of the road," among whom is said to have been that glorified rascal Richard Turpin.

"On Saturday last Sir Humphrey Cahoon, a Scotch Gentleman, took a lodging at the Katherine-Wheel Inn without Bishopsgate; and next Morning about ten a Clock cut his own Throat with a Penknife, in so violent a Manner, that tho' the Assistance of able Surgeons was called in, he died in the Space of an Hour after. The Coroner's Inquest having sat upon the Body, brought in their Verdict Lunacy; it appearing that for some time he was disorder'd in his Senses." —*Weekly Journal*, 25 Aug., 1722.

If this be Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of the Nova Scotia baronetcy, the origin of whose family is "enveloped in the obscurity of remote antiquity," the date does not agree with that given by Burke. Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, a member of the Union Parliament, died, according to the 'Peerage' of 1864, in 1715, but in another part of the account of the family the date is given as 1718.

It has been assumed—I think erroneously—that this sign had its origin in the Knights of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai, an order created in 1063 for the protection of pilgrims on their way to and from the Holy Sepulchre. This, of course, might be indirectly the case, but it is exceedingly probable that the sign was derived more directly from the arms of the Turners' Company, before that Company was incorporated, 2 James I., 1604. These arms are: Azure, a Catherine wheel between two columns or; in chief, a regal crown proper; in base, an axe argent, handled of the second, lying fesseways, the blade downwards. (Cf. "The Axe Inn" in St. Mary Axe, 9 S. x. 425; xi. 110, 231; xii. 170, 253, 351, 507; 10 S. i. 89.)

In connexion with Richard Flecknoe's assertion that "The Catherine Wheel" became "The Cat and Wheel," owing to religious prejudice ('*Enigmatical Characters*,' 1658, 8vo), it is worthy of note that in the scarce little book called 'The Stranger's Guide, or Traveller's Directory,' three distinct Cat and Wheel Alleys are thus described:—

"Cat and Wheel Alley, in Bishopsgate Street without.

Cat and Wheel Alley, in Whitechapel.

Cat and Wheel Alley, on Snow Hill."

It is probable that religious prejudice had nothing to do with the popular abbreviation. At all events, in the same 'Guide'

(p. 173) the carriers are announced to set out from "The Catherine Wheel" (not "The Cat and Wheel") in Bishopsgate Street.

There was another "Catherine Wheel" at probably No. 80, which was known in the middle of the eighteenth century as "The Katherine Wheel and George"; and there is still a George and Katherine Wheel Alley between Nos. 80 and 81:—

"To be Sold,

At the Katherine Wheel and George in Bishopsgate-Street,

A Gelding, fourteen Hands and a half high, comes six Years old, walks, trots, and gallops well, and warranted sound. Likewise a handsome Glass Coach, fit for Town or Country, to be sold at a reasonable price."—*Daily Advertiser*, 22 June, 1742.

Dunning's Alley, between 151 and 152, was named after the ground landlord who built it. But Farrar's Rents, between 163 and 164, are not mentioned at all by Dodsley. They are, however, later by both Lockie and Elmes in their Topographical Dictionaries, where in both instances the name is spelt Farrer.

Next comes Half-Moon Street, between 167 and 169. "The Half Moon," as a token indicates, was a brewhouse (Beaufoy Coll., No. 177). Joan Wood in 1600, by her last will, gave a rent charge arising from the brewhouse called "The Half-Moon," and a house in Half-Moon Alley, with the lands and tenements, to St. Botolph's for charitable uses (Stow's 'Survey of London,' 1754, vol. i. p. 423).

Another person no doubt benefited greatly the parish of St. Botolph, in the church of which his monument may be seen. This was the wealthy and generous (he seems to have been something more than merely liberal) Sir Paul Pindar. His town mansion, and the tavern that succeeded it, stood at the corner of Half-Moon Street, No. 169, Bishopsgate Street Without. The sign-board, bearing a half-length portrait of this famous merchant of the Stuart period, was considered by the Society of Antiquaries sufficiently authentic for engraving and publication. Before it was discarded, it was to be seen placed flat against the wall beneath the central window of the wealthy knight's town mansion, for such it was—or, to be more correct, a portion of it—before its conversion to the uses of a tavern. But the whole of the remains—the great reception room, and the famous panelled bay-windows, two stories in height, adorned with grotesque carvings—were removed in 1891 to make way for the Great Eastern

Railway Company's terminus - widening scheme. The fact that the Company presented these remains to the South Kensington Museum, where they formed a valuable addition to the Architectural Court, testifies eloquently to the value placed by experts upon their artistic importance as an example of the domestic architecture of the period.

"The Sir Paul Pindar's Head," as the tavern was called, was one of the first places to vend "Butt beer, commonly called Porter." An announcement in *The Daily Advertiser*, 15 October, 1742, is as follows:—

A CHALLENGE to the whole

Town for

BUTT BEER, commonly call'd PORTER.

This "Butt beer," or "entire butt beer," or "porter," is said to have been first invented and used by a brewer named Harwood, in 1722, to save the drawer (or "skinker," as he was called in Ben Jonson's time) the trouble of going to three different taps for what was called "half-and-half" and later "three threads," i.e., a third of ale, beer, and twopenny combined. Hence the frequent legend "So-and-So's Entire," the concoction deriving its name "porter" from being in such great demand by porters.

Sir Paul Pindar's monument may be seen in St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate. He was born at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire. At sixteen he was taken from school and put apprentice to Mr. Parvish, an Italian merchant, who sent him at eighteen as his factor to Venice, where, and in parts adjacent, he resided for fifteen years or so, trading upon his own account, and on commissions both from his old master and from others of different countries, and accumulating a large estate. After trading five years in England, he became, through the instrumentality of the Turkey Company, Ambassador from the Court of James I. to the Grand Signior at Constantinople, where he much improved the Levant trade in British manufactures, which had been greatly injured by the competition of the Dutch and French. His wealth enabled him to become the possessor of a diamond from Turkey valued at 30,000*l.*, which he sold to James I. on credit "to wear at divers times on days of great solemnity." It was afterwards sold to Charles I., by whom it was transmuted into funds for securing the safety of Henrietta Maria and her children during the Civil War.

There are many other instances of Sir Paul Pindar's generosity and benefactions, and of his loyalty to Charles I. when that monarch was in difficulties. But of all his

great acquisitions, nothing, even so early as 1683, remained but his epitaph engraved in modest style upon black marble over the grave in St. Botolph's:—

Sir Paul Pindar, Kt.
His Majesty's Ambassador to the Turkish
Emperor
Anno Dom. 1611, and Nine Years Resident.
Faithful in Negotiations, Foreign and Domestick;
Eminent for Piety, Charity, Loyalty, and
Prudence.

An Inhabitant Twenty-six Years, and bountifull
Benefactor
to this Parish.

He died the 22d of August, 1650,
Aged 84 years.

Thomas Pyndar, Esq., son of Sir Paul, had for a short time possession of Nerquis House in Flintshire by marriage with Miss Wynne, heiress of the place. Their son Paul was created a baronet in 1662, and as he died single, the estate devolved by maternal right to Paul Williams, Esq., of Pont-y-gwyddel. On the death of Edward Williams, Esq., in 1737, it fell to his sister, relict of Robert Hyde, Esq.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(To be continued.)

GRAY'S 'ELEGY':

TRANSLATIONS AND PARODIES.

(See *ante*, p. 62.)

II. PARODIES AND IMITATIONS.

See 2 S. xii. 128; 3 S. i. 112, 197, 220, 255, 339, 355, 398, 432; ii. 17, 55, 199; 6 S. viii. 107; ix. 509; x. 37, 112, 239; 8 S. iii. 44; 9 S. vii. 8; 10 S. ii. 175; v. 406.

English.

Alfred. 'Alas! Poor Fallen Sir Francis! Elegy written in Westminster Hall.' In *The Morning Post*, 20 May, 1811. Cf. 3 S. ii. 17; 8 S. iii. 44.

'The Author' (a parody on the Epitaph). One stanza quoted by Walter Hamilton, 'Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors,' January, 1888, part 50, p. 42.

William Lisle Bowles. 'Elegy written at the Hotwells, Bristol, July, 1789.' London, Cadell & Davies (what date?). Two stanzas quoted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 44.

Michael Bruce. 'Elegy, written in Spring.' In Pratt, 'Cabinet of Poetry,' 1808, v. 429-31.

John Brundish. 'An Elegy on a Family-Tomb.' Cambridge, 1783.

C. 'An Elegy, written in a London Churchyard.' In 'The Annual Anthology,' 1800, pp. 247-53. Cf. 9 S. vii. 8. Apparently a mere revision of 'An Elegy in a London Churchyard,' in *The Morning Post*, 18 July, 1790. See below.

Lord Chelmsford. 'Circuit Elegy.' Copies were printed and sent to the Bar Mess, 12 July, 1881. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 36-7.

Corporal Trim. 'Nocturnal Contemplations in Barham-Down Camp, 1795.' In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1801, lxxi. 549-50. Reprinted in 'The Port Folio,' 1801, i. 352, and in L. D.'s edition of the 'Elegy' with a French translation, 1806, where it is signed H.

'Cremorne: an Elegy.' In *Funny Folks*, 1878. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

John Cunningham. 'An Elegy on a Pile of Ruins.' London, 1761.

J. S. Dalton. 'Pensive in a Boneyard.' In 'Lyra Bicyclica,' 1885.

Thomas Dibdin. 'Woes of Change; or, The Lachrymatory Lament of Laudator Temporis (et Rerum). Act i.' In *The Comic Magazine*, vol. i. 1832.

William Dobson (3 S. ii. 55) quotes from memory a parody of the Epitaph published at the time of the Reform Bill agitation. Can any one now supply the reference?

[Hugh Downman.] 'An Elegy wrote under a Gallows.' London, [1770?].

John Duncombe. 'An Elegy written in Canterbury Cathedral.' Canterbury, 1778. Merely a loose imitation.

Same. 'An Evening Contemplation in a Colloge.' London, 1753. The first of the long series of parodies. Reprinted as by "An Oxonian" in 1776 (cf. 2 S. xii. 128).

Edward. 'Elegy.' In *The Mirror*, 26 Feb., 1825, v. 131-2.

Thomas Edwards. Additional stanzas for the 'Elegy.' In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, March, 1782, lii. 120.

'Elegy.' In 'The Poetical Calendar,' 2nd ed., 1763, vi. 68-70.

'Elegy.' In *The Mirror*, 1825, v. 131.

'An Elegy in a London Churchyard.' In *The Morning Post*, 18 July, 1799. Cf. 3 S. i. 356.

'An Elegy in Imitation of Gray.' Written in the King's Bench Prison, by a Minor. London, 1790.

'Elegy in St. Stephen's Chapel.' In 'The New Tory Guide,' London, 1819.

'Elegy on a Betting Office.' In *Diogenes*, 1853. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

'Elegy on a Pair of Breeches.' In 'The British Minerva,' Hamburg, 1818. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

'An Elegy on Cremation.' In *Scribner's Monthly*, July, 1875.

'Elegy on the Death of Bow-Fair, 1823.' In *The Mirror*, 1823. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

'An Elegy on the Death of The Guardian Outwitted.' London, 1765.

'An Elegy on the Departed Season.' In *Banter*, September, 1867. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 47-8.

'Elegy, Supposed to be written on a Field of Battle.' London, 1818. Loosely imitative.

'Elegy written among the Tombs in Westminster Abbey.' In Bell's 'Fugitive Poetry,' London, 1789, ix. 36-42.

'An Elegy written at a Carthusian Monastery in the Austrian Netherlands.' London, 1775.

'Elegy written in a College Library.' In Sir J. H. Moore's 'Elegant Extracts from the British Poets,' 1824. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-3.

'An Elegy, written in a London Churchyard.' By a Tradesman in the Vicinity. In *Punch*, 1849, xvii. 111. Cf. 3 S. i. 220. In slightly altered form reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

'Elegy written in a Railway Station.' In *Punch*, 1853, xxiv. 88. Cf. 3 S. i. 339.

'Elegy written in a Town Church Yard.' In 'The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual,' 1885. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 41-2.

'Elegy written in Bartlemy Fair, at Five o'Clock in the Morning.' In *The Morning Chronicle*, 14 Sept., 1812. Cf. 3 S. i. 356.

'An Elegy written in Covent Garden.' London, [1765?]. Cf. 3 S. i. 356; ii. 199; 6 S. viii. 107; x. 37, 112, 239.

'Elegy written in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.' In *The Spirit of the Public Journals*, 1802, vi. 131-2. Cf. 3 S. ii. 17.

'Elegy written in Rotten Row by a Disconsolate Swell.' In *Funny Folks*, 12 August, 1876. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 34-5.

'An Elegy written in St. Bride's Church-Yard, on Tuesday the Third of January, 1769.' London, 1769.

'Elegy written in the House of Commons.' In *Echoes from the Clubs*, 24 July, 1867. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 33-4.

'An Elegy written in Westminster Hall.' See Alfred.

'An Elegy written in Westminster Hall during the Long Vacation.' In *The Repository*, 1777, ii. 77-82.

'Elegy written near a Suburban Station House.' By a Ticket-of-Leave Man. In *Punch*, 1856, xxxi. 217. Cf. 3 S. i. 197.

'An Elegy written on a Poor, Honest Man,' &c. In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1775, xlv. 339-40.

'Epitaph on a Late Administration.' In *The Morning Chronicle*, 18 January, 1811. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

'Epitaph on a Noted Highwayman.' In *The Spirit of the Public Journals*, vol. x., 1806. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 39.

'Epitaph on "The Pic-Nic."' In *The Morning Post*, 1803. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 39.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

Munich.

(To be concluded.)

These may be added:—

Italian.

Giuseppe Torelli. In 'Consiglio ad un Giovane Poeta del Sig. Sherlock,' 4th ed., London, 1780, pp. 111-21.

Latin.

Elegia in Cæmeterio rustico scripta, numeris elegiacis Latinè reddita. Auctore Coll. Cant. Alumno. 8vo, 13 leaves, 1776.

Gray's Elegy; translated into Latin Ovidian Verse. By the Author of 'Lacon.' 2nd ed., 8vo, 7 leaves, London, 1822. The second title says "C. C. Colton."

Gray's Elegy translated into Latin verse, including the author's rejected stanzas, together with Dr. Edwards's additional lines. By D. B. Hickie. London, A. J. Valpy, 1823. 8vo, 12 leaves. Signed D. Bamfield Hickie, Bracondale, n^o Norwich, 10 Dec., 1822. Dedicated to Sheffield Grace of the Inner Temple.

W. C. B.

With reference to the query about Zhukovsky's Russian translation of Gray's 'Elegy,' may I refer to my note on the subject at 10 S. v. 357?

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

V. A. Zhukovsky's version of Gray's 'Elegy,' mentioned *ante*, p. 64, is in most of the reading books recommended by the Russian Minister of Education. It is usually among the poems selected for the pupils to learn by heart. In most Russian anthologies this translation is to be found.

The Italian translations by Cesarotti and by Torelli, referred to on p. 63, and the Latin version by Costa (*ibid.*), were republished at Parma in 1793 in a quarto volume entitled 'Elegia inglese sopra un Cimitero campestre, con due vers. italiane di G. Torelli, Melch. Cesarotti, ed altra lat. di G. Costa.' This edition is mentioned in the 'Dictionnaire Bibliographique,' published in Paris in 1824.

Perhaps Count Algarotti (1712-64), a friend of Gray and admirer of his poetry, translated the 'Elegy' into Italian. His complete works were published in 1811 at Venice in seventeen volumes, and reprinted in 1891-4.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

The following fact may interest MR. CLARK S. NORTHUP. In 1880 there appeared at Rotterdam 'Th. Gray, Het graf. Elegie. Uit het Engelsch door J. van Krieken,' 8vo.

A. E. H. SWAEN.

Groningen.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS CHURCHWARDEN.—King Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, was the first heir apparent to the throne to be admitted a churchwarden. The Rev. T. T. Perowne, Rector of Redenhall, Norfolk, had the unique honour of admitting the Prince officially to the churchwardenship of Sandringham, and the Archdeacon's Articles of Inquiry were always signed by his Royal Highness. The Prince acted as Minister's Churchwarden, with Sir Dighton Probyn as his colleague. Certainly no parish in England ever before had the heir apparent for its churchwarden.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

KEATS, HAMPSTEAD, AND SIR C. W. DILKE.—Reference has been already made in 'N & Q.' (9 S. ii. 90, 167) to the poet's associations with this salubrious suburb. It is interesting to learn that the unique collection of relics formed by the late Sir Charles

Dilke are now to find a permanent home there, in accordance with the wishes of the lamented baronet. Hitherto, as we know, they have been exhibited at the Chelsea Public Library. It is anticipated that the treasures of books, letters, and manuscripts will find shelter at one of the numerous libraries of Hampstead. The Central Library in the Finchley Road has been suggested. But it may be thought more appropriate to choose the branch in the Worsley Road as being nearest to Keats' Grove (formerly John Street), with its imperishable memories of the gifted poet.

CECIL CLARKE.

"SCAVENGER" AND "SCAVAGER."—In a review of two sections of the 'N.E.D.' (*ante*, p. 98) it is said that "scavenger" is altered from "scavager" with intrusive *n*. I am not able to consult the 'N.E.D.' but think it likely that this theory is based on Mr. Riley's statement that

"the City Scavengers, it appears, were originally public officers, whose duty it was to attend at the Hythes and Quays for the purpose of taking custom upon the *Scavage* (i.e., Showage) or opening out of imported goods.... These officers, no doubt, gave name to the '*Scavengers*' of the present day."

Dr. Round quotes this passage (from the introduction to the 'Liber Albus,' p. xli) in his 'Commune of London,' and remarks that "no evidence whatever is adduced by Mr. Riley for his assertion that the 'Scavagers' originally performed the above duty or had anything to do with it" (pp. 256-7). Has any evidence for the "scavage" theory been discovered, and if so, where is it to be found?

No doubt the 'N.E.D.' has given due weight to the important document printed by Dr. Round (*ibid.*, pp. 255-6), which proves that early in the thirteenth century the Scavengers were appointed to act as inspectors of the watch:—

"Debent autem escavingores eligi qui singulis diebus a vigilia Nat[alis] domini usque ad diem epyphanie videant illos qui debent de nocte vigilare quod sint homines defensibiles et decenter ad hoc armati.... Et si aliqua defalta in custodia contigerit, escavingores debent illos inbreviare et ad primum hustingum vicecomitibus tradere."

The document in question is assigned by Dr. Round to 1213.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

[See Prof. Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary,' Ed. 4, 1910.]

"FÉNELONS" OR "TAB SLIPPERS."—Your reviewer in his very interesting notes on the 'N.E.D.' (*ante*, p. 99) writes, "Simple

things are not always easy to define," instancing "tab," a short strap or projecting part, &c. It may not be known that "tab slippers" are slippers made with a tongue or flap reaching into the instep. They were formerly known as "Fénelon slippers," called after the famous preacher, for what reason I have never been able to find out. Ladies used to be very partial to "tab slippers" on account of the ease of "fitting-on," but they seem now to have discarded them in favour of bar shoes, with straps over the instep. Most gentlemen's slippers still retain "the tab" or flap.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

'N.E.D.': MISSING WORDS IN 'SI—SIMPLE.'—I have sought in vain for the following words in the section referred to: Silvate, Silvie (see Rennie's 'New Supplement to the Pharmacopœias,' 1837: "Silvates are formed by silvic acid like pinates"); Sikimin (see Greenish's 'Materia Medica,' 1899, under 'Star Anise Fruit': "The poisonous constituent is the crystalline principle sikimin"). C. C. B.

MARRIAGE ON 30 FEBRUARY.—The note of the Jersey tombstone with the date of 31 April (see 11 S. ii. 524) recalls a similar curiosity. In the registers of Kirkburton, Yorks, in February, 1640/41, there were three children baptized on "the xxviiijth"; and the concluding entry is

George Beardsall and Martha Roberts married the xxxth.

The next entry is a baptism on 7 March ('The Parish Registers of Kirkburton,' i. 234).

A. RHODES.

[For other instances of 30 February see 10 S. i. 166, 233; vii. 146, 216; viii. 330.]

HERTFORDSHIRE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—I may state that another Hundred of Hertfordshire (see 11 S. i. 205)—that of Broadwater—is now completed, and the list of inscriptions in each parish has been transcribed, bound, and indexed. Inquiries will be freely answered if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Typed indexes of the surnames in each Hundred have been presented to the British Museum Library.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

MRS. BOOTH, ACTRESS.—On 4 September, 1803, the Rev. Joseph Benson, a Methodist, preaching at Lambeth, "gave the congregation an interesting account of the conversion and happy death of Mrs. Booth, once a noted actress, of great comic powers

and popularity." Some details follow, and mention is made of the fire at Astley's Amphitheatre, "within a few yards of the chapel, the other night" ('Memoirs,' by Richard Treffry, 1840, pp. 261-2).

W. C. B.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ARNOLFINI FAMILY.—Mr. W. H. James Weale and other critics have from time to time published biographical details in regard to Jan Arnolfini, whose portrait was twice painted by Jan van Eyck, and La Borde quoted documents referring to "Jehan Arnoulphin, marchand de Lucques, demourant a Bruges."

It may perhaps be as well to place on record the following inscription that I lately read on a tablet on a house in the Via del Duomo at Lucca. Unfortunately, I copied only part of it:—

"Qui Visse Gio. Attilio Arnolfini, uomo di Vasta mente e di larghi concetti. MDCCXXXIII—MDCCLXXXII."

Do any of your readers know whether it is possible to trace the descent of Giovanni Attilio Arnolfini from the man whose features are preserved to us in the portraits in the National Gallery and at Berlin?

MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

"GEORGE INN" AT WOBURN.—In the Court of Requests *temp.* Elizabeth reference is made to "the George Inn" at Woburn, Beds. Can any of your readers inform me whether this inn is still in existence?

H. G. E.

Christchurch, N.Z.

"PRO PATRIA EST DUM LUDERE VIDEMUR."—Büchmann has not this saying at all; King ranks it among the Adespota. Can it really not be traced back to its author? It would be a pity. As long as PROF. BENSLY has not pronounced judgment, the case is not hopeless; so I appeal to his vast learning.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

REV. STEPHEN RADCLIFFE, D.D.—I should be glad of any information concerning the family history of the Rev. Stephen Radcliffe, D.D., Vicar of Naas, co. Kildare, who died December, 1732. E. G. COCK.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Who is the author of the following lines, and to whom do they refer?

A Scot and a Jesuit hand in hand
First taught the world to say
That peoples ought to have the power,
And princes should obey.

Also, who is the author of the following, which is quite worthy of Burns?

When Nature makes a man a king,
Nae croon needs she to gie 'im.
She claps a trade mark on his broo,
An' sends his patent wi' 'im.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

Can you help me to trace a quotation which seems very familiar, but which I cannot find? I may not have the exact words, but it is something like this: "Out of the ——— and waspish word 'No' to pluck the sting."

J. R. F. G.

The captain's little daughter took her father by the hand:

"Is not God upon the water as well as on the land?"

M. A. B.

In the forties I read as a boy the following verse in *Chambers's Journal*. Who wrote it?

Good reader, I this little booke
Writ with one gray goose quill;
A pen it was when I tooke,
A pen I leave it still.

G. C.

'SATURDAY REVIEW' AND THE SAXONS.—

"Alfred belongs to a state of society (I say it with all deference to *The Saturday Review* critic who keeps such jealous watch over the honour of our Saxon ancestors) half-barbarous."

—M. Arnold, 'Essay on Marcus Aurelius.'

Who was *The Saturday Review* critic, or, at any rate, how, and in what numbers, did he protect the honour of our Saxon ancestors?

[Probably E. A. Freeman.]

BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE CURATE.—

"We must pause, lest our readers reject us, as the Bishop of Durham the poor curate, because he was 'mystical and confused.'"—Walter Bagehot, 'Essay on Shakespeare.'

Who was the Bishop, and where is the story told?

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.—

"A great divine tells us that the Thirty-Nine Articles are 'forms of thought.'"—*Ibid.*

Who was the great divine, and where did he say this? GEORGE SAMPSON.

SIR ANDREW JUDD.—Is there any portrait in existence of Sir Andrew Judd or Judde? He was born at Barden, Tonbridge; Lord Mayor 1550; six times Master of the Skinners' Company; founder of Tonbridge School; a Muscovy merchant; defended London successfully at the time of Wyatt's rebellion; died in 1558, and was buried in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate. Apparently no print or engraving exists of him.

J. POLAND.

Skinners' Hall, E.C.

LITANY: SPITTING AND STAMPING THE FEET.—Mr. W. Buckley Jones of Cefn Bryntalch, Montgomeryshire, gives me permission to send the following note written in pencil in his father's bound first volume of the third series of *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1855):—

"Habit to spit and stamp the feet in the Litany—when we pray to beat down Satan under our feet 234. It was the custom of the Rev^d Llewellyn Davies, Rector of Llanmerewig."

The Rev. Llewellyn Davies was Rector of that parish in Montgomeryshire 1794–1827, when he died and was buried in it. There is a tablet to his memory in the church of St. Harmon's, Radnorshire.

Can the spitting be connected with the classical spitting to avert "fascinatio" or the evil eye? Are other instances known of the habit?

BASIL EVAN JONES.

University College, Oxford.

REV. EDWARD YOUNG. (See 4 S. ix. 63.)—Since I became rector of this parish I have had many inquiries made respecting Edward Young, author of the 'Night Thoughts,' who was born here. The last received is one concerning his only son, Frederick, who was living at Welwyn in 1781. His daughter Elizabeth was married at Greta Green to a Mr. Haine, circa December, 1781.

When did F. Young die, and did his daughter leave any children? If so, is any representative of the family living now?

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory.

NUNNINGTON CHURCH DEDICATION: ST. ANNE CHANGED TO ALL SAINTS.—The dedication of Nunnington Church is to All Saints and St. James.

Village feasts, I believe, are generally coincident with the church's saint's days; but Nunnington Feast is on the 5th of August, which is neither All Saints' Day nor St. James's Day.

Dr. Atkinson, the Master of Clare College, Cambridge, stated, as I am told, that at the Reformation dedications to St. Anne were

changed to All Saints. Am I right in concluding that, in consequence of the deletion of 10 or 11 days from the calendar in 1752, the original dedication of Nunnington Church was to St. Anne (26 July) and St. James (25 July)?

Can any one kindly give me the authority for Dr. Atkinson's statement?

WM. COLLINS.

Nunnington Rectory, York.

PEWTER CHURCH FLAGON, 1734.—I have a pewter church flagon with the inscription "Richard Cock, Church Warden, 1734."

I am anxious to find the church from which it came, with a view to its return at my death, or sooner if I discontinue collecting pewter. It was purchased in Suffolk.

CHAS. G. J. PORT.

1, West Mansion, Worthing.

NAPOLEON AND M^{LE}. ELIZABETH POULYNE.—In a book recently published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash, called 'Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant,' it is stated that the Emperor fell in love with this lady when he was at Erfurt in September, 1809. Miss Poulyne is said to have been gifted with "extraordinary psychic powers and the uncanny gift of second sight." Napoleon called her "ma petite sorcière," and she prophesied his disaster in Russia.

His letters to the lady are alleged to have been sold to a collector after her death in 1881.

Is there any corroboration of this story, and where are these letters now?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

THOMAS MORRES JONES is described in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' for 1882 as "the Bumper Squire Jones of Carolan's Muse." I should be glad to learn further particulars of him. When was he born? Whom and when did he marry? When in December, 1769, did he die?

G. F. R. B.

JEAN VOLE'S 'LES ARRIVANTS.'—'Les Arrivants,' p. 76, by Jean Vole, reads:—

"Mme. Guitton met la dernière main au couvert, qui s'étalait sur une belle nappe à chemin de table ouvrage," &c.

Can any of your readers construe this?

J. M.

"OWNS": "BLITHERING."—What are the meaning and derivation of the words "owns" ("blood and owns") and "blithering" ("blithering baboon") in Shaw's 'The Devil's Disciple'?

Vienna.

[Owns=wounds.]

SPRING.

"TEAPOY": "CELLARETTE." — In 'The Warden' by Trollope, in the account of the Warden leaving Hiram's Hospital and removing his furniture, two things are mentioned: his daughter's "teapoy" and his "cellarette." I have heard the latter term given to a drawer in a sideboard where bottles are kept, but do not know it as a separate piece of furniture. What is a "teapoy"? is it an old name for a tea-caddy?

MARIE L. DUARTE.

[A "teapoy" is a three-legged table with a lifting top, enclosing tea-caddies, or a small stand for holding teacup, sugar-basin, cream-jug, &c. Ogilvie's 'Imperial Dictionary' quotes Yule to the effect that the name has no relation to tea, but is an Anglo-Indian importation, a corruption of the Persian *sipai*, tripas, and meaning a three-legged table or tripod generally. The 'N.E.D.' includes both meanings of "cellarette."]

ALBERTUS A LASCO. — Can any reader kindly inform me where I can find particulars relating to the life of Albertus a Lasco, a Polish Palatine, who visited England in the time of Elizabeth?

SCYTHIAN.

[The 'D.N.B.' under Laski or a Lasco, John, says: "Albertus Laski, palatine of Siradz in Bohemia, probably a nephew of the reformer, visited England in 1583, and nearly ruined himself by searching for the philosopher's stone with John Dee and Edward Kelley." Reference is made to 2 S. x. 332, where JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS supplies further interesting information about Albertus.]

GRATIOUS OR GRACINES STREET = GRACE-CHURCH STREET. — When did the change in the name of this street take place?

In a pamphlet 'The Nine Worthies of London,' &c., 1592, in Harleian Miscell., vol. viii. p. 436, it is Gracious Street. In 'God's Warning to his People of England by the great overflowing of the waters or Floudes lately hapned in South Wales,' &c., the pamphlet is to be sold in Gracious Street.

I have also found the name on several pewter plates of about 1700. J. JESSON.

CREVEQUER OF BEREFORD. — The name of this place was used to distinguish one branch of the great Kentish family. Where is it?

OLD SARUM.

WORTLEY-MONTAGU. — Who was Catherine, married by licence 16 September, 1737, at St. Paul's, Exeter, to Henry Ashe of Sowton, Devon? It would seem to be a mere coincidence that Edward, the notorious son of the celebrated Lady Mary, in 1751 married a Miss Ashe, as that lady, reputed to be the daughter of "a high personage," had nothing to do with the highly respectable county family.

OLD SARUM.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD: FELLOW IN 1625. — In the burials of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, occurs the following:—

"Edmond Minister, Master of Arts, and fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, buried Nov. 4, 1625."

Can any one oblige me with the surname of the above? It is the first entry in the register, and indistinct.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

ABSINTHE-DRINKING: ITS ORIGIN. — This practice undoubtedly dates from the French wars in Algeria (1832-47); but while M. Anselmier, a French physician, states in a pamphlet published in 1862 that the French soldiers on service in Algeria took to drinking absinthe mixed with water because they had no wine or beer, 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (tenth edition) says that they were ordered to mix it with their wine as a febrifuge. Can any one inform me, stating also his authority, which of these accounts is the correct one?

H. M.

EAR-PIERCING. — Can any reader give information on this somewhat curious subject, especially in relation to the practice of piercing boys' ears, whether in connexion with initiatory rites or otherwise? Does the custom survive in any part of Europe at the present time, and in what manner is it commonly performed? The subject is interesting and has its bearings both on archaeological and anthropological research.

E. H. C.

Replies.

VANISHING LONDON: PROPRIETARY CHAPELS.

(11 S. ii. 202, 254, 293, 334.)

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Harry W. Lee, the Chapter Clerk and Registrar to the Bishop of London, and Prebendary Glendinning Nash, the editor of 'The London Diocese Book,' I am able to give the following complete list of Proprietary Chapels within the diocese of London, asked for by MR. CECIL CLARKE at the second reference. There are Proprietary Chapels in other dioceses, but Mr. Nash has no particulars of these.

Mr. Nash's name will always be associated with that of Christina Rossetti, for during her last illness he was her daily visitor, and it was to Christ Church, Woburn Square,

where he was at that time the minister, that her remains were carried on Wednesday, the 2nd of January, 1895, previous to their interment in Highgate Cemetery. Mr. Nash originated the memorial to her in the church, and the reredos filled with paintings by Burne-Jones perpetuates her association there. In a note in 'N. & Q.' for November 2nd, 1901 (9 S. viii. 361), it was stated that the cross given by her aunt Eliza Polidori, which occupied a position in front of the reredos, had been stolen.

PROPRIETARY CHAPELS WITHIN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Emanuel Chapel, Park Street, Chelsea.
S. John's Chapel, Downshire Hill.
Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley Street.
S. Peter's Chapel, Buckingham Gate.
West Street Chapel, Seven Dials.
Ram's Chapel, Homerton.
Foundling Chapel, Guilford Street, W.C.

CHAPELS PULLED DOWN OR DIVERTED.

Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury.
Belgrave Chapel, near Eaton Square.
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.
Bridewell Chapel, Blackfriars.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
Eaton Chapel, Eaton Square.
Hanover Church, Regent Street.*

* The demolition has enabled the patrons of Hanover Church, the Rector and Churchwardens of S. George, Hanover Square, to promote the building and endowment of S. Anselm, Davies Street.

Montpelier Chapel, Brompton.†
Montpelier Chapel, Twickenham.
Percy Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.
Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane.
S. Andrew, Tavistock Place.
S. Etheldreda, Ely Place.
S. George, Albemarle Street.
S. James, Westmoreland Street.‡
S. James, York Street.
S. John, Bedford Row.
S. Mark, Long Acre.
S. Mary, Park Street.†
S. Matthew, Spring Gardens.
Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street.§
S. Paul, Great Portland Street.‖
S. Philip, Regent Street.¶

CHAPELS ACQUIRED AND CONSECRATED.

The following Proprietary or other Chapels, among others, have during the past century been acquired. By Orders in Council legal parishes have been assigned, and in many cases endowments provided.

† Now used as a Church school for Holy Trinity, Brompton, and All Saints', Knightsbridge.

‡ The late Duke of Westminster, who was the freeholder, subsequently built at his sole expense S. Mary, Bourdon Street, as a chapel of ease to S. George, Hanover Square.

§ The site has been leased, and the annual rental augments the value of several benefices in the ancient parish of S. George, Hanover Square.

‖ The proceeds of the sale of the sites has been assigned for endowed curacies and for other purposes.

¶ The proceeds of the sale chiefly augment benefices within the ancient parish of S. James, Piccadilly.

Former Name.	Dedication.	Population of Parish assigned.	Accommodation.
East India Chapel	S. Matthias, Poplar	4,437	950
Archdeacon Tenison's Chapel ..	S. Thomas, Regent Street ..	2,194	750
Christ Chapel	Emmanuel, Maida Vale	9,742	640
Fitzroy Chapel	S. Saviour, Fitzroy Square ..	5,234	800
Portman Chapel	S. Paul, Portman Square ..	4,600	1,100
S. Bartholomew	S. Bartholomew, Gray's Inn Rd.	6,311	2,000
S. Paul, Kilburn	S. Paul, Kilburn	2,173	750
S. Mary, Greek Street	S. Mary the Virgin, Soho	4,097	500
S. Mary, North End	S. Mary, North End	6,235	1,600
Tredegar Chapel, Stepney	Holy Trinity	14,974	900
Quebec Chapel	Church of the Annunciation ..	3,408	1,200
Wheler Chapel	S. Mary, Spital Square	3,720	450

The union of the following parishes has been sanctioned :—

S. John and S. Saviour, Fitzroy Square,

and the following effected :—

S. Paul, Covent Garden, and S. Michael, Burleigh Street.

S. Pancras and All Saints, Gordon Square.

As a result, one of the churches in each case will be taken down or diverted.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

MANSEL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 269, 533).—MR. A. C. JONAS's lengthy reply on this "family" prompts me to offer a word of warning to your readers.

There is no family of Mansel, but there is a series of families of this name, between which under strict conditions of research no connexion can be traced.

The name occurs very early in our public records and very frequently in many counties, notably Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, York, Hereford, Bedford, Buckingham, Leicester, where, and in other counties, we find distinct families bearing the name in the twelfth century and in the sixteenth, and covering all ranks of life.

In the early period the name is an "emigrant" one, like "Scot" and "Fleming," and simply means an emigrant from Maine. Even in this period, however, there is at least one other source, for the Mantels of Little Missenden, Bucks, sometimes were spelt Mauncell and even Maunsell; but it is possible to trace this family down to 1500, and all through it is distinct from the several families of Mansel and Maunsell in Bucks and Bedford.

In the case of the families we meet later (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) the derivation is not so certain, as they are in several cases long associated with places called Malmeshull (Mansill) and Mannesle, Mansle, with the variants Mansfelt or Mansfield. This shows a pure Saxon origin—a fact which has been hitherto overlooked by historians and students of patronymics, who never suspected a multiple origin for such a simple name with its clear and obvious interpretation as "a man from Maine."

We can say with fair certainty that the Maunsells of Buckingham and Northamptonshire (see the interesting article in Oswald Barron's 'Northamptonshire Families,' 1906, and G. E. Cokayne in *Genealogist*, N.S. xix.), who include the Mansels of Cosgrove (whence Dean Mansel of St. Paul's) and the Irish landed gentry of the name (cf. Burke's 'Irish Landed Gentry' and R. G. Maunsell's history of Maunsell), have no ascertainable connexion with the Mansels of Gower (Glamorgan) in Wales, who probably were connected with the family of that name in Somerset.

For this Welsh family, which includes the Lords and Baronets Mansel, see W. W. Mansel's book, and the articles in the various volumes of Burke ('Extinct Peerage,' 'Baronetage,' 'Landed Gentry') and R. G. Maunsell's volume, all of which, however,

combine the various distinct families in accordance with the old heraldic tradition.

The arms of most of the families are three manches (*mancele*, the old French for a sleeve or manch), which is merely canting heraldry, and in the case of the Buckingham family cannot be traced far back.

The most prominent bearer of the name was John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, Chancellor of St. Paul's, Treasurer of York, Keeper of the Great Seal, the first Secretary of State, and the favourite of King Henry III. His life in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' needs the following corrections and additions.

There were three John Mansells king's clerks to Henry III. :—

1. John the Provost, &c.

2. His "kinsman" John, who was Prebendary of Fenton, Canon of Wells, and held the temporalities of York and Durham. See for him Patent Rolls under dates 1263, 8 March; 1259, 11 Sept.; 1260, 17 Aug.; 1258, 1 Dec.; 1264, 14 Dec.; 1265, 16 Nov.; 1266, 16 Jan. (contrasted with 1265, 12 and 24 Nov.). The Inq. Post-Mortem that is extant refers to him.

3. John, nephew of the Provost. Cf. Patent Roll 1259, 28 Oct.; 1263, 10 Jan., &c.

John the Provost was the son of a deacon by an irregular marriage with Amabel—('Calendar of Papal Letters,' vol. i. p. 362, and Charter Rolls, 1268, 5 Dec.). This Amabel is not the Amabel of Ripon who in the Inq. P.-M. of John No. 2 is named as a relation (see Charter Roll cited and Pat. Rolls 1266, 11 Aug.). His sister Emma married Alard le Fleming, and subsequently, Henry de Legh (see 'Calendar of Charter Rolls').

John the Provost died about 20 Jan., 1265 ('Annals of London,' in Rolls Series, Chron. Ed. I. and II., and 'Register of Archbishop W. Giffard of York,' Surtees Society, pp. 78, 79). His name appears frequently in the patents of 1264 as that of an active politician, and in February, 1265, the granting away of all his posts begins.

Books hitherto printed are full of errors concerning him. The most trustworthy guide is the 'Dictionary of National Biography' with the above additions and corrections. In using the Patent (&c.) Rolls Calendars concerning him note that the compilers of the indexes have hopelessly confused the three Johns, who are now separated for the first time.

It is hardly necessary to add that John was not "Lord Chief Justice," nor was he ever married, nor did he leave any heirs of any kind (see *Pat. Rolls, Abbrev. Placit, Placita de Quo Warranto, &c.*). This is only one specimen of the kind of ancient mistake perpetuated in the reply at the second reference. D. P. W. MAUNSELL.

LAMB, BURTON, AND FRANCIS SPIERA (11 S. iii. 61).—Nathaniel Bacon refers to a writer of the name of "Sigismund Gelous (or Gelons), a Transilvanian." The name is evidently disfigured. Sigismund Gelenius is known, but he was a native of Bohemia, a classical scholar, and not likely to indulge in cock-and-bull stories. It is possible, therefore, that Cromwell's Master of Requests had in his mind the author who on the title-page of one of his books calls himself "Stephanus Katona Gelejinus Ungarus, Orthodoxus Transsylvaniæ Episcopus," and wrote against "Rabbinos, Samosatenianos, Socinianos, Francisci-Davidistas [Unitarians], Anabaptistas, Papis-tas, Lutheristas," &c.—in a word, against all people who in matters of theology did not agree with him. It was probably this book, the abbreviated title of which is 'Præconium Evangelicium,' that Bacon had read. According to the title-page again, the text is illustrated (illustratur) "historicorum monumentis, sapientum apophthegmatis, sententijs, allegorijs, similibus et exemplis tum Sanctorum, tum profanorum selectissimis." The book was published, in 1638, at Alba Julia in Transylvania, where the author was residing (Ecclesiæ Albensis Antistes). I do not know of any copy in England.

L. L. K.

GEORGE I.'S STATUES (11 S. ii. 7, 50, 98, 135, 199).—Mr. Charles Dalton in the preface to his recently published work 'George the First's Army' puts on record another statue of George I. I give the note in his own words:—

"The design on the cover of this book needs a few words of explanation. It is from a photo [sic] of George the First's marble statue now in the Museum of the Public Record Office. There has been some correspondence lately in *Notes and Queries* on the subject of George I.'s statues in London. The statement was made, in above periodical, that 'of the four statues of George I., in London, only one remains—that on St. George's steeple, Bloomsbury.' So far as I know, this assertion has not been contradicted. The statue in the R. O. Museum represents George I. in the costume of an ancient Roman. 'It formerly occupied a niche over the judicial bench of the court in Rolls House, now demolished. On its present pedestal is a leaden tablet, from the

foundation stone of that building, bearing the royal arms and inscribed—"G. R., 1717"' (Official Catalogue)."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

GAMNECOURT IN PICARDY: BARBARA DE BIERLE: ERSKINE OF DUN (11 S. ii. 429, 512; iii. 50, 112).—Three entries under date 24 January, 1538/9, "Banket at the Lard of Dunnis mariage," in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, probably refer to the second marriage of John Erskine of Dun, the Superintendent, with Barbara de Bierle.

By his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, John Erskine had issue at least six sons:—

1. John, Fiar of Dun, m. in or before 1547 Margaret Hoppringle, and *d.v.p. s.p.* 7 Sept., 1563. His widow m. secondly Andrew Arbuthnot of Arbuthnot, who d. 6 March, 1606.
2. Robert, who succeeded to Dun.
3. William, of Sheriffbank.
4. James, of Westermorphy, m. Janet Graham.
5. Mr. Thomas.
6. Alexander, of Turphawly and Schiref-bank in 1589.

Robert Erskine of Dun succeeded his father in 1589/90. He m. Katherine, dau. of Robert Graham of Morphy, and d. 27 Dec., 1590, having had issue—

1. John, of Logie.
2. Samuel, m. *circa* 1588 Grissell Forrester, and d. leaving "ane bairn," before 17 Aug., 1590.

3. Mr. Arthur, m. his first cousin of the half-blood Margaret Maule, sister of Patrick, 1st Earl of Panmure.

John Erskine of Logie, Fiar of Dun, according to the "Obits" in the 'Spalding Club Miscellany,' d. 17 June, 1591; but an old pedigree of the family in my possession states he predeceased his father Robert. He m. Agnes, sister of James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, and had issue, with four daughters—

1. John Erskine of Dun, m. 1588 Margaret Keith, dau. and coheir of Robert, Lord Altrie, and d. 21 Oct., 1592, leaving issue by her (who m. secondly Sir John Lindsay of Ballinscho)—

(1) John Erskine of Dun, d. 23 March, 1610, having m. 1604 Magdalene, dau. of Sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, and had by her (who m. secondly John, 1st Earl of Northesk) an only dau. Margaret, m. *circa* 30 Oct., 1622, William Durham of Grange, and had issue.

(1) Margaret, mentioned in charter of January, 1604.

2. David of Logie, who d. before his nephew John, having m. Jean Maule, his first cousin once removed of the half-blood, sister of Patrick, 1st Earl of Panmure, and of Margaret, wife of David's uncle Mr. Arthur Erskine. He left issue—

(1) John Erskine of Dun, poisoned, it was alleged, by his uncle Robert Erskine. He d. 23 May, 1613, *ætat.* about 12 years.

(2) Sir Alexander Erskine of Dun, d. 1667, having m. Margaret Lindsay, dau. of Alexander, 1st Lord Spynie, and left issue, from whom descend the present families of Kennedy-Erskine of Dun, West (Erskine), late of Balhall, and Scott-Erskine of Balhall.

3. Robert, executed 1 Dec., 1613, for the alleged poisoning of his nephew John (see Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials').

ERSKINE E. WEST.

Cowper Gardens, Dublin.

COWPER'S "GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY" (11 S. iii. 10, 58).—At the latter reference a correspondent states that "Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' p. 1642, says that the verse in MS. runs,

The bud may have a bitter taste,
But wait to smell the flower.

What edition of the 'Dictionary' is meant? In my copy there are not 1642 pp. Further, I cannot find in the 'Dictionary' any such statement as that above quoted. SCOTUS.

[The quotation is from p. 1642 of the 1907 edition, in the New Supplement. The line,

But wait to smell the flower,

is cited in the 'Dictionary of Hymnology' on the authority of the late PROF. J. E. B. MAYOR's contribution at 10 S. ii. 244.]

DICKENS: "SHALLABALAH" (11 S. iii. 68, 111).—May I venture to suggest an explanation of this word, somewhat in the line indicated in the query? Probably the word was coined by Dickens, but was not intended to have any intelligible meaning. It possibly occurred to him through his recollection of a word used in the Bible. In Isaiah, chap. viii., the prophet was directed to write in a great roll, or, perhaps, on a large smooth board, with a man's pen, that is, in the character familiar to the common people, the sonorous-sounding word "Maher-shalal-hash-baz." It was not a word understood by the people, but was designed to attract their attention and excite their curiosity. As Biblical scholars tell us, it was intended to prepare them for coming invasion and an impending overthrow of their enemies. Probably the recollection of

this word "Maher-shalal-hash-baz," and the purpose it was designed to serve, suggested to Dickens the word "shallabalah." Like its Biblical prototype, "shallabalah" was meant to attract attention and excite curiosity as to something that was soon to happen.

W. SCOTT.

"THE OLD MOGUL," DRURY LANE (11 S. iii. 86).—This old sign evidently commemorates the "Great Mogul," the chief of the Moguls or Monguls, who as Emperor of Delhi ruled over the greater part of Hindostan. In this particular instance the sign probably dates from the time when Drury Lane was a fashionable residential neighbourhood, and celebrates the last of the energetic sovereigns who occupied the Mogul throne during the seventeenth century, namely, Aureng-zebe, whose wealth and power induced many of the European sovereigns to send embassies to him with a view to commercial advantages. The last nominal Emperor of Hindostan, however, was dethroned in 1857. Dryden's tragedy of 'Aurung Zebe' (1676) is founded on the great and profoundly hypocritical prince who reigned from 1658 till 1707, the year of his death, and it was no doubt during the latter part of this period that the sign was set up.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

OUNCLE (11 S. iii. 9, 137).—Please allow me to explain that the information given by MR. EDWARD SMITH at the last reference is incorrect in three particulars. First, the spelling in the charter referred to is not Undela, but Undale (Birch, 'Cart. Saxon,' i. 36, lines 8 and 12). Secondly, the date 664 is a clear forgery, as the Charter contains the French word *lestage*, i.e., *lastage* ('N.E.D.'). And thirdly, Mr. McClure's suggestion that it is "a worn form" of Avondale is wholly out of the question. No one ever yet pronounced the word *avon* as *oun*. What are the imaginary intermediate forms?

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THREAD PAPERS (11 S. iii. 8, 90).—Before the advent of spools, thread was supplied in skeins. The housewife then cut through the skein at one end and wrapped it in a piece of paper with the loop projecting. This wrapping was secured by a pin, and the threads, thus protected, could be extracted singly by their looped ends. Poor Strephon's verse being probably written on superfine paper would be appreciated at least for this purpose; and think of the sentiment,

"More Labours, More Thread Papers." At least this meant the preservation of the 'Ode to Chloe's Eyebrows,' &c. I cannot give Mr. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL's chapter and verse. Thread papers were in use, at least for embroidery silks, during the last decade.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

LADY O'LOONEY'S EPITAPH (11 S. iii. 108).—See also 10 S. vii. 135. Mrs. Jane Molony's epitaph from which the alleged Pewsey version is apparently made up is given *in extenso* in the Appendix of 'Antiente Epitaphs,' collected by Thomas F. Ravenshaw, M.A., F.S.A. (1878). It was copied by Mr. Ravenshaw in 1877. The Pewsey version appears in 'Epitaphs and Epigrams' (4th ed.), 1869, exactly as recorded by SENESCENS at the above reference.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME AS CHILDREN'S SURNAME (11 S. iii. 107).—This was common, not only in Fifeshire, but all over the kingdom, as 'N. & Q.' pedigree compilers, will searchers, &c., can abundantly testify. Even in peerages it is common. Thus:—

"The name of *Montjoie* adopted by Sir Walter Blount from the surname of a maternal ancestor must have carried with it some chivalric associations to the ears of those who had taken part in the French wars."—'Hall of Lawford Hall,' p. 190.

The instances from every county are so numerous, and would take up so much space in 'N. & Q.' that a bare mention ought to suffice. The old question of double Christian names confirms this. As an early instance, we may take the entry on 18 January, 1592, when Robert Browne, son of John Lillie, Esq., was baptized at Mexborough, Yorkshire. He was afterwards known as Robert Browne Lilly (Burn, 'Reg. Ecc. Parochialis,' p. 80). I take it that an inspection of the pedigree would reveal that Brown is not a real Christian name so much as the mother's maiden name.

A. RHODES.

There may be a practice in Fifeshire of children, born in lawful wedlock, taking the mother's rather than the father's name, but I at least have never heard of it. At the same time, it is quite possible that there may be occasional instances unknown to me. Be it remembered that in Scotland (up to comparatively recent times, at least) any person, come to years of discretion, and having no unlawful purpose in view, could assume whatever name he pleased, without

the formalities attending such a change in England. I have in mind while writing a prominent Scottish journalist who many years ago and while in the prime of life made such a change. For information on the subject generally, perhaps help might be derived from Prof. Cosmo Innes's 'Concerning some Scotch Surnames,' published at Edinburgh, 1860.

W. S. S.

GEOFFREY POLE (11 S. iii. 45, 112).—Thanks are due to MR. DIXON from all interested in the Poles of the blood royal for his communication at the last reference. He is probably aware of three printed pedigrees of this family, viz:—*A*, that in the 'Harl. Soc. Publ.,' liii. 89; *B*, that in Berry's 'Hants Genealogies,' 168; and *C*, that in 'Sussex Archaeological Collections,' xxi. 74. *A* and *C* largely support the authority cited by MR. DIXON.

With reference to these pedigrees and MR. DIXON's contributions several observations and questions suggest themselves.

(1) *Geoffrey's mother*.—*A* and *C* agree with MR. DIXON (at 9 S. ix. 468) in making his mother a Constance Pakenham; but *A* calls her father Sir Edward, *C* Sir John, and 'Harl. Soc. Publ.,' liii. 76, Sir Edmund. Was he Sir John Pakington (as to whom see 'D.N.B.')? If not, who was he? Her will dated 12 August, 1570, was proved in London 20 September following.

B says that Geoffrey's mother was Bona Maria, daughter of John Da[n]vers of Cothorpe (? Copcourt), co. Oxon. In 'Harl. Soc. Publ.,' v. 187, Bova, daughter of John Danvers of Ipswell (wherever this may be), and Banbury, is said to have married Sir "Jefery Joole" of Buckingham. To whom was this lady married, and what was her real name?

(2) *His brothers and sisters*.—As was stated at 9 S. x. 18, he had four brothers. Their names were Arthur, Thomas, Edmund, and Henry. All died without issue. Of his six sisters, one is stated at the above reference to have been a Brigittine nun. She was not one of the old nuns enclosed 1 August, 1557, when Syon House was restored as a nunnery. What was her name, and when did she become a nun?

The other five were all married; Catherine to Anthony Fortescue (9 S. vii. 327, 435; viii. 73, 449; ix. 53); Elizabeth to William or Edward Nevill, concerning whom further particulars would be welcome; Margaret to Walter, sixth son of William, second Lord Windsor (Brydges, 'Collins's Peerage,' iii.

673); Mary to William Cuffold, of Cuffold, in the parish of Basing, Hants (Berry, *op. cit.* 281); and Anne to Thomas Hildersham, of Stetchworth, Cambridgeshire (2 S. viii. 170, 259; ix. 29).

(3) *His uncle Arthur*.—Sir Arthur Pole, knighted in France, 31 October, 1523, was a member of the King's Household. He married Joan, Jane, or Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Lewkenor, of Bolebroke House, near Hartfield, Sussex, by whom he had a son Henry, who seems to have died unmarried, and two daughters, Mary, who married John Sanney of Sussex, according to B or Sir John Stanley, according to C (*i.e.*, probably John Stanley of Dalgarth, Cumberland, father of Sir Thomas Stanley of Fittleworth, Sussex) and Margaret or Margery, who is said to have married Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, knighted 22 Feb., 1546/7, Sheriff of Staffordshire 1547 and 1555, who was committed to prison as a Papist soon after Elizabeth's accession, but in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' this knight is said to have married in 1534 Anne, d. and h. of Sir Arthur Eyre of Padley, Derbyshire. (See 'Sussex Archaeological Collections,' lii. 35; 'Harl. Soc. Publ.,' liii. 26, 67; Strype, 'Annals,' I. i. 416, 417). Further particulars about Sir Arthur Pole and his family would be interesting.

(4) *His wife*.—A and C agree with Mr. Dixon's authority that she was a Dutton of Dutton: but the Duttons of Dutton, Cheshire, became extinct in 1526 (Ormerod, 'Cheshire,' i. 650), and she does not seem to have been a Dutton of Hatton (*op. cit.*, ii. 795). Was she a Dutton of Dutton, Lancashire? She appears to have returned to England in 1590, from Antwerp, where she had been living with her husband and two of her daughters. ('Cath. Rec. Soc.,' v. 189).

(5) *His son Geoffrey*.—C agrees with Mr. Dixon's authority that he was living in 1606 at "Wirehall," and that he is "said to be the ancestor of Sir James Pole of Wirehall"; but, if anything is certain in genealogies, it is clear that Sir James Poole, first baronet, of Poole Hall, in the hundred of Wirrall, Cheshire, was not descended from Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. The Pole or Poole living in Wirrall in 1606 was one John Pole who died in 1613. (See Ormerod, *op. cit.* ii. 423, and cf. 'Harl. Soc. Publ.,' xviii. 191; lix. 195-6).

(6) *His daughters*.—We know what became of Mary: what happened to the others?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"TEWKE," "TUE" (11 S. iii. 87, 130).—I should like to be allowed to supplement PROF. WEEKLEY's communication by a note which I have already sent to DR. MURRAY. I think it quite possible that the ultimate source is not the G. *Tuch*, but the G. *Zeug*, "stuff, materials," in its Low G. form. Cf. Du. *tuig*, "stuff," as a sea-term, "rigging"; O. Low G. *tüch*, "Kleidungsstücke," Lübben; Low G. (Bremen) *tüg*. This would account easily for the F. spelling *tugue*, with *g*. At any rate, it will do no harm to consider this. I think, further, that it makes the spelling *teu* possible.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"LET US GO HENCE, MY SONGS" (11 S. iii. 128).—The lyric sought is 'A Leave-taking' in Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads' (First Series), which begins

Let us go hence my songs; she will not hear.

Let us go hence together without fear,

the ending of the first stanza being

Yea, though we sang as angels in her ear,

She would not hear.

M. Gabriel Mourey, in translating this piece into French prose (see 'N. & Q.,' 10 S. ix. 375) gets into difficulties with

Though all we fell on sleep,

for which he offers the remarkable rendering "quoique tout ce que nous touchâmes dorme"! Nor does the full dignity of "Let us go hence, go hence" survive in "Allons-nous-en d'ici, allons-nous-en d'ici."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MOVING PICTURES AND CINEMATOGRAPHS (11 S. ii. 502, 537; iii. 56).—In Strutt's 'Sport and Pastimes' is an account of 'Moving Pictures,' described by him as bearing some distant analogy to the puppets. In Queen Anne's reign, a show was exhibited at "the great house in the Strand, over against the Globe Tavern." It was then advertised as "the greatest piece of curiosity that ever arrived in England, being made by a famous engineer from the camp before Lisle." The pictures were probably similar to those frequently seen in clock-cases, &c., and were flat painted images moving upon a flat surface. The camps and armies were represented, together with the city and the citadel, the English forces commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, "besides abundance more admirable curiosities too tedious to be inserted here."

Strutt adds the personal recollection of a show witnessed by him in the country about

1760, where the pasteboard figures were seated in rows one above the other, on clouds of the same material "contrived in such a manner that the whole group descended and ascended with a slow motion to the sound of music." E. MARJERY FOX.

EPICRAM IN SCHOPENHAUER (11 S. iii. 128).—

Old books read with attention, the true and the genuine old books,
New ones about these say little that matters a whit.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR also thanked for reply.]

CHURCH WITH WOODEN BELL-TURRET (11 S. iii. 10, 95).—The old church of St. Clement, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, is a small edifice of red brick consisting of nave and aisles; the lych gate is surrounded by a belfry containing a peal of tubular bells given in 1887 by the late Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, first and last Bart. (died 1900), who also built the gate.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.
Manchester.

COURT LIFE (11 S. iii. 107).—There are two books which together will probably supply X. Y. with what is asked for. W. J. Thoms, the first editor of 'N. & Q.', published in 1838 'The Book of the Court exhibiting the Origin, Peculiar Duties and Privileges of the Several Ranks of the Nobility and Gentry, more particularly of the Great Officers of State and Members of the Royal Household.' This book was dedicated to Queen Victoria, and was no doubt the outcome of public enthusiasm and interest at the time of Her Majesty's coronation. Thoms published this book in the year in which he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1844 he brought out an improved edition of the book. Thoms was the first to get together from many obscure sources a great mass of scattered information bearing upon the history and duties of the great officers of the State. As late as 1883 Mrs. Armytage, a daughter of Lord Fitzhardinge, published 'Old Court Customs and Modern Court Rule,' a very entertaining book, containing a lot of information as to royal regulations and rules of ceremony for many great occasions. If X. Y. wishes to pursue the subject further he will find some curious knowledge in Nicholas Carlisle's 'The Place and Quality of Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber.' Carlisle's book was the outcome of his appoint-

ment as one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and was largely taken from Pegge's 'Curialia.' His book was roughly handled in *The Westminster Review*, April, 1830. One of the earliest of the books on this subject is a 'Treatise of the Court, or Instructions for Courtiers,' written by Denys de Refuges, and translated into English by John Reynolds, and published 1622. John Topham, who held many offices worthily, and was treasurer to the Society of Antiquaries, published in 1787 'Observations on the Wardrobe Accounts of the Twenty-Eighth Year of King Edward I.' This proved one of the publications of the Society of Antiquaries, and three years later (1790) the same Society issued 'A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household made in Divers Reigns, from King Edward III. to King William and Queen Mary.' This is a most valuable work for any student of the subject. All the foregoing books contain much information on the subject, but there are certain sources of specialized knowledge which may be alluded to. Thus Sir Harris Nicholas's Preface to the sixth volume of the Proceedings of the Privy Council contains a valuable essay on the office of the Lord Chamberlain. Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, who was Mistress of the Robes to Caroline, Queen of George II., has left in her correspondence many interesting notes upon the duties of her office. It seems hardly necessary to add that regulations for those attending State functions are issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and are printed in *The London Gazette*. A very detailed account of a State ball in the eighteenth century may be found printed in *The European Magazine* for January, 1777. Messrs. Harrison issue "by authority" 'Uniforms to be worn by the Queen's Household [coloured plates], 1870.' The private information in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain and the Garter King at Arms would be illuminating and priceless.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Publications on the duties of Court officials, if issued at all, must, from the nature of the case, be but few in number. Perhaps the best method to obtain the information required would be to read such works as deal with the matter in the light of personal experience. Such books as the 'Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay' (Frances Burney), Mrs. Armytage's 'Old Court

Customs and Modern Court Rule,' or Baroness Bloomfield's 'Reminiscences of Court and Diplomatic Life' may be recommended. There is a comparatively recent publication dealing with Court dress. A new edition appeared in 1903. It is entitled 'Dress Worn by Gentlemen at His Majesty's Court,' and was published by Messrs. Harrison & Sons. Perhaps it might be useful.

T. S. R. W.

[MR. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

SCARBOROUGH SPA (11 S. iii. 129).—The earliest association of the term 'Spa' with Scarborough will be found in Thomas Hinderwell's 'History and Antiquities of Scarborough and Vicinity,' 4to, with plan and plates of views, York, 1798. It is described as being one of the most accurate and interesting of all the English topographical works, being a complete history and description, not only of the town and its stupendous castle, but also of the surrounding country, &c. Hinderwell says:—

"Mrs. Farrow, a sensible and intelligent lady, who lived at Scarborough about the year 1620, sometimes walked along the shore, and observing the stones over which the waters passed to have received a russet colour, and finding it to have an acid taste, different from the common springs, and to receive a purple tincture from galls, thought it probably might have a medicinal property. Having, therefore, made an experiment herself, and persuaded others to do the same, it was found to be efficacious in some complaints, and became the usual physic of the inhabitants. It was afterwards in great reputation with the citizens of York, and the gentry of the county, and at length was so generally recommended, that several persons of quality came from a great distance to drink it; preferring it before all the others they had formerly frequented, even the Italian, French and German spaws."

The mixture is described as a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre, and salt, and Mr. J. S. Fletcher, in his 'Picturesque Yorkshire,' says that it is much more than probable that visitors at last took a healthy dislike to it, and a hearty liking to the scenery which surrounded the stones "of a russet colour." "It is not generally observed," says the latest historian of Yorkshire, "that the people who frequent Scarborough are as devotedly attached to the "spaw" waters as to other liquids which may be obtained in the refreshment-rooms of the adjoining saloon." The following authors have written upon the Scarborough "Spa": Drs. Wittie, Simpson, Tunstall, Short, Shaw, and Belcombe, by whom the waters have been analyzed.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

This spa was first discovered about 1620 by Mrs. Farrow, a Scarborough gentlewoman, who, observing the stones in the watercourse to be of a russet tincture, and finding the water to possess an acid taste, &c., concluded it to be of medicinal value. She took it herself, and advised its use to her neighbours, and it soon became the common physic of the neighbourhood. In a few years its fame reached Hull. Dr. Robert Wittie, who practised there from 1638 to 1656, often recommended the water to his patrons, and on his removal to York in 1656 he prepared his work upon it entitled 'Scarborough Spaw, or a Description of the Nature and Virtues of the Spaw at Scarborough,' published 29 May, 1660.

The connexion between Col. Fairfax and Scarborough Spa through Dr. Wittie seems fairly obvious. These particulars are, in the main, deduced from "The Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, particularly those of Scarborough, by Thomas Short, M.D., of Sheffield," London, 1734, published in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society dated 17 Sept., 1733.

E. G. B.

The earliest medical book seems to be Dr. R. Wittie's 'Scarborough Spaw, or description of its Nature and Virtues,' 12mo, published in London in 1660.

S. D. C.

MARINE INSURANCE (11 S. iii. 107).—Has MR. WHITWELL looked at the bibliographies referred to by me in the 'Register of National Bibliography' under the word insurance? The first is a volume by Mr. Frederick Martin on the 'History of Lloyds' (1876). It contains on pp. xi-xx a bibliography of marine insurance. The second is a work on marine insurance by William Gow. The second edition came out in 1900, and contains on pp. xiii-xiv a list of the literature on the subject. The fourth edition appeared in 1909, and the bibliography is on pp. xvii-xviii.

W. P. COURTNEY.

It is stated on what appears to be good authority that at a very early period in the history of the Anglo-Saxons a kind of insurance was known among them, according to which the members of "guilds," on payment of certain fixed contributions, guaranteed one another against loss from "fire, water, robbery, or other calamity." As regards marine insurance, strictly so called,

it is on record that the magistrates of Barcelona in 1435 issued an ordinance in relation to it. And it may also be noted in English history that Lord Keeper Bacon in opening Queen Elizabeth's first parliament in 1559 used words to this effect: "doth not the wise merchant, in every adventure of danger, give part to have the rest assured?" It need only be added that treatises on marine insurance (but possibly not of the kind the querist requires) are published by Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell, and also by Mr. Butterworth.

Row TAY.

THE BLACK PRINCE'S LANGUAGE (11 S. iii. 7, 116).—The words "E lo bort, es mort o pres?... Noy ay res fait" are in the Limousin dialect of Occitanian, a dialect which has scarcely changed from the days of Bertram de Born to the present day when the "sirventès" of Prosper Estiéu are written in the same vigorous strain. The Black Prince spoke this language, as did our Richard a century and a half before him. I may note that "noy" is a contraction of "non i," so that the answer is equivalent to Fr. "[je] n'y ai rien fait."

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

[MR. ALBAN DORAN also thanked for reply.]

GREAT SNOW IN 1614 (11 S. ii. 508; iii. 13).—The late Mr. Andrews in 'Famous Frosts and Frost Fairs,' 1887, p. 12, provides an interesting description of this prolonged frost from Drake's 'Eboracum.' He also names the pamphlet cited by Mr. BOLLAND, and says it was reprinted in 1814 in 4to.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

SIR CHARLES CHALMERS, BT. (11 S. iii. 89).—Sir Charles Chalmers, Baronet, was a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and died unmarried, it is said, at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast, November, 1760. He had been recognized at the office of Lord Lyon, King of Arms, as a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and as the heir male of the estate of Cults in the parish of Jarland, co. Aberdeen; but it is difficult to say when the baronetcy was created for which he was served heir.

The only baronet of the name of Chalmers known to have been created was "Sir James Chalmers, son of Gilbert Chalmers, Laird of Cults in the parish of Jarland, co. Aberdeen," who was created a baronet of Scotland, November 24, 1664, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; and this baronetcy is generally supposed to have

become extinct at the death of the grantee, unmarried, but a succession of four other baronets followed Sir Charles Chalmers, who died in November, 1760, until Oct. 1, 1834; but whether the assumption of the title by these gentlemen was justifiable or not it is not now possible to say. Full information will be found in the 'Complete Baronetage,' by G. E. C., vol. iii. pp. 348-9.

F. DE H. L.

The baronetcy inherited by Sir Charles Chalmers was conferred in 1664. He was a grandson of the first baronet. An account of the family will be found in Anderson's 'Scottish Nation,' i. 618-19. The career of Sir Charles as sketched by Anderson differs somewhat from Major Leslie's account. He is said, for example, to have died at Pondicherry. His successors in the title (there was no estate) are traced down to the early decades of last century. Sir George Chalmers, the son of Sir Charles, was an eminent painter. His son, Sir Robert, a naval commander, died at Portsea in 1807. The son of Sir Robert was Sir Charles W. Chalmers, an officer in the royal navy. According to Anderson, he "was the last baronet of whom there is any account."

SCOTUS.

[MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS also thanked for reply.]

Notes on Books, &c.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller.—*The Drama to 1642.* Vol. V. Part I. Vol. VI. Part II. (Cambridge University Press.)

This excellent history of literature is making steady advance, and has already, we think, established itself with serious scholars as a survey full in detail, and at the same time representing the views of experts chosen from various parts of the world. The editors in these volumes have gone to the learned of Cracow, Wisconsin and Harvard, Belfast and Leeds, besides the two great English foundations. This wide range of contributors, also to be seen in the new edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' which is issuing from the Cambridge University Press, shows that scholarship has no boundaries, and is a pleasant contrast to those earlier days when the University Presses were virtually confined to the productions of the local alumni.

As before, we note an admirable arrangement into chapters, which greatly facilitates the work of the student. The first volume before us is concerned with early English drama as manifested in its origins, secular influences, religious pieces, tragedy, and comedy. Chapters are devoted to 'The Plays of the University Wits,' 'Marlowe and Kyd,' and 'Lesser Elizabethan

Dramatists,' and various aspects of Shakespeare occupy five chapters; while Dr. Ward sums up at the end with 'Some Political and Social Aspects of the late Elizabethan and Earlier Stewart Period.'

The second volume is chiefly concerned with notable dramatists from Ben Jonson to Ford and Shirley, but chapters are also devoted to 'The Elizabethan Theatre,' 'The Children of the Chapel Royal and their Masters,' 'University Plays,' 'Masque and Pastoral,' and 'The Puritan Attack upon the Stage.' This survey, in two volumes, covers the field with a plenitude of learning which is sufficient to daunt the confidence of the most assured critic.

Leaving for the moment the greatest name, we may mention some of the articles which have struck us most. Mr. Harold Child's work on 'Secular Influences and the Elizabethan Theatre' is admirable alike in style and matter. Mr. Arthur Symonds in his chapter on 'Middleton and Rowley' writes with a distinction and a precision of phrase which are all his own. Particularly to be commended are his generalizations on the stage of the day, and that to us surprising licence of violence which shows that "it had no character to keep up." Mr. G. C. Macaulay has a lucid and judicious study of 'Beaumont and Fletcher.' The comparison of Fletcher's style with Shakespeare's is noteworthy (vol. vi. p. 118). In vol. v. Dr. Ward's papers on 'The Origins of English Drama' and 'Some Political and Social Aspects' are not only valuable and close-packed summaries, but also put us in touch with modern life by references to the pageants of to-day, Oberammergau, and such occupations as drinking and smoking. Advancement in Colleges and Universities did not in those days always coincide with merit, but Dr. Ward is able to claim an advantage in intellectual condition for Cambridge over Oxford for several years. This was due to the lesser hold the Puritans had on Cambridge. Their attack on the stage is well handled by Mr. J. Dover Wilson at the end of vol. vi. 'University Plays,' treated by Mr. F. S. Boas, had their culmination in Ruggie's 'Ignoramus,' which King James I. insisted on seeing twice. On the other hand, in 1613, when Prince Charles Frederick, the Elector Palatine, saw a comedy of Brooke's, he slept during the greater part of the performance which lasted from seven in the evening till one.

Prof. Thornydyke of Columbia writes ably on Ben Jonson, and concludes with the note that Dickens, who knew Jonson's plays "well, and himself acted Bobadill, must to no inconsiderable extent have been indebted to their suggestion." We do not believe this, and think it more reasonable to say that Jonson influenced Fielding and Smollett, who influenced Dickens. Prof. Saintsbury's two chapters on the 'Life and Plays' of Shakespeare and the 'Poems,' written in his characteristic style (incidentally he defends the use of neologisms), are full of good sense, and state briefly and lucidly the main points which any one attacking the question of fact and legend ought to consider, while largely brushing away that mist of probabilities or possibilities which critics often substitute for certainties. The information available, according to him, comes to very little, though other people think it comes to a great deal. The summary of the plays and their

chronological position is excellent, while the critical attitude of the Professor is always enlightening. In discussing 'Hamlet' he dwells on the character of Claudius, a welcome change after the reams that have been blackened by studies of the prince and protagonist of the play. There is a useful comparison drawn between Thackeray and Shakespeare and their methods of vivifying character. Nothing much is said of the special sides—law, classics, &c.—on which Shakespeare has been studied; but this is, perhaps, not much loss. The mastery of "trisyllabic substitution" in blank verse is noted as founded "on good principles of English prosody." It is also, we might add, eminently Greek.

In the 'Plays attributed to Shakespeare' Prof. Moorman finds nothing of the master, except in the case of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen.' The Rev. Ernest Walder has a succinct account of 'The Text of Shakespeare,' which is meritorious in the main as a survey of a difficult question. He should, however, have laid before readers the definite statement of Heminge and Condell at the beginning of the First Folio. That statement is remarkable in many ways as going counter to what we might expect, but we do not think it fair to disregard it, as some do, as the untrustworthy advertisement of a tradesman. Mr. J. G. Robertson's 'Shakespeare on the Continent' is full of interesting detail which is little known. With these guides and the formidable Bibliographies the student should be well equipped to form a judgment on our supreme poet.

We note a few items in this last section, where, of course, individual opinion must prevail. Tolstoy's criticism is mentioned, but not the actual booklet in English. Our copy is called 'Tolstoy on Shakespeare' (Everett & Co.), and includes also some fireworks by Mr. Bernard Shaw. In botany there is 'Shakespeare's Garden,' by the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom (Methuen, 1903). We think that the late Alfred Nutt published a paper on the faeries of Shakespeare; and there is a book on 'Shakespeare and Music' (1890) by Mr. E. W. Naylor, a Cambridge man. We should also have mentioned the new edition of Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's 'Shakespeare: the Man and his Work' (Quaritch, 1908). Mr. J. L. Haney has written on 'The Name of William Shakespeare: a Study in Orthography' (Philadelphia, 1906). The 'Cambridge Shakespeare,' edited by W. A. Neilson (Houghton & Mifflin, 1906), is a useful one-volume edition. 'Julius Cæsar,' for which two commentaries only are given, is available in 'The Elizabethan Shakespeare,' edited by W. H. Hudson (Harrap). Swinburne's volume 'A Study of Shakespeare,' given as of 1880, reached a fourth edition in 1902.

Under 'Special Aspects' we should add 'Criminal Types in Shakespeare,' by A. Goll, a translation from the Danish by Mrs. C. Weekes (Methuen, 1909). 'Shakespeare's Proverbs,' by Mary Cowden Clarke, edited by W. J. Rolfe (Putnam, 1908), is an attractive collection. Bartlett's Concordance is preferable to M. C. Clarke's, as containing notice of the actual line as well as the act and scene.

We forbear to add more, and it is possible that some of the books we note have been mentioned and have escaped our eye. If so, it is not the fault of the Bibliography, which is arranged in excellent subdivisions.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

Messrs. DEIGHTON BELL & Co.'s Catalogue 22, New Series, contains Rothschild's Extinct Birds, imp. 4to, half-morocco, 20l. Foster's Stuarts, 2 vols., folio, one of 550 copies, 6l. 6s. Stubbs's Cambridge, roy. 4to, one of a hundred copies, 2l. 2s. Byron, the edition de luxe of Coleridge and Prothero, 13 vols., 4to, 250 copies printed, 6l. 6s. There are works under Theology and Church History, besides Greek and Latin Classics, Archaeology and Philology, and Oriental Literature. The last section includes The Jataka, being tales of the Anterior Births of Gotama Buddha, 7 vols., 1877-97, 2l. 15s. Under Palestine Exploration Fund is The Survey of Western Palestine, 8 vols., 4to, 12l. 12s. Natural History includes Jarrell's British Birds, 4 vols., 2l. 12s. 6d. There are 47 vols. of The Annual Register, 1760-1814, 1l. 15s. Under Freemasonry is Gould's History, 6 vols., 4to, 1l. 1s. A copy of Gladstone's Past Years, 1843-78, 7 vols., is priced 15s. Among works under Bibliography is Hindley's Catnach Press, 4to, 12s. 6d., and Catalogue of the Printed Books and MSS. in the Rylands Library, 3 vols., 4to, 2l. 10s. There is the first series of the Early English Dramatists, edited by Farmer, 13 vols., 4to, large paper, only 60 copies printed, 21l. 15s. Also the Tudor Facsimile Texts, edited by Farmer, 43 vols., 4to and folio, 42l. 10s. The publications of the English Dialect Society from the commencement in 1873 to 1900 complete, including Parish's Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect, 7 vols., half-calf, and the remainder in original wrappers, are offered for 15l. Among additions are Littré's Dictionary, Paris, 1877-8, 5 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 3l. 10s. The Vatican Bible, 1209, one of the hundred copies of the complete reproduction, 4 vols., imp. 4to, 20l. Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints, one of fifty copies, 10l. 10s.; Old English Masters engraved by Cole, 12l. 12s. The life and works of the Wards, by Frankau, 15l. Under Walt Whitman is the Book Lover's Camden Edition, New York, 1902, 10 vols., half-vellum, 9l. 9s.

Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons, Exeter, forward Catalogues 222 and 223. The former contains Britton's Cathedral Antiquities, 5 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 1836, 2l. 15s.; the first edition of Casa Guidi Windows, Chapman & Hall, 1851, 12s. 6d.; and some curious old Children's Books. Under Local is an account of the Bristol Riots, 2 vols., 1832, 12s. 6d. There are works under Heraldry, Ireland, Natural History, &c. Catalogue 223 is devoted to Divinity, and includes the names of Newman, R. J. Campbell, Dean Alford, Henry Drummond, Liddon, Hook, Stanley, and many others.

Mr. Francis Edwards sends two catalogues. The one devoted to important books on Native Races comprises Skeat and Blagden's Malay Races and Skeat's Malay Magic; Dennett's and Leonard's The Negroes of West Africa, and others, all at greatly reduced prices. The other catalogue is a short list of new remainders: we note Boccaccio, Rigg's translation, with Chalon's twelve fine plates, the two volumes with separate portfolio, containing 8 extra plates, 1l. 6s. Holmes's Bookbindings in the Royal Library at Windsor, 4to, 2l. 10s.; Cox's Introduction to Folk-lore, 1s. 9d.; Jennings's Rosicrucians, 4s. 6d.;

The Literary Club edition of Dr. Johnson's Complete Works, 16 vols., roy. 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, 3l. 3s., published at 8l. Under a curiosity in literature is The Mafeking Mail, a news-sheet published daily during the siege, 18s.

Mr. William Glaisher's Catalogue 375 is a supplementary one of Publishers' Remainders. We note a few: 'Delane of "The Times,"' 2 vols., 7s. 6d.; Duke of Argyll's 'Passages from the Past,' 2 vols., 5s.; 'The Letters of Lord Chesterfield,' 3 vols., 8s. 3d.; 'Life of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers,' 2 vols., 3s. 6d.; 'The Orrery Papers,' 2 vols., 9s.; Dobell's 'Side-lights on Lamb,' 2s. 6d.; Wright's 'Life of Walter Pater,' 2 vols., 7s. 6d.; Scott, 25 handy pocket volumes, India paper, calf, in cloth cabinet, 2l. 2s.; Seyffert's 'Dictionary of Antiquities,' large 4to, 6s.; and Herbert Spencer's 'Autobiography,' 2 vols., 6s. 6d. Under the heading 'A Great Art Work' is 'The Bible in Art,' 786 illustrations, 2 massive 4to volumes, 12s.

Mr. J. Jacobs's Catalogue 56 opens with a Collection of Spiritualistic Manuscript Records made by Henderson Mackenzie, bound in 7 vols., 4to., 1857-65, 12l. 12s. Under Carlyle are first editions. Defoe items include the first edition of The Fortunate Mistress, 1724, 5l. 5s. (wants frontispiece, age-stained throughout). We note a copy of Shakespeare, Stockdale's edition, 1807, 6 vols., 4to, 10l. 10s., and some early and rare Tracts by Swift. Under Tortoise-Shell Binding is Le Nouveau Testament, Amsterdam, 1697, and Les Pseavmes de David, together in 1 vol., 2l. 2s. Works under Americana, George Colman, France, and Paris are also offered. Among Autograph Letters is one of George Washington's, August, 1778, written from Fort Wayne, 3l. 3s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911.

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Notes.

ENGLISHMEN AS GERMAN AUTHORS.

AMONG the minor German poets there are a fair number of English birth. These men are either the sons of English parents born in Germany or there for professional reasons or for purposes of study. The first of these Englishmen as German poets are in point of time three born between 1763 and 1770—Collins, Mellish, and Sinclair.

Collins (1763-1814) wrote Masonic songs as well as other poems not published till after his death. As at this date the students at the University of Königsberg were in every faculty obliged to attend lectures on philosophy, Collins must have studied under Kant during the year he spent at that University (1784-5). He seems to be the only one of English birth who attended Kant's lectures.

Mellish (1768-1823), who at the age of thirty had received the title of Prussian "Kammerherr," lived in Weimar on a friendly footing with Goethe and other literary men in Court circles. His poems appeared in 1818 as 'German Poems of an Englishman,' with some translations. They have never been reprinted.

Sinclair (1770-1815) was the son of a learned Scottish baronet of some importance in the political world. He studied from 1788 to 1793 in Tübingen, where he made the acquaintance of Hölderlin, the author of 'Hyperion,' who later dedicated two poems to him. It is interesting to note that the biographers of Hölderlin do not seem to be aware that Sinclair, who did his best to help the unhappy half-insane poet, was a Scotchman. Sinclair is generally known in Germany as Isaak von Sinclair. He is the author of tragedies on the Huguenot risings in the Cevennes, published in 1806. Some of my information about the above authors I owe to Brümmer's 'Lexikon der deutschen Dichter bis Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts.'

Between 1802 and 1865 were born five Englishmen who wrote German poems. The eldest of these, Charles Major-Forsyth (1802-1852), the son of a Scottish merchant captain, was born in Memel. He became a clergyman, and published a volume of poems in 1846. The second, Sir Henry H. F. B. Maxse (1832-83), Governor of Heligoland and afterwards of Newfoundland, married in 1860 a German actress. Through the influence of his wife he took a great interest in the German theatre, for which he wrote three plays, one of which, 'Louise de la Vallière,' has often been performed.

The remaining three poets, Percy Andraë, Mackay, and Marshall, are described in Brümmer's 'Lexikon der deutschen Dichter und Prosaisten des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts.' Of these, Percy Andraë, born in 1858, wrote two plays; and Marshall, born in 1865, published a volume of poems in 1895 under the title of 'Einsame Blumen.'

John Henry Mackay, born at Greenock in 1864, came to Germany at the age of two. He is a very fruitful poet and dramatist, besides being the author of numerous philosophical writings in defence of his standpoint as an individualistic anarchist. Among his works are translations of American and English poets, and a Social Democratic poem entitled 'Arma parata fero.' In the history of philosophy Mackay appears as the editor of the minor works of Stirner, the individualist.

This list of Englishmen as German authors would not be complete without mention of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the author of 'Die Grundlagen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts' and of a life of Wagner. There is hardly an educated German who is unacquainted with Chamberlain's works.

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

THACKERAY'S NOSE.

THIS being the centenary of the great "M. A. Titmarsh," no doubt many old tales will be raked up, memories of the gentle cynic whose satire was (nearly always) genial and full of good fun.

About a year after his death I was journeying northwards from London on one of the main railways, and as I was to have several hours of it, I had provided myself with an interesting novel, then in its zenith of popularity—"Vanity Fair." My only companions in a first-class compartment were two nice old ladies, sisters, and during some hours together we had become mutually friendly. The acquaintance began by one of the ladies noticing the title of the volume I was reading:—

"You seem much engrossed with your book; so were we when it came out first, for we knew the author well, and in his boyhood, when at Charterhouse, he often visited us in his vacations. He was a most charming boy, not only by nature, but also remarkably handsome, and, in those early days, noticeable by his beautiful aquiline features. We missed seeing him for a time, and then had him again for our visitor. But his features were so altered, we scarcely knew the handsome lad of former visits. We did not like to vex the boy, for his whole nature seemed changed, and we attributed it to mortification at the cruel injury to the main feature of his face."

"One day he told us how it had happened. Being one of the youngest pupils, he was chosen by one of the older lads, a rather proud aristocrat in his way, to act as his fag. Thackeray bore it as well as he could, but demurred to some more arbitrary command than usual, and flatly refused to obey. Whereupon the young 'aristocrat' caught Thackeray up, held his head under his arm, and, with the heel of his boot used as a hammer, beat the beautiful aquiline nose quite flat with his face; in fact, breaking and injuring its structure completely—the excuse being 'You'll clean my boots next time, sir.'"

The lad was completely cowed; he had only been in the school a short time, and had no friends; so he bore the punishment, but it seemed to change his nature, and the ladies said that the cynical, satirical spirit so remarkable in his writings of later years, they always attributed to this horrible treatment in his childhood.

Thackeray in later years made much fun of his broken nose, comparing his to Michael Angelo's, whose beauty had been spoilt by Torrigiano's mallet; but that was a more dignified tool than the heel of a snob's boot.

JOHN WARD.

[The usual account says that Venables broke Thackeray's nose in fair fight.]

JOHN BOXALL.

BOXALL's life in the 'D.N.B.' (like that in Mr. Gillow's 'Bibliographical Dictionary') does not seem to be quite accurate:—

"He took orders, but...abstained from exercising the functions of his ministry during the reign of Edward VI."

As to this, it appears from Dr. Frere's 'Marian Reaction,' p. 255, that he received all orders up to the priesthood in June, 1554, in London.

"On Queen Mary's accession he was appointed her majesty's secretary of state, dean of Ely, prebendary of Winchester, and warden of Winchester College (1554)."

He did not become a Secretary of State before March, 1557, and was not sole Secretary of State before April, 1558; and he was never Dean of Ely, nor, so far as would appear, Prebendary of Winchester. Again, the 'D.N.B.' states that he was "appointed prebendary of York" in 1558. This also appears to be an error. He resigned the Wardenship of Winchester College in 1556, and the deanery of Norwich in 1558. These resignations are not recorded in the 'D.N.B.'

On Queen Elizabeth's accession Boxall was deprived of all his offices, including (it would seem) nine ecclesiastical preferments, viz., the deanery of Peterborough (to which he was appointed in 1557), the deanery of Windsor (1557), a canonry at Windsor (1558), the prebend of Newington in St. Paul's Cathedral (1558), the prebend of Grantham in Salisbury Cathedral (1558), the archdeaconry of Ely (1556), the first stall in Ely Cathedral (1554), the rectory of Hatfield, Hertfordshire (1554), and the prebend of Ilton in the diocese of Bath and Wells (the date of his appointment to which is unknown). Some of these preferments find no mention in the 'D.N.B.' which also omits to record that he was committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, 2 November, 1559. Thence he was transferred a close prisoner to the Tower, 18 June, 1560. His imprisonment there was relaxed 6 September, 1560, to the extent of his being allowed to meet three of the other prisoners at meals. It would seem that he fell ill, and was offered

the choice of going into the custody of Archbishop Parker again or into that of Bishop Grinlal, and that he preferred to remain in the Tower.

On 15 September, 1563, the plague then being prevalent in London, and it being thought well to remove the prisoners for religion from the Tower, Boxall was committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker at Bekesbourne in Kent, being made to pay for his board and lodging. He was there a prisoner 3 June, 1564. In October, 1567, he was still in the Archbishop's custody, although it had been in some ways relaxed.

In a letter to Bullinger dated 10 August, 1571, Parkhurst writes that he "died at Lambeth, where also Thirlby....died before him"; but Parker says that he had allowed him to go in his illness to a friend's house in London, where he died. The date of his death is variously given as the 3rd or 4th of March, 1570/71.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS, SIR WOODBINE PARISH, AND THOMAS CARLYLE.—The recent publication of 'A Life of Sir Woodbine Parish' by his grand-daughter, the Hon. Nina Kay Shuttleworth, reminds me that I have in my possession an interesting volume that was formerly in the library of that distinguished diplomatist, and bears his book-plate. This volume is made up of extracts from the third volume of 'The Works of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, 1822 (pp. 61-109, 208-40, and i-lxxx), together with a MS. account of the Court of Vienna contained in a letter from Sir Charles Hanbury Williams to the Duke of Newcastle, which extends to 55 octavo pages. This letter is undated, but as Sir Charles was in Vienna in 1752, it was ascribed by Sir W. Parish to that year. The volume is prefaced by the following note:—

"This volume contains some Memorials written by Sir C. H. W^m relative to the foreign Courts and Countries where he was employed on H. M^t's Diplomatic Service—Saxony, Poland, Russia.

"The poems which formed the remainder of the publication are only remarkable for their indecency, and have been cut out.

"The MS. account of the Court of Vienna has never been published.—W.P."

Before the MS., which is not in the handwriting of Sir Woodbine Parish, is the following note by him:—

"The following Despatch is copied from one furnished to Sir George (afterwards Earl) Macartney on his proceeding on his Special Mission to Russia in 1766—in my possession. W. Parish."

At the end of the volume the following letter is inserted:—

St. Leonard's, April, 1865.

DEAR BLAKISTON,—I have long intended sending you this Volume, which contains an unpublished despatch of Sir Chas. Hanbury Williams to the Sec^y of State the Duke of Newcastle in 1752, giving a very interesting account of the Court of Vienna at that time, thinking it would be of interest to your friend Carlyle; but I fear now it will arrive too late to be of any use to him, seeing that he has completed his great Work, but you may send it to him, and he is quite at liberty to take a copy of it, if he wishes for it. Yrs. sincerely,

WOODBINE PARISH.

Carlyle wrote the following remarks on the blank page of this letter:—

"I have not taken any copy: but feel greatly obliged to Sir Woodbine Parish for his goodness.

"It is pity the letter were not dated; the real year of it must be 1753 (not '2); and to German readers the chief novelty in it is Hanbury's complete mistake as to the real purposes notions and position of Kaunitz in regard to the matters handled between them. Sharp political spectacles on Hanbury's part, on Kaunitz's a perfect cloak of darkness!

T. C. (Chelsea, 11 May)."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THE GREEN PARK LODGE.—So little seems to be known about the Deputy Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park that the following unpublished facts about it, from the Pitt Papers (P.R.O. bundle 139), may be useful to London topographers. They were written by Lord William Gordon, who was the brother of Lord George, and who had made the town talk by bolting with Lady Sarah Bunbury a few years before. Dating from "Green Park Lodge," 20 April, 1789, he wrote:—

"Lord William Gordon presents his compliments to Mr. Pitt, and sends enclosed a statement of his situation as Deputy Ranger of the Parks, and wishes very much that Mr. Pitt would take the first opportunity of mentioning it to his Majesty. Lord William begs Mr. Pitt to recollect that his Majesty was graciously pleased to give him a grant of the premises upwards of ten years ago, and Lord William would wish to obtain a permanent grant of the same, including the House, for such term of years as might be thought reasonable, instead of holding it on the present precarious terms. As Lord and Lady William are extremely anxious on this subject, they wish to know as soon as possible the result of the application which they flatter themselves Mr. Pitt will make to his Majesty on their behalf.

"[The application:] Lord William Gordon is bound to pay to the Hon. Mr. Shirley £400 per annum during the life of Mr. Shirley. In consequence of the above agreement Mr. Shirley resigned his appointment of Deputy Ranger to Lord William Gordon. The above arrangement was previously laid before his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to approve it. Lord Oxford, as Ranger, also approved it, and appointed Lord William Deputy Ranger in consequence.

"In addition to the £400 per annum paid to Mr. Shirley since the agreement was made (now upwards of ten years), and which in any event must be continued to be paid during his life, Lord William has expended upwards of £8,000 upon the premises. The reason for so doing and for granting the annuity of £400 to Mr. Shirley was on the faith of Mr. Shirley's assurances that the Deputy Ranger was never moved from his house and office, but which assurances Lord William had lately reason to think would not have been of much avail. Under these circumstances Lord and Lady William Gordon flatter themselves Mr. Pitt will not think them unreasonable when they request him to state their hopes to his Majesty that they may receive a grant of the house and premises for such term of years as his Majesty under all circumstances may think reasonable."

Lady William had meantime also written about the case on 1 April to Dundas, who was a great friend of her husband's sister-in-law the witty Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon. I may add that a steel engraving of the Lodge appeared in *The Lady's Magazine* of the period. J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

BERKSHIRE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, c. 1800.—The following particulars are taken from the churchwardens' account-book, 1796-1847, of the parish of South Moreton, Berks. The most noticeable expenditure was for the destruction of sparrows and vermin, which in one year came to 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* In May, 1798 (*c.g.*), 429 sparrows, or sparrow-heads, were paid for at the rate of 2*d.* a dozen; polecats and hedgehogs brought 4*d.* each; weasels, 3*d.* or 4*d.*; stoats, 3*d.*; and one "wheratt," 3*d.* Perhaps the last was a ferret, but the word only occurs once. (The spelling has all the pleasing variety of untrammelled genius.) No rats are mentioned. Probably these payments ceased when compulsory church-rates were abolished.

The Holy Communion was celebrated four times a year, at Easter, Whitsuntide, Michaelmas, and Christmas, for which the bread and wine cost 1*l.* 2*s.*—doubtless 4 bottles and 4 loaves. There are entries of "washing the cloths for the altar," showing that the last word was regarded as usual and proper. Sometimes "up" is written "op," which is the local pronunciation to this day. W. C. B.

ANNA HOWE AND CHARLOTTE GRANDISON.—The similarity between the character of Anna Howe in Richardson's 'Clarissa Harlowe' and of Charlotte Grandison in his 'Sir Charles Grandison' has often been referred to by his biographers (Austin Dobson, 'Samuel Richardson,' p. 158, and

C. L. Thomson, 'Samuel Richardson,' p. 205). Both Anna Howe and Charlotte Grandison treat their not very manly lovers, Charles Hickman and Lord G—, in much the same free and rude way. It has, however, not been pointed out that Richardson himself has called attention in an interesting passage to the close similarity between the two characters ('Sir Charles Grandison,' i. 341, ed. 1902). Harriet Byron writes on this subject to Lucy Selby:—

"Lord G— appeared to advantage, as Sir Charles managed it, under the awful eye of Miss Grandison. Upon my word, Lucy, she makes very free with him. I whispered her, that she did.—A very Miss Howe, said I. To a very Mr. Hickman, rewhispered she.—But here's the difference. I am not determined to have Lord G—, Miss Howe yielded to her mother's recommendation, and intended to marry Mr. Hickman even when she used him worst."

This is the only passage in the body of his novels in which Richardson refers to his own works. The difference noted by Charlotte Grandison between Anna Howe and herself does not afterwards exist, as she later on accepts Lord G—.

The first one to point out the similarity between Anna Howe and Charlotte Grandison was Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in a letter dated 20 October, N.S., 1755. She had read the first two "tomes" of 'Sir Charles Grandison' before 22 September in the same year. It seems that Lady Mary discovered for herself the similarity between the two characters, and was not thinking of the passage in Richardson quoted above. Anna Howe and Charlotte Grandison are severely condemned by Lady Mary ('Letters,' ii. 290, ed. 1893):—

"His Anna How [*sic*] and Charlotte Grandison are recommended as patterns of charming pleasantry....Charlotte acts with an ingratitude that I think too black for human nature, with such coarse jokes and low expressions as are only to be heard among the lowest class of people."

The only expressions used by Charlotte Grandison which Lady Mary could have considered "low" are the following:—

"I'll be hanged if Miss Byron thinks so, rewhispered she."—'Sir Charles Grandison,' i. 285.

"Come, come, get us some breakfast....I don't choose to eat my gloves....Hang ceremony, said she, sitting down first, let slower souls compliment: and taking some muffin, I'll have breakfasted before these *pray*, *madams*, and *pray*, *my dears*, are seated."—*Id.*, i. 301.

The various bibliographies in the works on Richardson do not mention Lessing's account of his novels, which may be read in Karl Lachmann's edition. Lessing did not object to Charlotte Grandison, for he refers

to her and Harriet Byron as "junge Frauenzimmer von guter Erziehung, und munterer Gemüthsart" (vol. vii. p. 399).

Some excellent remarks on the influence of the characters of Anna Howe and of Charlotte Grandison on the English novel are to be found in a work by Wilhelm Dibelius entitled 'Englische Romankunst.'

H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

CAPT. COOK MEMORIAL.—Now that the long outstanding debt of Britain to its great sailor is about to be paid by the erection of his statue in the Metropolis, I may call to mind, as a possible stimulus to subscribers, the way his achievement and death impressed the imagination of his contemporaries in England and on the Continent, as shown by one or two of the monuments, less individual than a statue, which were raised in England and France to commemorate his voyages. That these should have sometimes taken the form of tombs, tablets, and memorials in gardens was in the taste of the time, which had lately brought to the highest pitch of poignancy the Sentimental Farm of Southcote at Woburn and the *Jardin Larmoyant* of Shenstone at the Leasowes.

In Lord Temple's gardens at Stowe, for instance (where Nelson was later commemorated by a seat and a walk), a monument to the memory of Cook was erected on one of the small islands, in what was called the Grotto River. The pedestal supported a terrestrial globe, upon which are delineated the equatorial, tropical, and other lines, with the following inscription:—

Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem.

"Twas thine to track the Ocean's endless round,
Each distant shore and Earth's extremest bound.
And in the die at the pedestal was inserted a medallion of Captain Cook in marble and under it a tablet

Jacobo Cook MDCCCLXXVIII.

In the Garden at Méréville (erected by La Borde, and engraved in his 'Nouveaux Jardins de la France') was raised "Le Tombeau de Cook" (in *macabre* rivalry to the real tomb of Rousseau on the Isle of Poplars at Ermenonville), with bas-reliefs of savages, broken columns, and funerary urns; but the monument was less truly a tribute to Cook than to La Borde's two sailor sons, shipmates with La Pérouse, the great French circumnavigator, who perished in the South Seas in 1788, but whose fate was only definitely ascertained in 1828.

At Chalfont St. Giles, Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Lord of the Vache, erected a brick building with a pedestal in front of it to Captain James Cook, "the ablest and most renowned navigator this or any other country hath produced."

It is right that Cook's statue should be set up immediately after that of General Wolfe; for Cook, when Master of the "Mercury" and not yet a Naval Lieutenant, took the soundings in the St. Lawrence, and made a chart of the river below Quebec, which must have materially contributed to the success of Wolfe's landing at the Cove named after him and of his victory on the Heights of Abraham. An obelisk, 100 ft. high, stands upon a hill in the Park at Stowe, inscribed to Major-General Wolfe:—

Ostendunt terris hunc tantum Fata.

The Fates but shew him to the world.

February 14, St. Valentine's Day, is the anniversary of Cook's death in 1779.

A. FORBES SIEVEKING.

12, Seymour Street, W.

BAPTISMAL SCARF.—At the baptism of Earl Fitzwilliam's son and heir at Wentworth Woodhouse on 11th February we are told that

"the babe was borne to the chapel wrapped in the famous Norman scarf presented to an ancestor by William the Conqueror. This scarf has played an important part in the christening of Fitzwilliam heirs for centuries. It has a romantic history. An ancestor of the Fitzwilliams was Ambassador at the Court of William of Normandy, and attended the Conqueror on his expedition to England in the year 1066. Sir William Fitzwilliam displayed such conspicuous bravery at the battle of Hastings that the Conqueror unfastened a scarf from his arm and presented it to him in recognition of his valour."—*Eastern Morning News*, 13 Feb.

When Sir Robert Southwell was at Milton in 1684 Lord Fitzwilliam showed him

"the antiquities of his family, among whom the last twelve have been called Williams. They have affected this name from William Fitzwilliams, who entered with the Conqueror, and being Marshal of the Lamp [an error for Camp] in the famous fight of Battle Abbey, the Conqueror gave him his own scarf in reward of his prowess that day. This scarf they preserve sacred, and by custom lay it over the face of all the male children when christened."—*Calendar of Ormonde MSS.*, N.S. iv. 594 (1906).

W. C. B.

SCOUT=SPY, SNEAK.—The 'Century Dictionary' gives a quotation from 'Roderick Random' in illustration of the meaning of *scout* as a spy, a sneak, but it would seem to have been of decidedly earlier use. In the 'Acts of the Privy Council of England,

Colonial Series,' vol. ii., 1680-1720, p. 607, is given a petition dated 25 July, 1709, of John Sober of Barbados, "forced to leave the island, his business and family, by an unjust prosecution forced against him by the Governor," Mitford Crowe. In an affidavit Sober said that

"he was so exasperated by the indecent and unbecoming manner in which the Governor behaved to his wife and sister that he declared that, though he must respect her Majesty's Governor, if Mr. Crowe had been a Private Man, he would then have said he was a scout and a scoundrell."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY RULES FOR SERVANTS.—In *The Repository*, a weekly review of literature, science, and *belles lettres*, published by F. Virtue, at 26, Bath Street, Bristol, during 1827 (18 issues only, apparently), I find a set of rules for servants in a sixteenth-century country house. The rules are stated to have been framed by John Harington in 1566, and renewed by his son John Harington in 1592, the year in which he was High Sheriff of Somerset. He was the Elizabethan poet and wit of whom an account is given in 'D.N.B.' and Kelston, near Bath, was his home:—

Imprimis, That no servant bee absent from praier, at morning or evening without a lawfull excuse, to be alleged within one day after, vpon paine to forfeit for euery tyme 2*d*.

II. Item, That none swear any othe, vpon paine for euery othe, 1*d*.

III. Item, That none of the men be in bed, from our Lady-day to Michaelmas, after 6 of the clock in the morning; nor out of his bed after 10 of the clock at night; nor from Michaelmas till our Lady-day, in bed after 7 in the morning, nor out after 9 at night, without reasonable cause, on paine of 2*d*.

V. That no man's bed be vnmade, nor fire or candle-box vnclean, after 8 of the clock in the morning, on paine of 1*d*.

VII. Item, That no man teach any of the children any vn honest speeche, or evil word, or othe, on paine of 4*d*.

VIII. Item, That no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand, except it be vpon some good cause, on paine of 1*d*.

IX. Item, That no man appointed to waite at my table be absent that meale, without reasonable cause, on paine of 1*d*.

X. Item, If any man break a glasse, hee shall answer the price thereof out of his wages; and if it bee not known who breake it, the butler shall pay for it, on paine of 12*d*.

XI. Item, The table must be couered halfe an houer before 11 at dinner, and 6 at supper, or before, on paine of 2*d*.

XII. Item, That meate be readie at 11, or before, at dinner; and 6, or before, at supper, on paine of 6*d*.

XIII. Item, That none be absent, without leane or good cause, the whole day, or any part of it, on paine of 4*d*.

XIV. Item, That no man strike his fellow, on paine of loss of seruice; nor reuile or threaten, or prouoke another to strike, on paine of 12*d*.

XV. Item, That no man come to the kitchen without reasonable cause, on paine of 1*d*.

XVI. Item, That none toy with the maids, on paine of 4*d*.

XVII. That no man weare foule shirt on Sunday, nor broken hose or shooes, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1*d*.

XVIII. Item, That when any stranger goeth hence, the chamber be drest vp againe within 4 howrs after, on paine of 1*d*.

XIX. Item, That the hall be made cleane euery day, by eight in the winter and seauen in the summer, on paine of him that should do it to forfeit 1*d*.

XX. That the cowrt-gate bee shutt each meale, and not opened during dinner and supper, without just cause, on paine the porter to forfeit for euery time 1*d*.

XXI. Item, that all stayrs in the house, and other rooms that neede shall require, bee made cleane on Fryday after dinner, on paine of forfeiture of euery one whome it shall belong vnto, 3*d*.

All which sommes shall be duly paide each quarter-day out of their wages, and bestowed on the poore, or other godly vse.

CHARLES WELLS.

134, Cromwell Road, Bristol.

STICKLAC.—The following appears to be an early instance of the use of this substance, as well as of the word itself. Lac, it is well known, is the resinous substance produced mainly upon the *Ficus Indica*, or Banyan tree, by the *Coccus Ficus* or *Coccus Lacca*, sticklac being the substance in its natural state. The earliest mention I find of its use in this country, apart from the newspaper quotation given below, is in Rees's 'Cyclopædia':—

"The price (of lac) in Dacca, in 1781, says Mr. Kerr, was about 12*s*. the hundred pounds weight, although brought from the distant country of Assam."

But among other commodities to be sold by auction in 1742 (*Daily Advertiser*, 23 Jan. of that year), was "six hundred weight of Sticklack." J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

YEWES IN CHURCHYARDS.—Some little time ago the subject of churchyard yews was discussed in 'N. & Q.' The following information is taken from 'Le Folk-Lore de France,' by P. Sébillot, iii. 406. The yew is the consecrated tree (*l'arbre consacré*) in Breton graveyards, where ordinarily there is only one; it is said that it shoots out a root into the mouth of each of the dead. In Poitou the grave-yards are in general planted with walnut-trees, some of those of

Cotentin with thorns. Not long ago apple-trees were still to be seen in certain graveyards of High Brittany which lay round churches; it was the same in Normandy, and the authors of the *vaux-de-vire* make allusion to the antiquity of the custom.

P. W. G. M.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL.—I am completing my 'History of Bedlam,' and should be glad of information from any readers of 'N. & Q.' I have been unable to trace the whereabouts of a picture by Hogarth, who painted the *exterior* of Bethlehem Hospital in Moorfields; and I cannot find in the Museum Print-Room caricatures by Gillray of Fox and Burke in Bedlam (1784 and 1789).

E. G. O'DONOGHUE, Chaplain.

"GENTLEMAN": "ARMIGER": "PRIVILEGIATUS."—In Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' the fathers of some of the alumni are described as *gent.*, of others as *arm.* What distinction of meaning is here intended between *gentleman* and *armiger*?

And what does *privilegiatus* mean in such entries as the following? "Adee, Edmund, tonsor; privilegiatus 18 July, 1740."

BLADUD.

[For *armiger* see the references cited in the editorial note at 10 S. vii. 109.]

HONORARY DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE.—I am informed that until some not very distant date there was a practice at Cambridge of conferring honorary degrees on all applicants who could prove a connexion or relationship, direct or collateral, with the Royal Family. I should be glad to learn if this was so in fact; and, if so, how long the custom lasted, the nature of the degree, whether there was any special name by which such degrees were known, and whether any list of the recipients is accessible.

ALAN STEWART.

TENNYSON'S 'FLOWER IN THE CRANNIED WALL.'—Where was Tennyson's poem, 'Flower in the crannied wall,' &c., published? It is quoted in Sir Norman Lockyer's 'Tennyson as a Student,' &c., with

an apparent reference to 'Amphion,' but it is not there. It is not mentioned in Brightwell's Concordance. It is quoted in 'N.E.D.' s.v. "Crannied," but without the reference—a very unusual thing with the 'N.E.D.' H. N. ELLACOMBE.

Bitton Vicarage, Bristol.

[The "Eversley Edition" of Tennyson (1908), 'Poems,' vol. ii. p. 376, has a note saying:—

"[First published in 1869.—Ed.] The flower was plucked out of a wall at 'Waggoners Wells' near Haslemere."

On the other hand, according to Mr. T. J. Wise's 'Bibliography of Tennyson,' privately printed, 1908, vol. i. p. 214, the little poem first appeared in 'The Holy Grail, and other Poems' (1870). It now appears just before the 'Experiments' in metre. The reference in Sir N. Lockyer's book, "p. 240," clearly refers to the one-volume edition of Tennyson, and on that page the poem will be found.]

ALIEN PRIORIES: THEIR CHARTULARIES.—

Many alien priories and similar institutions possessed estates in England. Presumably the chartularies of some, if not of all, of these institutions have survived and their present location is known. Which of these chartularies have been printed, and where in England may these publications be seen? In regard to the English estates, they must contain much material for the local historian otherwise unattainable.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

GOODBETER: ITS LOCALITY.—In a recently published Danish MS., the diary of a young man of science, Holger Jacobæus, during his European travels and studies, 1671-92, he alludes to his visits to London and Oxford. From the latter he made a trip to Bristol, a two days' journey, through Farringdon and "Mecksfyld" (Marshfield?), where he mentions stopping for the night at "Goodbeter," some village, evidently, in Berkshire or Wiltshire. What place-name is hidden under this form? W. R. PRIOR.

SMALLPOX AND THE STARS.—A seventeenth-century poet wrote a poem to one suffering from smallpox, comparing the pock-marks to stars and constellations. What is the reference? A. S. P.

SHERSONS OF ELLEL CRAIG AND LANCASTER.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' refer me to books (such as county histories or other antiquarian works) in which there is mention of this family? They were at one time hereditary constables of the Castle of Lancaster, I believe. They intermarried with the Nowells of Read. I want information before the eighteenth century. I know

the 'History of Whalley.' Are there any Shersons living in Lancaster now or in any part of the County Palatine? I shall be grateful for any notes on the family, as I have not the opportunity to make personal investigations on the spot.

E. STUART SHERSON.

39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

"CACKLING CLOUDS" occurs in Ford's 'Vagabond Songs and Ballads,' Second Series, p. 175:—

Forth spake the mither when she saw
The bride and maidens a' sae braw,
"Wi' cackling clouds, black be their fa',
They've made a bonnie cast o't."

"CARPILLIONS" occurs in 'Poems in English, Scotch, and Gaelic on Various Subjects,' by John Walker, farmer, Luss, 1817, p. 89:—

Whan storms come rattlin' frae the east,
An' wife an' wee things apt to dozen,
We're oft obliged to stop a lozen,
An' carefully collect some rullions,
Like hose, or breeks, or auld carpillions,
Without regard to mode or form,
But just to screen us frae the storm.

"GAINSHOT" occurs in Sir T. Dick Lauder's 'Moray Floods of 1829,' 3rd ed., pp. 316-7:—

"The north Esk overspread the large bleach field at Craigie Mills, which was covered with cloths and yarn, . . . rose to the height of 3 feet in the mill, and, if it had not been for a rampart raised by the people at the gainshot, by risking their lives, the whole works might have been swept away. . . . The proprietor measured the height of the water at the gainshot of the mills, and found it 7 feet 2 inches above the ordinary level."

"HUNNIN' PIN" occurs in Lauder, *op. cit.*, p. 100:—

"I then teuk for the grun', an' drappit down on a wee bit spat [i.e. spot], where I fand an auld cupple log, which Hugh had bought for fire. I heezed it up. There was a hunnin' pin in't, and that was like a stap, an' sae I gat a' doon, praised be the Lord!"

"KINCHIE" occurs in James Ogg's 'Glints i' the Gloamin' (1891), p. 41:—

"Hi! Bodkin, what cheer?"
Said the Kinchie wee man
Wi' a comical kin' o' leer.

"SUFFLEE" occurs in Isaac Brown's 'Renfrewshire Characters and Scenery,' reprinted in Motherwell's 'Poetical Works,' 1881, p. 3:—

"Mr. Brown was a manufacturer of Lappets, Sufflees, and Foundations or, as ordinary people would call him, a Muslin Manufacturer."

May I ask information as to the meaning of the above words? ALEX. WARRACK.
Oxford.

PHYSICIAN'S CANE.—I understand that down to about the beginning of the last century physicians, when visiting patients suffering from infectious diseases, carried with them, as a safeguard against contagion, walking-sticks in the hollow heads of which was cotton wool saturated with Marseilles vinegar or other antiseptic. Can any of your readers, therefore, say whether the stick in my possession is a genuine "physician's cane"? It is a hazel with a natural round head. This is hollowed out, and at the bottom are several perforations. Over these holes (in the inside of the cavity) is a piece of gauze, and also inside near the top are two perforated brass discs. The lid or plug is a well-fitting circular piece of wood, with a round hole in the centre.

JOHN LINN.

Kirkliston, West Lothian.

SAMUEL BYROM was the author of 'An Irrefragable Argument, fully proving that to discharge Great Debts is less injury and more reasonable than to discharge Small Debts,' 1729. Is anything known of him besides what can be gleaned from this pamphlet?

G. F. R. B.

LATIN HEXAMETERS BY MACHINERY.—From a volume of American essays published in 1867 I extract the following extraordinary passage:—

"Twenty years ago [1847] there was exhibited in London a machine which made excellent Latin hexameters. The unfortunate inventor had spent thirteen years in perfecting 'The Eureka,' as he called it. It actually ground out hexameters like those of Virgil."

I remember as a boy watching the famous "Automaton" at the Crystal Palace playing chess against all comers. Was this verse-making machine constructed on similar lines? Are there any records of its doings extant?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

RICKETTS: GOODWIN: JOHNSON.—Capt. William Ricketts of Bluefields Fort, Jamaica, m. Mary, dau. of — Goodwin, and granddaughter of Sir Francis Goodwin of Winchendon, Bucks, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Arthur, 14th Baron Grey de Wilton, K.G.

Mrs. William Ricketts, *née* Goodwin, d. 16 April, 1750 (not 1758, as stated in Burke's 'Commoners' and 'Landed Gentry'), being then aged 96.

Her dau. Rachel m. Thomas Johnson, Lieut. R.N., and had issue an only surviving son Jacob Johnson of Springfield, Jamaica.

These Johnsons of Springfield used the armorial bearings of the family of Johnson

of London and Walthamstow, but had a tradition that they were of the same family as Sir William Johnson, Bt., created 1755. The latter family, however, is known to have sprung from a branch of the O'Neills of Ulster.

I shall be glad if any of your readers can help me to substantiate the alleged Goodwin descent of Mrs. William Ricketts, and also aid me in tracing the ancestry of Thomas Johnson, R.N.

ERSKINE E. WEST.

Cowper Gardens, Dublin.

FREEMAN: BEAUCHAMP: LAWRENCE.—In the reign of Charles I. were living two conspicuous members of the Freeman family, bearing the same Christian name and title:—

1. Sir Ralph Freeman of Aspeden, co-Hertford, Clothworker, was Lord Mayor of London 1633. His elder brother William had been chosen Sheriff at the same time with himself, but, excused for ill-health, died 1623, aged 68. Ralph's only child and heir, Jane, married Sir George Sands of Lees Court, Throwley, Kent.

2. Sir Ralph Freeman, Master of the Court of Requests, and Master of the Mint, was seised in 1619 (as I learn from a deed in the Brooking-Rowe Bequest to Exeter Public Library), together with William Freeman and Ralph Freeman, all of London, Esquires, in a fulling mill (*i.e.*, cloth factory), messuage, and land, in Buckfastleigh, Devon. A "Sir Ralph Freeman of London," according to Risdon, "lately had a lease" of the manor of Ashburton in the same county.

In 1600 Martin Freeman, citizen and Fishmonger of London, and Christopher Freeman, of Heigham Ferrers, co. Northants, sold the manor or mansion-house of Flaunchford in the parishes of Reigate and Buckland, Surrey, with lands, messuages, &c., lying in the parishes and hamlets of Reigate, Buckland, Horley, Leigh, and Betchworth.

"Shortly after" 1631, Samuel Freeman "of Malling" (near Maidstone, Kent) went to New England. He is supposed to have been a brother of Edmund Freeman, born about 1590, who, leaving his mother resident in Reigate, went over in 1635, was co-founder of Plymouth Colony, of which he became assistant governor in 1641, and a large landowner in Sandwich, Cape Cod. He was "a man of consideration in England," "brought with him much valuable plate," and "presented the colony with twenty corselets or pieces of plate-armour." He acted, it is said, as confidential agent of the

Merchant Adventurers, and corresponded with Mr. John Beauchamp, a London merchant who had married Edmund's sister, and who lived (at any rate for a time) with the mother in Reigate. In 1649 Beauchamp wrote to Edmund's son-in-law in New England notifying him that he was "sending out Cloth and Bibles" to him, and mentioning "my brother Coddington" and "my brother William Freeman."

While not wishing to trouble any one for references to standard printed works, I should be glad to learn of any modern compilations or private records that might yield connecting links between the above-named persons, or between them and the Lawrence family, through whom one of the Sir Ralphs is found to be descended from progenitors of the George Washington.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

G. RUMNEY, OR ROMNEY, RECUSANT.—Wanted the parents, wife, and children of George Rumney or Romney, recusant, mentioned in Westmorland and Cumberland (Queen Eliz.), and of St. Clement Danes parish, London (James I.), when an order was made for his property to be estreated into the Exchequer, 1611. What property? Was Lancelot Romney of Yanwath, Westmorland, his brother?

George Romney's cousin was Andrew Hilton, recusant and martyr, of Burton in Warcop, whose mother was Anne, dau. of Gilbert Wharton, or Isabel Barton of Ormshead (Ormside), Appleby. A cousin of Hilton's was the Rev. James Warcop, and an uncle Rev. Nich. Pulleine. **MRS. LAW.**

SIR W. ROMNEY, LORD MAYOR.—Are any descendants living of Sir William Romney, Haberdasher, Lord Mayor of London, who died 1611? His son William (also knighted, I think) married Margaret Bowater, and had a son William, a little boy in 1633. The Lord Mayor's grandfather Robert Romney was of Tetbury, Gloucestershire. Who were his parents? **MRS. LAW.**

ROMNEY FAMILY AND LORD LIFFORD.—In 17— a Romney is said to have been brother to Lord Lifford. How was this? **MRS. LAW.**

THOMAS BARROW, ARTIST.—Are any descendants living of Thomas Barrow, artist? He lived last at Southall, Middlesex, and died, I think, about 1820. His daughters were Mrs. Kennal and Mrs. Ann Walker. **MRS. LAW.**

44, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.

SIMON PINCERNA AND WESTMINSTER.—Hals in his 'History of Cornwall' states that Henry III. granted Lanherne in Cornwall to Simon Pincerna "in consideration that he, the said Simon, had enfeoffed the said King Henry with the lordship and manor of St. James at Westminster."

Is anything more known of this transaction, and if so, where can I find an account of it? Where may I find genealogical particulars of this Simon Pincerna and his forbears? J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

[Much information concerning the Pincernas is supplied at 10 S. ii. 90-92.]

Replies.

"B E Z A N T."

(11 S. iii. 107.)

THE Bezant was a popular festival formerly held on Monday in Rogation week in the town of Shaftesbury, so ancient that no authentic record of its origin exists. It was a formal acknowledgment on the part of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough to the lord of the manor of Mitcombe, of which Enmore Green forms part, for the permission to use the water of that hamlet. No charter or deed exists among the archives of the town as to the commencement of the custom, neither are there any records of interest connected with its observances beyond the details of the expenses incurred from year to year. On the morning of Rogation Monday, the mayor and aldermen, accompanied by a lord and lady appointed for the occasion, and by their mace bearers carrying the Bezant, went in procession to Enmore Green. The lord and lady performed at intervals as they passed along a traditional kind of dance to the sound of violins; the steward of the manor meeting them at the green, the mayor offered for his acceptance, as the representative of his lord, the Bezant, a calf's head uncooked, a gallon of ale, and two penny loaves, with a pair of gloves edged with gold lace, and gave permission to use the wells for another year. The steward, having accepted the gifts, retaining all for his own use except the Bezant, which he graciously gave back, accorded the privilege, and the ceremony ended in a dinner given by the Corporation to their friends.

The Bezant itself—said by Hutchins to be worth as much as 1,500*l.*—consisted of a

decorated trophy, round which were hung ribbons, flowers, &c., fastened to a frame about 4 ft. high, ornamented with jewels, coins, &c., lent by persons interested.

By the town and the manor passing into the same hands in 1830 the practice ceased. The ancient borough, through the liberality of the Marquis of Westminster, is now supplied with water taken from an artesian well sunk for the purpose. (See 'The Book of Days,' vol. i. p. 585; Hutchins, 'History of Dorset,' 1803, vol. ii. p. 425; 'Brit. Popular Customs, Past and Present,' T. F. Threlton Dyer, 1876 Bohn's Lib.)

As to the origin of the word Bezant there seems much doubt. It is thought that possibly an ancient gold coin of that name may originally have been tendered to the lord of the manor. Could it have any connexion with the offering by the kings of England at the Sacrament, or at festivals so called? See 'Oxford Eng. Dict.,' under "Bezant." *Bezaunce* is an obsolete form of *beisance* or *obeisance*.

An alternative account can be found in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (Bohn, 1853), quoting 'Travels of Tom Thumb,' p. 16, in which the garland is described as a "prize besom," and the manor to which the acknowledgment is made is referred to as "Gillingham." Perhaps the original form of the word was *besom*, in which case its derivation would need no explanation.

F. W. BAXTER.

The 'E.D.D.' describes this as follows:—

"The name of a 'trophy,' and of a festival held in the town of Shaftesbury, or Shaston, on Monday in Rogation week. The Bezant was an acknowledgment on the part of the Borough to the Lord of the Manor of Mitcombe for the permission to bring up water for use from the hamlet of Enmore Green. The festival sadly degenerated, and in the year 1830 ceased altogether. The 'Bezant' which gave its name to the festival consisted of a sort of trophy constructed of ribbons, flowers and peacock's feathers, fastened to a frame, about four feet high, round which were hung jewels, coins, medals, &c., lent for the purpose."

It refers to the 'Book of Days,' i. 585. It also adds:—

"This use of 'bezant' for an offering may be compared with its use for the name of a certain offering made by the Kings of England at the Sacrament or at festivals, and by French Kings at their Coronation."

The 'N.E.D.' derives it from Byzantium, where it was first struck as a gold coin "seemingly identical with the Roman *solidus*, or *aureus*." It was current in Europe from the ninth century, but was

superseded in England by the noble, a coin of Edward III. It was used by Wyclif to translate both the Latin words *talentum* and *drachma*. A quotation from E. Chamberlayne (1667) is: "The gold offered by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament, is still called the Byzant."

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

St. Thomas', Douglas.

[Replies also from W. B. H., J. H. M., L. S., C. C., H. J. B. C., W. C. B., E. A. F., and M. C. L.]

WALTER HADDON (11 S. iii. 128).—Walter Haddon (1516–1572) was a fairly well-known personage in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. By the last-named he was appointed Master of Requests, an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Judge of the Prerogative Court. In his earlier days he had been Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, and had held in succession the Mastership of Trinity Hall and the Presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford. His life by the late Mr. Thompson Cooper fills nearly six columns in the 'D.N.B.', and there is a long list of his works and of the authorities for his life in 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' where will be found the inscription on his monument in Christchurch, Newgate Street, as it existed before the great fire.

His 'Lucubrations' and 'Poemata' were collected and edited by Thomas Hatcher in 1567. On p. 46 of the present volume of 'N. & Q.' I identified a Latin line written in a Cambridge MS. as being taken from a poem of Haddon's. EDWARD BENSLEY.

"Gualterus Haddonus" is, of course, "Dr. Walter Haddon, one of the finest Learning, and of the most Ciceronian stile in England," as Strype says in his 'Life of Sir Thomas Smith,' p. 200 in the edition published in 1698. Haddon was the friend of Sir John Cheke, Sir Thomas Smith, Roger Ascham, and other famous men of Tudor times. To Ascham's 'Toxophilus,' printed in 1545, 'Gualterus Haddonus Cantabrigiensis' contributes a Latin poem of ten lines in which he praises the author and his book. A list of his works, mostly written in the then "universal language," is given in Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature' (Pickering's ed., 1834).

JOHN T. CURRY.

For a full account of the above see 'Dictionary of National Biography' (original edition), vol. xxiii. p. 429.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ADDERS' FAT AS A CURE FOR DEAFNESS (11 S. iii. 69, 117).—Whether this specific for deafness has the support of antiquity or not, there is no doubt that the belief, mentioned at the last reference, in preparations from the viper as remedies for snake-bite is a very old one. See Pliny's 'Natural History,' Bk. xxix., ch. 4, §§ 69, foll., where he mentions a method of boiling down vipers' fat in oil. Jeremy Taylor reminds us of the change of "theriacum" into a homely English word when, in his sermon on 'The Christian's Conquest over the Body of Sin,' he writes: "*Non solum viperam terimus, sed ex ea antidotum conficimus*;" we kill the viper, and make treacle of him; that is, not only escape from, but get advantages by temptations." Readers of 'Lavengro' will remember the old viper-hunter in chapter iv. who tells Borrow: "I hunt them mostly for the fat which they contain, out of which I make unguents which are good for various sore troubles, especially for the rheumatism."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

At the first reference the man killing adders is spoken of in the present tense as still carrying on operations on the line from Tunbridge Wells to Brighton. In the second reference a correspondent relates how a man was similarly employed near the same locality about sixty years ago. Jesse's 'Gleanings in Natural History,' first published about 1835, corroborates the second statement. The author says: "When I was lately at Brighton, I met with a man who employed himself in summer in catching adders, the fat of which he preserved and sold as a sovereign remedy for hurts and swellings." Is there anything hereditary in this employment? SCRUTATOR's adder-killer cannot possibly be the same person that Jesse speaks of. O.

EAR-PIERCING (11 S. iii. 149).—As to ear-piercing in boys for initiatory rites I know nothing, but from long experience in hospital work I can state that many cases have come before me in which the ears have been pierced for the cure of chronic eye disorders—especially phlyctenular ophthalmia and blepharitis. The procedure may not be wholly superstitious, because the slow healing of the wounded ears, likely to occur in such patients, might conceivably benefit the eyes or eyelids by acting as does a seton or blister. More scientific remedies have quite discredited setons, but fifty or sixty years ago these were commonly used. A well-known ophthalmic surgeon

was in the habit of putting a silk seton behind the ears in the cases above mentioned, and with the watching and attention required made large fees by this treatment—so much so that he said “his life was hanging on a thread”! GEORGE WHERRY.
Cambridge.

I believe it is still a custom among men and women in the South of Europe (Italy and Spain) to wear ear-rings and to have the ears pierced for the purpose. In Hungary, I remember it was the jeweller who performed the operation on baby girls when supplying the first earrings. L. L. K.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED FOR MARRIAGE (11 S. iii. 129).—I have never heard of any particular town where murderers were reprieved for marriage, but when a boy I remember hearing these lines:—

A murderer mounted in a cart
Was going to be hanged;
Reprieve to him was granted
And the crowd and cart did stand.
He was asked if he would marry a wife,
Or otherwise choose to die,
“O why should I torment my life?”
The culprit did reply;
“The bargain’s bad in every part,
But a wife’s the worst, drive on the cart!”

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Was this supposed custom confined to any particular town, and was it not essential that the woman should be a virgin?

Michaell. Susan, *being a maide*
May begge me from the gallows of the shrieve.
Alice. Trust not to that, Michaell.
Michaell. You cannot tell me, I have seen it.
‘Arden of Faversham,’ I. i. 167-70.

Here the custom was evidently known at Faversham in Kent. And in Marston’s ‘Insatiate Countess,’ iii. 3 (scene Italy):—

Abigail. Well, we will bring them to the gallows, and then, like kind virgins, beg their lives.

Bullen has a note at p. 190 of the third volume of his edition of Marston in which he refers to Plutarch’s life of ‘Numa.’

I am not aware that English law was ever cognizant of such customs.

P. A. McELWAIN.

AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES (11 S. iii. 48).—The unterrified.—Though I am unable to answer MR. THORNTON’S question as to who first applied this term to the democratic party, I can at least show that it was in use in 1840. In *The Atlas*, a Boston paper, of 4 Sept., 1840, a paragraph about

the election in Vermont is headed “The Unterrified Green Mountain Boys’ Responding” (p. 2/2). And in the same paper of 12 Nov., 1840, p. 2/3, a letter ends as follows: “And if any of the ‘unterrified democrats’ can answer this question it would confer a particular favor on a Real Hard Ciderite.”

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

“GEORGE INN” AT WOBURN (11 S. iii. 147).—Woburn, Bedfordshire, was my home. It consists of four streets, which meet at the Market Place. At the angle of Park Street and George Street, there stands a large inn, which was famous in posting days, and was called immemorially “The George.” The name was changed to “The Bedford Arms” before 1853, when I was born; but I remember that, when I was a child, the old inhabitants still called it “The George.” G. W. E. R.

“HAD I WIST” (11 S. iii. 129).—This phrase cannot possibly have been the name of an Anglo-Saxon bogey, since there is nothing Anglo-Saxon about any of its three component parts. It is true that the O.E. adjective *gewiss* survived in M.E. as *wis* sometimes erroneously spelt *wiss*, as if it were the pronoun *I* with a verb *wiss*, but *wist* or *wist* as a past participle does not occur before the M.E. period, the O.E. past participle being *witen*. The use of this phrase, which means “if I had known,” as a noun—not as a proper name—seems to have been introduced by Gower in his ‘Confessio Amantis’ for it is from this poem (i. 105) that the ‘N.E.D.’ quotes the earliest instance.

I do not remember—and cannot very well ascertain—whether the phrase occurs as a proper name in ‘Piers the Plowman,’ a most likely place for such an expressive name; if it does, Gower may have been indebted for it to Langland or whoever else may have been the author of the poem popular in Gower’s days. The fact that the ‘N.E.D.’ does not mention ‘Piers’ as the source, makes it very unlikely, though.

To the ‘N.E.D.’ quotations, which show some variety of spelling—*had I wist*, *hadde-y-wyste*, *had I wist*, *hadwist*, may be added the title of a poem in the ‘Paradise of Dainty Devices,’ *Beware of Had-I-Wyst* and the following line from the well-known passage describing a “suters state” in Spenser’s ‘Mother Hubbard’s Tale,’ “to sue for *had ywist*, that few have found, and manie one hath mist!” J. F. BENSE.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX: "ESSEX" AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437, 534; iii. 92).—In the 'London Marriage Licenses' (Foster's edition) are at least four instances of "Essex" used as a female Christian name: Col. 130, "Richard Bynns and Essex Ingram (Spinster), 1687." Col. 420, "James Drax and Essex Lake (Spinster), 1662/3." Col. 948, "Sir Roger Mostyn and Lady Essex Finch (Spinster), 1703." Col. 1085, "Hon. John Poulett and Essex Popham (Spinster), 1663." DIEGO.

Lodge's 'Peerage' gives, under the title of Baron Mostyn, "Hon. Essex, born 22 Oct., 1833." E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory.

ALEXANDER HOLMES, 1848 (11 S. iii. 70).—A copy of *The Times* for 1848 can be seen, I believe, at the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh. The Catalogue of the Library would lead one to infer as much. Another copy may be seen at Glasgow in the "Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library." Files of the journal are no doubt preserved at the British Museum, but in a building, I understand, apart from the Library. SCOTUS.

"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG" (11 S. ii. 522; iii. 51, 113).—The St. Bernard about whom Mr. MACMICHAEL asks is St. Bernard of Clairvaux. The words immediately following those quoted are

"Nos vero, o beati Angeli, catelli sumus Domini illius, quem tanto affectu diligitis; catelli, inquam, sapientes saturari de micis, quæ cadunt de mensa dominorum nostrorum, qui estis vos."

This proverb is traced back at least as early as the first half of the eleventh century. In enlarged editions of the 'Adagia' (e.g., 1629, p. 776) the proverb "Qui amat me, amat et canem meum" is, with others, such as "Qui nimium festinat, caldum edit," distinguished from those that have come down from antiquity. EDWARD BENSLEY.

"NO GREAT SHAKES" (11 S. iii. 129).—At 5 S. viii. 184 the following appeared in a note on this subject:—

"In California a shake is a large-sized shingle for roofing buildings, and, taking it in that sense, the slang expression becomes perfectly clear, and indicates that a poor bargain, or a person or thing of little account or value, is in the same relation to a good one that a shingle is to a shake. The distinction between a shake and a shingle probably still exists in the shingle-using counties of England, and was doubtless formerly exported thence to America."

Admiral Smythe's explanation seems less probable. He says it is a term expressing

little value, and derived from the taking to pieces of a cask and packing up the parts, which are then termed "shakes" ('Sailor's Word-Book'). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ORDINARIES OF NEWGATE (11 S. iii. 86).—After the attempt to secure the appointment of Silas Told in Oct., 1773, I have come across no reference to the successor of the Rev. John Wood as Ordinary of Newgate until 8 February, 1774, when, according to *The London Magazine*, p. 97, of that year, the Rev. John Villetle was elected to the post by the Court of Aldermen.

HORACE BLEACKLEY

COL. OAKES AND QUEEN CAROLINE'S FUNERAL (11 S. iii. 69).—*The Monthly Magazine* for 1821, pt. ii. p. 138, states that, upon the people commencing to barricade Edgware Road, a party of Horse Guards charged, and were received by volleys of stones, upon which a *boy officer* fired his pistol and shot an inoffensive man, when the troops began a general firing, by which another innocent man was killed and many wounded.

This could hardly refer to Oakes, who was then Brevet-Major. He was promoted to the rank of Major 6 Sept., 1822, and to that of Lieut.-Colonel 25 Jan., 1823, and appears to have been placed on the half-pay list on 12 June, 1823. However, in January, 1832, he again appears on the active list as Major and Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, but he resigned the same year.

He married 1 March, 1828, at St George's, Hanover Square, Sophia Charlotte, dau. of Edward Fletcher, of Park Street, by whom he had issue. F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

UNDERGROUND SOHO (11 S. iii. 127).—This subterranean passage evidently only crosses the north-east corner of the square. If its direction was west to east it might have been a means of communication between the first and second Carlisle House situated respectively in King's Square Court (now Carlisle Street) and on the site of St. Patrick's Chapel. Or was it used for some sinister purpose by Mrs. Cornely's guests? Sir Walter Besant, who worked up the local colour of his novels by actual observation, knew nothing of it. When Jenny's house is besieged by "the company of Vengeance" ('The Orange Girl,' chap. xiii.), she escapes by stepping out of the garden gate into Sutton Street. Of the wine cellars in William and Mary Passage probably nothing more can be said than that they are cellars

originally belonging to some of the larger houses common to this neighbourhood. There could be no occasion for William III. to stable his horses here underground when the King's Mews at Charing Cross were more convenient for Whitehall or St. James's Palace, and infinitely more suitable.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

PYRRHUS'S TOE (11 S. iii. 89, 131).—This query has already been fully and satisfactorily answered by PROF. BENSLEY and other correspondents, but I wish to raise a side-issue with regard to textual readings. In the first edition of 'Hydriotaphia,' published in 1658, Sir Thomas Browne says: "How they made distinct separation of bones and ashes from fiery admixture, hath found no historical solution. Though they seemed to make a distinct collection, and overlooked not Pyrrhus his toe." In the "Camelot Classics" edition of Browne's 'Hydriotaphia,' edited by Mr. J. A. Symonds, London, 1886, the concluding words of Browne's sentence are expanded into "...overlooked not Pyrrhus his toe which could not be burnt."

Where did Mr. Symonds obtain his reading? Or are the words, "which could not be burnt," meant to be an interpolation inserted in the text for the purpose of explaining the allusion to Pyrrhus's toe? Surely Mr. Symonds would never have done that.

S. W. S.

THE STAIR DIVORCE, 1820 (11 S. ii. 489; iii. 74).—The new 'Scots Peerage,' iii. 414, states, under "Dysart" (Laura, youngest daughter of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, and John Manners), that the marriage referred to "was annulled in June, 1820, by the Lords of Session in Edinburgh." Has Mr. J. M. BULLOCK, in making his research, kept in mind the facts that in June, 1820, the sixth Earl of Stair was alive, and that his successor bore no courtesy title, but was simply John William Henry Dalrymple?

B. B.

Manila.

'DEATH OF CAPT. COOK' (11 S. iii. 87, 132).—John Darley, born at Birmingham in 1765, his parents' only child, emigrated with his father to America about 1790, and first appeared on the stage there in 1794. He subsequently joined the United States Navy, and rose to be lieutenant of Marines. In 1800 he retired from the Navy, married Eleonora Westry, an actress, and returned to the stage, appearing at the Park Theatre,

New York, on 20 July, 1801. He was a good singer, and played Frenchmen and walking gentlemen well. He died at Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1853. His youngest son, Felix Octavius Carr Darley, born 1822, died 1888, was an eminent artist and engraver; the emblematic figures for American bank notes were designed by him, and his illustrations of numerous American authors were much admired.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains the following records:—

1794, November 1, the marriage of Mr. Darley to Miss Sadler, both of the Lincoln company of comedians.

1800, June 13, the death at age of 58 of Mr. Darley, formerly well known as a vocal performer at Vauxhall and Covent Garden theatre.

Doubtless this was the Darley who appeared at Covent Garden in the 'Death of Capt. Cook' in March, 1789. MR. WM. DOUGLAS in his reply (11 S. iii. 132) states he was a native of Birmingham, and went to America in 1799. Is there not some confusion between this individual and John Darley the actor who died at Philadelphia in 1853?

Was there any connexion between Darley the actor of Covent Garden and Vauxhall and James and Mathew Darly of 39, Strand, the well-known publishers of caricatures between 1766 and 1773?

H. S. GUINNESS.

Stillorgan, co. Dublin.

SPIDER'S WEB AND FEVER (11 S. ii. 109, 194; iii. 96).—Of the spider Paracelsus says (I quote from a "faithfully Englished" version of his 'Dispensatory,' by W. D., published 1656):—

"The Spider is a hateful creature, yet it is of great virtue against Quotidian feavers: put the spider in a nut-shell, and shut it up close in it, and let the diseased person carry it about him, but he must not know what it is; let him carry it four dayes, and he shall be well."

The spider never had a place in our official *materia medica*, but it seems to have been more esteemed in France. Lemery, in his 'Traité Universel des Drogues Simples,' says it is esteemed

"pour les fièvres interminantes & particulièrement pour la fièvre quarte, étant écrasée & appliquée au poignet, ou étant enfermée vivante dans une coquille de noix & attachée au cou à l'entrée de l'accès."

The web he describes as "vulnenaire, astringente, consolidante," and recommends it for stopping blood and other purposes. I quote from the edition of 1723.

C. C. B.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND TOBACCO (11 S. ii. 489; iii. 34).—It was old ale and nutmeg not small beer that traditionally extinguished Raleigh's quiet smoke. The story as related in 'The British Apollo' is quite clear on this point:

"and generall indulg'd himself in Smoaking secretly, two pipes a Day: at which time he order'd a Simple Fellow, who waited, to bring him up a Tankard of old Ale and Nutmeg, alway laying aside the Pipe, when he heard his servant coming."

The story is correctly epitomized in the late Mr. W. Niven's 'Selections from "The British Apollo,"' 1903, p. 92.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

The incident is given in the Rev. I. Taylor's 'Scenes of British Wealth in Produce, Manufactures, and Commerce, 1825,' pp. 69-70:—

"It was from the North American Indians we took the fashion of tobacco smoking. Sir Walter Raleigh when Virginia was first discovered, brought some over. The first time he smoked it was in private. He had called his servant for a jug of water; when the man brought it in, he saw smoke coming from his master's mouth, and naturally supposing he was on fire, he as naturally threw the jug of water over him, to put it out."

The illustration attached depicts the servant in the act.

WM. JAGGARD.

"VAIL": ITS USE BY SCOTT (11 S. iii. 86, 131).—Messrs. A. & C. Black may probably care to know that the copy of the 'Talisman' to which I referred is dated 1879 and bears their own *imprimatur*. It has "veiled not their bonnets" in chap. xxiv., and "I will not veil my crest" in the ballad of 'The Bloody Vest,' chap. xxvi. Surely the publishers do not mean to imply that the reading in the latter case is that which the author intended.

THOMAS BAYNE.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CHURCHES, &c. (11 S. ii. 389, 453, 492, 537; iii. 57, 97).—I am glad to learn where the jocular comment on the tombstone inscription beginning "As I am now," &c., is to be found, for I have known it many years, only my version ran:—

To this by no means I consent
Unless I know which way you went.

H. A. ST. J. M.

PARISH FORMATION (11 S. iii. 88).—Something about the origin of parishes will be found in Fosbrooke's 'Encyclopædia of Antiquities,' 1843, s.v. 'Obsolete Ecclesiastical Matters,' vol. ii. p. 799; in Cowell's 'Interpreter'; and in Walcott's 'Sacred

Archæology.' No doubt also Smith and Cheetham's 'Diet. Christ. Antiq.' would afford further information, and Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' but my copy has gone wrong in pagination.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"STICK-IN-THE-MUD" (11 S. iii. 106).—This expression is commonly in use at the present day in Somerset and other parts of the West of England, and is generally applied to a man who is slow in movement or in business. Its equivalent is "slow-coach," which is also frequently used.

C. T.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOLK-LORE (11 S. iii. 7).—With regard to the promised "Bibliography of Folk-Lore by Thomas Satchell" to be issued by the Folk-Lore Society, one can but echo the query of MR. GERISH, "When will the project be realized?" Something has evidently prevented the fulfilment of the thirty-years-old promise. Towards the end of last century, a series of papers on the 'Bibliography of Folk-Lore,' written by Sir G. L. Gomme, appeared in *The Folk-lore Record*. This looks as if the projected work, announced in 1879, had been abandoned by the publishers. Mr. Gomme's bibliography has never, I believe, been issued in book form.

W. S. S.

GRATIOUS OR GRACINES STREET=GRACECHURCH STREET (11 S. iii. 149).—According to Hobben's 'London Street Names' the present name dates from the rebuilding of the church after the Great Fire. Stow says it was named Grass Church originally from the parish church of St. Benet from the herb market there kept. Since that time it has been called Grasse Street, Grastreet, and Gracious Street.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

It is quite likely that Gracechurch Street was called Gracious Street long before 'The Nine Worthies of London,' 1592. Its earliest known spelling will, no doubt, account for "Gracious." This was "Graschurch" or "Graschurche." Richard le Cordewanere of Grasherche was, in the thirteenth year of Edward II., 1320, hauled over the coals for making shoes of unlawful material ('Cal. Letter-Book E' of the City of London). Again, in Letter-Book F, Ed. III., 1347, John de Burstalle is accused of fraudulently enhancing the price of wheat in the corn-market at "Graschirche." Then again (Letter Book G, 46 Ed. III., 1372), blacksmiths are ordered to send their work into the open market of

"Graschirche." This was to prevent their selling "false work" in a hole-and-corner way by wandering about the city or suburb. It is well known that Grass-Church Street was the original form because of the herb-market kept there (Stow); but there was, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, a Gracious Alley in Wellclose Square (W. Stow's 'Stranger's Guide'), known previously (Dodsley's 'Environs') as Grace Street. Also, later, in Lockie and Elmes.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

FAIRFAX: SAYRE: MAUNSELL (11 S. iii. 88).—Perhaps the information desired is to be found in 'Original Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fairfax,' written by himself during the Great Civil War, printed by Hargrove & Sons, and sold by them at Knaresborough and Harrogate, also by Longman, Hurst & Co., London, Wilson & Son, York, and other booksellers, 1810, duodecimo; 'The Families of Gascoigne and Fairfax,' by Wm. Brailsford, in *The Antiquary*, May, 1884; 'A Collection of Autograph Letters, written by various eminent persons of the ancient and noble family of Fairfax' (fifty-two of these are described in Thomas Thorpe's 'Sale Catalogue of Manuscripts,' 1831, pp. 136-9); Whitaker's 'Leeds' (Fairfax of Walton); 'Fairfax Wills of Norfolk and Suffolk' (*Northern Genealogist*, 1895, vol. i. p. 49); 'Fairfax Wills at Carlisle,' p. 92, *ibid.*; and at Worcester, *ib.*, p. 946. See also 'Analecta Fairfaxiana,' a manuscript on vellum, consisting of historical, genealogical, and other collections and records relating to the various branches of the family of Fairfax preserved in the family down to the present time, illustrated by drawings of arms, &c.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

KEATS, HAMPSTEAD, AND SIR C. W. DILKE (11 S. iii. 145).—Excellent as this impending endowment of the Hampstead Public Library with Keats relics appears, it has many serious disadvantages, and for lovers of the poet generally it would be preferable to see the gift diverted to the British Museum. The Branch Library near Keats Grove may be appropriate by sentiment for such memorials, but it is unfitted in every other sense and circumstance. MR. CECIL CLARKE will, I am sure, realize that local library committees are, as at present constituted, not suitable custodians of relics of national interest, and the administration generally at Hampstead has not given evidence of exceptional fitness. So in the event of the bequest

being diverted to the British Museum, there will result a loss to the few at Hampstead and a gain to the world generally.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (11 S. iii. 108).—The title "leader of the House of Commons" cannot well go further back than 1680 or thereabouts, when members of Parliament became separated into two distinct divisions. The two divisions were at first termed Addressers (or Petitioners) and Abhorers, but these names were soon merged into the better-known titles of Whigs and Tories. Curiously enough, the Whigs are said to have been originally far better organized and disciplined and more obedient to their leaders than were the Tories. As a party cannot well exist and prosper without a leader, it is probable that the recognized head of the Whigs or Tories, in power at the moment, became known for the time being as the "leader of the House of Commons." Possibly the title originated in the time of Queen Anne. Sir Robert Walpole seems a likely enough person to have been so distinguished. S. S.

ABSINTHE-DRINKING: ITS ORIGIN (11 S. iii. 149).—I remember being told in Paris, some time in the seventies, that absinthe was then used by the French troops in Algeria as a febrifuge; also, that they could not drink the water of the country with safety unless they added the bitter draught to it. These troops were further credited with introducing the "mazagran" (or large glass-full of light coffee without milk) into France. This drink was held to be a protection from malaria. DUBLINER.

AMPHISBÆNIC BOOK (11 S. iii. 89).—An instance of an amphisbænic book is a pamphlet or book entitled "The Great Question: Tariff Reform or Free Trade? By L. M. S. Amery." Turn the book upside down, and begin at the other end, and you find a different cover, a title-page bearing the title "The Great Question: Free Trade or Tariff Reform? By J. M. Robertson, M.P.," and a fresh book. This work was published in London, 1909. LANGARUS.

Out of many thousands of volumes that I have handled at different times I can only recall two specimens of the kind of publication referred to by Q. V. One of these was a "Staff Kalender" with "Supplement," somewhat similar to that described in the query. The other was a devotional text-

book, issued by Marcus Ward & Co., London, entitled 'The Anchor: The Haven,' by the author of 'Morning and Night Watches.' Scripture texts with appropriate pieces of poetry were given for every morning for a month. In the inverted order the evening was similarly provided for. Each of the portions (morning and evening) of the booklet numbered 75 pp. respectively. U.

WATER SHOES FOR WALKING ON THE WATER: GEORGE F. PARRATT (11 S. ii. 485; iii. 77).—The initial letter F. should be inserted before Parratt. The exhibition of "life-saving" inventions of which I wrote (*ante*, p. 77) took place, I think, at least 25 years ago.

I think that the s.s. *Castalia*, in her early days running between England and France, ceased to be a small pox hospital several years ago. In my note I ought to have made it plain that Parratt was not the inventor of the indiarubber boat with the stocking legs. His only invention, exhibited on the occasion referred to, was the pontoon life-boat, which drifted helplessly away and was towed back by an ordinary life-boat, which was in attendance.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

PHIPPS OR PHIP FAMILY (11 S. iii. 49).—According to Coates, in his 'History of Reading,' a token was issued by Thomas Phipps (see p. 460), "A man dipping candles, Thomas Phipps of Redding 1652 T. P. E."; and at p. 445 there is an account of Sir Constantine Phipps, stating "there is a tradition that he was born at Reading."

R. J. FYNMORE.

LEA WILSON'S COLLECTION OF BIBLES (11 S. iii. 88).—Mr. Lea Wilson printed a limited number of copies of his "Collection of Bibles" for presentation to his friends. If I remember aright, 150 copies in all were printed, some of which were offered for sale. I have no note of his collection having ever been dispersed, and cannot tell what has become of it. Of the three editions of the Psalms mentioned in the query, that printed at Middelburg in 1599 finds a place in Cotton's "Editions of the Bible," but is there only named as being in the Lea Wilson collection. The two Scottish editions, by Rabon of Aberdeen and Hart of Edinburgh, appear among "Books printed in Scotland before 1700," but the author, Mr. Aldis, apparently derives his information from the Lea Wilson catalogue, and does not state where copies of them may now be found.

S. S. W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 147).—The "Scot" of MR. W. E. WILSON'S first quotation must, I think, be George Buchanan, the work referred to being his 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos' (1579). With regard to the "Jesuit" here meant, Juan Mariana's 'De Rege et Regis Institutione' (1599) seems to have gained great notoriety (Hallam, 'Literature of Europe,' Part II. chap. iv. section ii. § 37).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The Jesuit was probably Juan Mariana (1536–1624) and the Scot John Knox (1505–1572), but I regret I do not know who is the author of the lines.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

These lines form one of the six stanzas of a poem called 'The Tempest,' by James T. Fields.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

There are various versions of the lines quoted by G. C., which are attributed to Philemon Holland. See 'A Translator Generall' in Mr. Charles Whibley's 'Literary Portraits,' p. 157:—

"The translator's son informs the world that Plutarch's 'Morals' all fell upon paper from one quill, while Aubrey prefers to believe that it was the *Livy* which was thus honoured. Whichever be the truth, the story is found in all the books of anecdotes, further embellished with a quatrain, more curious than accomplished. Thus it runs:

'This booke I wrote with one poore Pen
Made of a grey Goose Quill;
A Pen I found it us'd before,
A Pen I leave it still.'

Fuller, 'Worthies of England,' 'Warwickshire,' writes:

"Many of his books he wrote with one pen, whereof he himself thus pleasantly versified:—

'With one poor pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill;
A pen it was when I took,
And a pen I leave it still.'"

For conflicting accounts of the after history of this pen Mr. Whibley's entertaining essay may be consulted. EDWARD BENSLEY.

[MR. W. NORMAN and MR. J. T. PAGE also thanked for replies.]

"LET US GO HENCE, MY SONGS" (11 S. iii. 128).—This is the opening of 'A Leave-taking,' by Swinburne, 'Poems and Ballads,' Book I. p. 60 (ed. 1873).

REGINALD HEWITT.

Selkirk.

[S. W. also refers to Swinburne.]

JEAN VOLE'S 'LES ARRIVANTS' (11 S. iii. 148).—Probably *chemin de table ouvrage* should be rendered "embroidered table-centre." One meaning of *chemin* is a long and narrow carpet laid on the parquet of a room, or vestibule, from one door to another. See 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française abrégé du Dictionnaire de E. Littré, 1886.' The narrow ornamental cloth laid along the middle of a dinner table is not unlikely to bear the same name.

M. P.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS SPEECHES (11 S. iii. 107).—So far as our knowledge of the public and private life of Sir Robert Peel goes, there is nothing, in the practice attributed to him, in any way inconsistent with his known character as a Christian gentleman. At the same time the story can hardly be received with entire confidence, inasmuch as it is claimed on behalf of others. Many years ago it was my lot on one occasion to be present at a small private gathering of Liberals, when the self-same story with certain modifications was told as characteristic of Lord Beaconsfield. The relation, it is true, was not received with unquestioning faith, but at the same time it seemed to awaken in those who heard it every symptom of lively satisfaction. May I be pardoned for saying that such stories are perhaps not altogether in good taste as they savour too much of unwarrantable intrusion into the sacred relations subsisting between a man and his Maker? Moreover, they are, I fear, in many instances pure fabrications, told for a certain purpose, or at best with but a slender basis of fact to rest upon. The pride shown by one political party over the eminent religious character of its leader is apt to stimulate in the opposite side a spirit of emulation, and a keen desire to prove (in popular phraseology) "our man as good as theirs." It all looks a little childish, and reminds one of the two little boys in Barrie's 'Sentimental Tommy' contending for the relative superiority of London and Thrums. "There ain't no queens in Thrums, anyhow"—an indisputable fact, but met with the triumphant retort "There's the auld licht minister."

TOE REA.

DRYDEN AS A PLACE-NAME (11 S. iii. 68, 137).—At the time of writing I have not access to my original query on the above subject. I intended, however, to suggest not that the place-name Dryden was derived from a family of that name which had come from England, but that the ancestors of

John Dryden, the poet, who were settled in Cumberland, were of Scottish origin and derived their surname from a Scottish place-name. I know of no early instances of the family name of Dryden, nor of any instances of the place-name Dryden, in England. John Dryden (great-grandfather of the poet) who appeared in Northamptonshire in the first half of the sixteenth century, is stated to have been a son of Daniel (or David) Dryden, of Staffe Hill, co. Cumberland, and grandson of William Dryden of Walton, in the same county. This John Dryden was a man of substance, and in his will he directs that his arms and those of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cope, should be engraved on the brass to his memory. I can offer no suggestion as to the reason of John Dryden's removal into Northamptonshire. He seems to have possessed property there, part of which is described as "parcel of his inheritance." I am much obliged to F. H. S. and Mr. W. SCOTT for their information.

P. D. M.

DOM FRANCISCO MANUEL DE MELLO (11 S. iii. 107).—Sir William Temple had conversed with him, though the date of their meeting is not given.

"I remember Don Francisco de Melo, a Portugal Ambassador in England, told me, it was frequent in his Country for Men spent with Age or other Decays, so as they could not hope for above a Year or two of Life, to ship themselves away in a Brazil Fleet, and after their Arrival there to go on a great Length, sometime of twenty or thirty Years, or more, by the Force of that Vigour they recovered with that Remove."—"Of Health and Long Life," in 'Miscellanea,' part iii. vol. i. p. 273 in 1750 edition of Temple's Works.

Lamb used this passage in his essay on 'The Genteel Style in Writing.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"-DE-": "-TY-" (11 S. iii. 108).—I cannot answer this query, but I am much interested in it as it refers to a name which has puzzled me for some time. There is a pit or pond on the west side of the Isle of Walney, Lancashire, which is called the Lamitysyke Pit, and the adjoining fields are known as Lamity Closes. In the deeds relating to these the name is variously spelt Lamity, Lamentea, Lamenty, Lamentia, and Lam-berty. What is the meaning of this name? A sike is a marshy stream, but further I cannot get.

At the same place (and in others in the north of England) is a field called Toad Pot, sometimes written Yoad Pot or T'yoad Pot. What does that mean?

A curious instance of the result of phonetic spelling arises in the name of a field adjoining Toad Pot. It is called on the plans Taper Close and called locally Tappa Cleas. Being a rectangular enclosure, inquiries led to its being found to have been originally Toad Pot Close, *i.e.*, T'yoad Pot Cleas, and so to T'yd-pt-cleas, and finally Tappa Cleas, which the plan drawer got finally to Taper Close.

H. G. P.

"WARE" POTATOES (11 S. iii. 109).—The 'E.D.D.' gives the following definition under "Ware":—

"(6). Potatoes are usually classed in three sizes, the largest being called 'ware,' the next 'middlings,' and the smallest 'chats.'"

This use of the word is recorded from West Middlesex and Kent.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

S. Thomas', Douglas.

Ware potatoes mean the best or large size. When potatoes are properly graded they are divided into three sorts—*ware*, *middlings*, *chats*. At times in a fruitful season a few monstrous ones are thrown on one side, and termed *bakers*. These are the ones that are baked and sold in the street at night—"all hot." We also hear of *ware* or large asparagus; the small in that case is called *sprue*.

An old form of invoice used in 1847 shows the use of the terms.

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

"THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR" (11 S. iii. 109).—Washington Irving was not quite original in the use of this phrase. Farquhar in his 'Recruiting Officer,' acted at the Theatre Royal, 1705, uses the similar phrase "Almighty gold" (Act III. sc. ii.).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

JULIA PASTRANA (11 S. iii. 29, 94).—An interesting account of this person in life, and after death, is given in Frank Buckland's 'Curiosities of Natural History' Fourth Series, pp. 40 *et seq.* R. B. Upton.

JAMES JANEWAY (11 S. iii. 129).—The following may afford a clue, James Janeway was curate of Great Mongeham, Kent, in 1705, and was succeeded by Edward Lloyd, 1706. ('Arch. Cant.' vol. xv. p. 358).

James Janeway, A.M., rector of Wootton, Kent, 4 Feb., 1712, *obt.* July, 1739. In the chancel is a memorial to him. He was also by dispensation rector of Aldington, Kent, June, 1708-39 (Hasted's 'Hist. Kent,'

vols. viii. and ix.). At 3 S. vi. 41 there is a Mr. Jeunaway mentioned in a diary of Sir John Knatchbull 14 Dec., 1688/9, in connexion with James II. and Faversham.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

Notes on Books, &c.

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage and Baronetage, &c. By Sir Bernard Burke and Ashworth P. Burke. (Harrison & Son.)

In his introduction to this year's 'Peerage' Mr. Ashworth Burke lays stress on the three principal features affecting his subject during the past year: (i.) the demise of the Crown; (ii.) the proposed reform of the House of Lords; (iii.) the proper safeguarding of the status of the Baronetage. He adds a fitting eulogy on the late King, and a tribute to our reigning Monarch, also a word of sympathy with our Queen on the death of her brother, and an anticipation of the glories of the coming Coronation. Most of this matter is, of course, public property, but the recommendations as regards the future of the baronetage are not generally known, and should be of special interest to those concerned. The Royal Warrant for an authorized Roll of the Baronetage is printed in full on page 2467.

The obituary list of Peers for 1911 numbers 16 titles, and of these two become extinct (*viz.*, Avonmore and Borthwick). Of Baronets, 40 have died and 6 titles become extinct.

We pass to a few criticisms of this excellent book of reference, which we find on the whole the most ample and accurate of its species.

We think the guide to Relative Precedence both useless and unintelligible. It must cost somebody a great deal of time and labour to prepare it year by year; after half-an-hour's study we failed to understand why the Archbishop of Canterbury is 993, Mr. Asquith 995A, Sir Samuel Walker, Bart., 996, and the Duke of Norfolk 1,000, while the Duchess of Fife is 3, the Duchess of Argyll 10, and the Duke of Connaught has no number to his name at all. Jerbai, the son of an Indian magnate, has 62,675 affixed to his name, without taking into consideration sisters or brothers, uncles or aunts of the same rank. We should like to see this section of the book replaced by an ordinary Index containing each name and a page reference. It would be more useful and less complicated. The services of the expert concerned with Relative Rank might, we think, be usefully devoted to the checking of the coats of arms with their blazons, as we notice several slips in this respect upon a casual survey. Mr. Burke does not yet give us his authority for the creation of the Viscounty of Suirdale in the Donoughmore family, to which we called his attention last year. This is, we presume, due to the principle of accepting what is regarded by families themselves as trustworthy—a principle, perhaps, inevitable in the circumstances.

Here our grumbles must cease, and it only remains to congratulate Mr. Burke upon the great labour he must have bestowed on this valuable book of reference and upon the results he has achieved.

Primitive Psycho-Therapy and Quackery. By Robert M. Lawrence. (Constable & Co.)

Le monde n'a jamais manqué des charlatans, and the chronicles of charlatany will always have an interest as illustrating a curious phase of human nature, the willingness to be deceived (*vult decipi*) which has ever been characteristic of the populace.

Mr. Lawrence is able to show by abundant proofs that healing by suggestion has at all times played an important part in therapeutics, and has brought together some curious instances of similar mental epidemics. He points out, too, the sad truth that it is by no means amongst the lowest and least cultured classes of the community that quackery finds its victims. There is no place where the quack thrives and battens more vigorously than in New York.

Mr. Lawrence makes no pretensions to original research, but has been industrious in consulting cyclopædias and special treatises from which he has compiled many curious facts. As to the origin of the name *quack-salver*, the full form of the word, he gives some improbable conjectures. By all analogy this ought to mean one who *salves* (or cures) a *quack*, which is an old synonym for a catarrh or a cold; but it is commonly interpreted to mean, in defiance of its formation, one who *quacks* (as if puffs) his *salves*. We cannot endorse all the author's view on the derivations of words. If *laudandum* is "a contraction of *laudandum*, something to be praised" (p. 218), what becomes of the Greek *lédanon*? It is tempting, of course, to understand "carminative," from *carminare*, as meaning to cure by charms (*carmina*) or incantations (p. 122). But those who know say that *carminare* here is from *carmen*, a wool-carder, with the idea of smoothing out or extenuating gross humours. On the whole, it is a sincere book and good for the times.

THE CLARENDON PRESS has published *A Good Fight: the Original Version of 'The Cloister and the Hearth'*, with a witty introduction by Mr. Lang. It is an interesting member of a specially interesting "Library of Prose and Poetry" half forgotten in many cases, but in no case deserving oblivion. The modern, and, we fear, hurried reader has been known to turn up his nose at this book, but we have no sympathy with him if he fails to see the great and moving qualities of Reade's work. Whether it is good scholarship or not is another point, on which Mr. Lang dwells, perhaps, somewhat too lightly. But, after all, one does not need to be an authority on Erasmus, or even to have read his 'Colloquia,' to enjoy 'A Good Fight.' The book is immortal, and does not belong to the special library of learning.

The Newspaper Press Directory (C. Mitchell & Co.) is as usual full of the latest information relating to the Press. Apart from the complete and accurate list of papers and publications issued throughout the world, there are statistics of the trade of our various Colonies and Dependencies, most of these showing considerable increase of trade with the United Kingdom. Accounts of British productions in India are not so favourable. Printed books in 1908 amounted to 226,116*l.*, but in 1909 amounted to only 214,965*l.*, while many other articles showed a far more

serious diminution, notably woollens and worsteds, which in 1908 amounted to 1,009,112*l.*, and in 1909 fell to 760,940*l.* It is remarkable how level beer and ale remained; in 1908 the amount was 279,459*l.*, in 1909 279,698*l.* The classified list of publications is interesting as indicating the tastes of the people. Anti-tobacco only supports one organ, but it is a 'Beacon Light,' while that "naughty foreign weed" supports six journals. The love for the comic does not diminish, for the list shows an increase of one; our Colonial interests have also one more organ; motoring requires one more paper, and needlework has one less. The growing interest in philately is shown by an increase of three journals; theosophy shows an increase of one; brass band journals have increased by two, and literature is represented by three less than in 1910.

There are articles by Mr. Alfred F. Robbins on 'Newspaper Ideals and Individualities: a Retrospective Review'; J. R. Charter writes on 'The Advertising Field To-day,' and Dr. Hugh Fraser on 'The Legal Year in its Relation to the Press.' The obituary record includes Mr. Arthur Fraser Walter of *The Times*, Sir William Agnew of *Punch*, and Frederick Greenwood, founder of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and others, of whom excellent portraits are given.

The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book, 1911 (Black), explains clearly and briefly what editors want. We wish it the widest circulation, and cannot conceive why freelancers on the press continue to worry papers with unsuitable articles when this little book, which costs only a shilling, would save them their futile effort in the sending of unsuitable matter. Stupidity of this sort is still common, and editors have so much of their time wasted that they all owe a word of thanks to Messrs. Black for this publication.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

CORRIGENDUM.—P. 154, col. 1, l. 4, for "MAC-MICHAEL'S" read "MACMICHAEL."

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911.

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WILLIAM CHALMERS OF FINTRAY AND FASTENBURG.

(See 11 S. i. 267, 337, 393.)

THROUGH the kindness of several correspondents (notably of the Very Rev. P. Boyle, Collège des Irlandais, Paris), I have been able to get together some facts about this Aberdeenshire William Chalmers, who figures prominently in the theological controversies of his day. Accounts of him, which to some extent supplement each other, are to be found in Moreri, Dupin, and Pérennès's edition of Feller; but it may be as well to put on record what I have discovered about his works from other sources.

His family connexion was not known to the late Mr. A. M. Munro, the historian of the

Chalmerses; but the year of his birth is given as 1595, and in 1616 he was at the Scots College in Rome ('Records of Scots Colleges,' i. 105). The register states: "Fecit juramentum 13 Martii; discessit 1618; ingressus deinde Societatem Jesu." His writings, however, are not included in Backer and Sommervogel's monumental work, though he is mentioned in vol. vi. p. 1527. Indeed, he appears to have left the Order in 1625, and to have entered the Congregation of the French Oratory founded by Père Berulle.

He was teaching philosophy in 1624 in the College at Châlons-sur-Marne, and in 1629 in the College at Angers, whence he seems to have had his doctorate in canon law. At a later date he was teaching theology in the College at Saumur and was doctor in divinity. According to Feller he survived to 1678.

His works are now of exceptional rarity. Of several I have been able to trace only single copies in different libraries. Two I have not yet located. The titles are as under:—

1. Gulielmi Camerarii Scoti, Congregationis Oratorii Domini Jesu presbyteri, Selectæ disputationes philosophicæ, in tres partes distributæ. Pars prima, præcipuas disputationes Logicæ et Moralis Philosophiæ complectens. (Pars secunda, præcipuas disputationes totius Physicæ complectens; Pars tertia, præcipuas disputationes Metaphysicæ complectens.) Parisiis, apud Carolum Chapellain, via Signaria, prope Scholas medicas ad insigne D. Barbaræ. 1630.—St. Andrews University Library; Angers Town Library. In the prefixed Letters of Approbation, dated 1629, Chalmers is styled "in Andina Universitate Philosophiæ professor." A copy of the same book in the Cambridge University Library has the first part dated 1537 (*sic*).

2. Ad universam Aristotelis Logicam Introductio. Andegavi, 1632.—Given by Pérennès. No copy located.

3. Sanctorum Patrum Augustini, Fulgentii et Anselmi Monumenta theologiæ et concionatoribus utilissima nunc primum ex vetustissimis manuscriptis eruta, ad [*sic*] adnotationibus illustrata, studio et opera R. Patris Gulielmi Camerarii Scoti, Congregationis Oratorii Domini Jesu presbyteri et sacræ theologiæ professoris. Parisiis, apud Fiacrum Dehors in Monte Divi Hilarii 1634.—Bibliothèque Nationale.

4. [The same.] Parisiis, apud Sebastianum Huré, via Jacobæ. 1634.—Bibliothèque Mazarine.

5a. Eugenii Philadelphi Romani [i.e. Francisci Annat] Exercitatio scholastica tripartita, contra novam rationem, tuendi physicas præmotiones liberorum agentium eorumque libertatem exponendi quam auctor operis De libertate Dei et creaturæ [i.e. Gul. Gibieuf] nuper invenit. . . . Cum appendice ad Guillelmum Camerarium, Scotum. Cadurci, ex typographis Ioannis d'Alvy, 1632.—Cambridge University Library. This work called forth No. 5.

5. Antiquitatis de novitate victoria, sive justa defensione præmotionis physicae contra impetitiones pseudo Eugenii Philadelphi Romani Per R.P. Gulielmum Camerarium Scotum, Congregationis Oratorii Jesu Christi presbyterum, sacrae Theologiae professorem. Fastemburgi, apud Petrum Baretium et Joh. Astemium, 1634.—Glasgow University Library; Marsh's Library, Dublin. The Glasgow printed Catalogue of 1791 gives the date 1635, but this is a misprint in the Catalogue.

5b. Non causa ut causa, subjuncta vera causa, elenchus sophismatis Gulielmi Camerarii Scoti, per Petrum de Pasquier, S. Theologiae Doctorem, Motæ Curionem, Serræ Sacristam. Fastemburgi, apud Petrum Baretium et Ioannem Astemium, 1635.—Bibliothèque Mazarine. A reply to No. 5. Pasquier was a pseudonym of P. Théophile Raynaud.

6. Alpharabii vetustissimi Aristotelis interpretis opera omnia, quæ Latina lingua conscripta reperiri potuerunt, ex antiquissimis manuscriptis eruta. Studio et opera Gulielmi Camerarii, Scoti, Fintrei, Sacrae Theologiae professoris, Iuris Canonici doctoris. . . . Parisiis, apud Dionysium Moreau, Via Jacobæa, sub Salamandra, 1638.—British Museum; Trinity College, Dublin.

7. De peccato. Parisiis, 1638.—Given by Mr. Kellas Johnstone in *Scottish Notes and Queries* for February, 1895, vol. viii. p. 135. No copy located.

8. Dissertatio theologica: an confessarius absolvere possit catholicum pie viventem ita sensibus destitutum, ut nullum dare possit contritionis vel poenitentiae signum? auctore Gulielmo Camerario. . . . Brixiae Catacorum, ex officina C. Pensæ 1638.—Bibliothèque Nationale. Dupin says 1648.

9. Gulielmi Camerarii. . . . Tractatus in quo omnium animarum indivisibilitas luculenter probatur. Parisiis, apud C. Rouillard, 1638.—Bibliothèque Nationale.

10. Gulielmi Camerarii, Scoti, Fintrei, sacrae theologiae doctoris, et professoris emeriti, &c. Disputationes theologicae. De discrimine peccati venialis et mortalis. De perfecta observatione divinæ legis. De perfectione bonorum operum Baptizatorum sive Renatorum ubi de compossibilitate et incompossibilitate bonitatis et malitiae in eodem actu. De bonitate denique actus attritionis. Oppositæ disputationibus Roberti Baronis, ministri et professoris Neabredonensis, de iisdem materiis. Parisiis, apud Dionysium Houssaye, via Carmelitana, 1639.—Aberdeen University Library.

11. Disputatio theologica de electione angelorum et hominum ad gloriam et de exclusionem eorum, ab eadem. Auctore Gulielmo Camerario, Scoto, Fintreo, Sacrae Theologiae et juris Canonici doctore. Rhedonis, apud Joannem Durandum, typographum ac bibliopolam, Via D. Thomæ, sub signo B. Mariæ, 1641.—Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève.

12. Scoticanæ ecclesiæ infantia, virilis ætas, senectus. Opera et studio Gulielmi Camerarii, Fintrei, Scoti, Sacrae Theologiae Doctoris, &c. Parisiis, apud Carolum Rouillard, via Jacobæa, sub signo floris Liliæ. 1643.—Advocates' Library. This edition is dedicated "Illustrissimo Domino D. Nicolao Balleolo, summo ærarii Gallicani Præfecto in suprema Parisiensis Curia Præsidi infulato, Reginae Regentis Cancellario."

13. [The same.] Secunda editio. Apud Dionysium Houssaye, via Scotiæ, ad insigne Stelle, è regione D. Hylarii, 1647.—Blairs College Library, with book-plate of the Scots College of Paris. This edition is dedicated "Illustrissimo ac reverendissimo ecclesiæ principi Carolo de Rosmædo, Episcopo Venetensi, Galliarum Monarchæ Christianissimo à Sanctioribus consiliis," &c.

14. Hierarcha et imperator ex institutis et disciplina patrum qui primis a Christo floruerunt seculis. Opera et studio Gulielmi Camerarii Scoti, Fintrei, Sacrae Theologiae Doctoris, &c. Parisiis, apud Dionysium Houssaye, via Scotiæ, ad insigne Stellæ, è regione D. Hilarii. 1647.—Aberdeen University Library.

The imprint on No. 5b by Raynaud and on No. 5 by Camerarius, to which it was a reply, is very puzzling. Where was Fastemburg? Apparently only these two books are known to bear the imprint.

Cotton ('*Typographical Gazetteer*,' 1831, p. 94) says:—

"Qu? Furstenberg, a small town of Lusatia; or, Furstenberg, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz; or Furstenberg, a small town of Germany in the principality of Waldeck."

Deschamps ('*Dictionnaire de Géographie*,' 1870, p. 538) says:—

"Furstenberg, anc. château, bourg sur le Weser (Hesse-Cassel)."

These authorities do not help much, but Backer and Sommervogel are still more difficult to understand ('*Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus*,' vi. 1527; Raynaud, 21):—

"Non causa ut causa, subjuncta vera causa. . . . Fastemburgi, apud Petrum Baretium et Joan. Astemium.

"M. Deschamps prend au sérieux la rubrique *Fastemburgi*, qu'il transforme en *Furstenburg* (Furstenberg). Je ne partage pas son avis: le P. Raynaud n'aurait pas été faire imprimer un livre en Allemagne; il aura pris ce nom de ville par une certaine analogie à celui qui se trouve sur le livre auquel il répond. De plus, n'y a-t-il pas un certain rapprochement à faire entre *Fastemburg*, château du jeune, et *Astemius*, qui ne boit pas de liqueurs enivrantes?"

I confess I cannot follow this reasoning, if reasoning it may be called. Does P. Sommervogel mean that Fastemburg is a purely imaginary place, or a real place where Camerarius's book was printed, but not Raynaud's? And what becomes of the "rapprochement," if *Astemius* should be *Astemius*?

In several of his books William Chalmers speaks of his elder brother David, author of two better-known works:—

De statu hominis, veteris simul ac novæ ecclesiæ, et infidelium conversione. Libri tres. Auctore Davide Camerario presbytero Scoto, Catalauni, apud Iacobum Thevenym, typographum et bibliopolam. 1627.

Davidis Camerarii Scoti, De Scotorum fortitudine, doctrina & pietate, ac de ortu & progressu hæresis in regnis Scotiæ & Angliæ. Libri quatuor. Nunc primum in lucem editi. Parisiis, sumptibus Petri Baillet, via Iacobæa, sub Gallo & Leone repente. 1631.

I shall be grateful for any further bibliographical notes on either of the brothers.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

THE FIRST PERFORATED POSTAGE STAMPS.

[Having failed to obtain information in various works, including 'The Life of Sir Rowland Hill,' by his daughter, and Sir Henry Cole's 'Fifty Years of Public Life,' as to the date of the first perforated stamp, I wrote to Mr. Fred J. Melville, and he has most courteously supplied the information required.—JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.]

THE penny English stamps were first issued to the public in perforated sheets about February, 1854. The earliest dated (post-marked) copy of the stamp known to collectors is February 20th, 1854. Prior to this, however, and during the period of Mr. Henry Archer's experiments, a few of the results of his trials, and the subsequent trials of Mr. James N. Napier, the mechanical engineer who perfected the Archer machine, were used in the post. Some of these trial sheets were supplied to the House of Commons Post Office for the use of Members of Parliament during 1851.

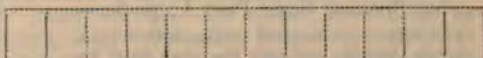
The plan was first invented by Archer in the autumn of 1847, and was submitted to the Postmaster-General about October of that year. The report of the practical department of the Post Office on the usefulness of the invention was dated October 14, and on October 25th Archer stated in writing his terms for making a perforating machine for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. On January 17, 1848, the Board of Inland Revenue authorized Mr. Archer to give a trial to the plan as an experimental measure.

Archer's first idea was to pierce the paper by means of rollers, but this was not successful. He then conceived the plan of punching out the holes in the paper by means of short flat-ended steel wires, or punches, fixed vertically over a matrix steel plate, the holes in which corresponded in position and diameter with the punches which were to descend into the holes.

On November 23, 1848, Archer took out Letters Patent for his invention, and on December 6 the machine was first tried at the works of Messrs. Bacon and Petch (the printers of the British postage stamps of that

period). Archer complained that the sheets were inserted in his machine while the gum was wet, so that the holes got clogged and rendered the experiment a failure. The next trial was at Somerset House about January, 1850.

Archer's machine was rendered practicable by the mechanical skill of Mr. Napier, to whom the experiments were entrusted after the government acquired Archer's rights. This, however, need not lessen our appreciation of Archer's invention. He was not a mechanic, but he worked out his plan, with mechanical assistance, on lines which to a large extent have not been superseded to this day. For instance, our British stamps are still perforated by machines (termed "comb" machines) which, like Archer's, perforate three sides of each stamp in a row at one descent of the punches, thus:—



The next descent of the pins completes the perforating of the first row and partly perforates the next row, and so on.

"Harrow" machines perforate a whole sheet at one descent, but they are not much used, so it must be assumed that the advantage of speed which they present (at least in theory) do not counterbalance the disadvantages of the breaking of the punches, and the difficulty of perfect register. Rotary machines, which would be preferable to the "harrows" for speed, are used in the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but the results are very poor, on account of the variation in the shrinkage of the paper subsequent to its being dampened for printing from engraved steel plates. This shrinkage is so uneven that the perforations ruin a large proportion (until recently 9 per cent) of the printed sheets.

Although the new stamps of King George's reign are to be produced in a newly built factory with the most modern equipment, I understand that rotary perforators will not be used. FRED. J. MELVILLE.

'LUCRECE' AND 'THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM': NEW READINGS.

In the First Quarto ll. 1544-5 of 'Lucrece' are printed thus:—

To me came Tarquin armed to beguile
VVith outward honestie, but &c.

Malone placed a semicolon at "armed," and (following the lead of Gildon and Sewell) substituted "so" for "to"; but, as Mr.

Wyndham has said, a semicolon at this part of the line is unusual, if not unparalleled. Besides, it gives the first part of the line a dragging effect which spoils the rhythm, and "armed," standing alone, conveys a wrong impression, by suggesting Tarquin's sword. These and other difficulties are obviated by pointing as follows:—

To me came Tarquin, armed so, beguiled
With outward honesty, &c.

That is, furnished, as Sinon was, with the weapons of subtlety and deceit. "Arm" was common in the sense of furnish or prepare; see Chester, 'Love's Martyr' (New Shaks. Soc., p. 6):—

Then (gentle Reader) over-reade my Muse,
That armes herselfe to flie a lowly flight.

"Beguiled" has the required sense, "made beguiling," in the Elizabethan translation of Seneca, 'Tenne Tragedies,' reprint Spenser Soc., Part I., p. 6:—

And either his begiled hooks doth bayte,
Or els beholds and sees the pray from hye,

where, however, the Latin, "deceptos instruit hamos," may have led the translator to use a past participle.

The Quarto reading of 'The Passionate Pilgrim,' xv. 2, is:—

Lord how mine eies throw gazes to the East,
My hart doth charge the watch, the morning
rise
Doth scite, &c.

Steevens rightly said that the meaning of this phrase was not very clear; Malone suggested that the watch were enjoined to hasten through their nocturnal duty; and Delius read "change" for "charge." By transferring the comma from the middle to the end of the second line, and reading "them" for "the" before "watch," we get a meaning consistent with the context, virtually without changing a letter ("the" with a stroke over it stands, as often, for "them," in xix. 40), viz.:—

Lord, how mine eyes throw gazes to the east!
My heart doth charge them watch the morning
rise,
Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest,
Not daring trust the office of mine eyes.
While Philomela, &c.

This is really nearer to the original than the modern editions, which have a full stop at "rest" instead of the comma of the Quarto, and a comma at "eyes" instead of its full stop. The change proposed has the further effect of bringing the stanza into line with the rest, which (including the two in xiv., shown by Profs. Dowden and Rolfe to be part of the same poem) are *quatrains* followed by couplets,

It is inconsistent with what follows to say "the morning rise doth cite," &c., for it has not risen, the lark which welcomes daylight has not sung, and in ll. 16, 17, the sun is bidden shine, and the day peep.

In the last line of the same poem,

Short night to night, and length thy selfe to
morrow,

modern editions rightly add commas at "Short" and "night"; but it would be well to have a comma also at "selfe," viz.,

Short, Night, to-night; and length thyself,
To-morrow,

or perhaps

Short night, To-night, &c.,

i.e., "O Night, [or "O To-night,"] be short: O To-morrow, be long."

It is easy to understand why it would be to the lover's advantage to have the next day lengthened; see l. 12:—

For why, she sigh'd, and bade me come
to-morrow.

Throughout the poem he is longing for the day, not for the night following.

C. K. POOLER.

JORDAN NOT A TYPE OF BAPTISM.—At 6 S. x. 299 (the main question being on Jordan as a type of death) the Rev. Ed. MARSHALL said: "The common patristic interpretation is that the passage of the Jordan is represented in baptism." I venture to suggest that this is an error. It is the passage of the Red Sea which is so represented. The forty years in the wilderness being a figure of human life under the new law, baptism commences what death terminates; and to make the passage of the Jordan an analogue of baptism is to invert the whole scheme. See that very ancient baptismal hymn, containing the verse

Ex Ægypto venerunt, qui mare transierunt;
Virtutes cognoverunt, et laudes cantaverunt.

See also the allusion to the Red Sea in the Latin office for Easter Eve: "O vere beata nox, quæ expoliavit Ægyptios, ditavit Hebraeos": after which the font is blessed. See further the very distinct language of the English Baptismal office, "figuring thereby (by the passage of the Red Sea) Thy holy Baptism."

I greatly doubt whether any of the fathers allude to the river Jordan in this manner. Would that the Rev. Ed. Marshall were yet with us, to explain the matter further!

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place.

WINCHESTER MEASURES AND BOTTLES.—The old Winchester standards lasted from 1588 to 1824. And glass bottles were first made in England in 1588. The present unit of capacity for liquids as well as for dry goods is the imperial gallon measure, introduced in 1824 in place of the old Winchester gallon. Three separate gallon measures had been in use, as follows, from ancient times (two of them probably from 1225) until 1824, when, by the passing of the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, the present imperial gallon, then containing 277.274 cubic inches, was introduced, and the use of the three ancient gallon measures was made illegal, viz., a Winchester corn gallon=272½, a wine gallon=231, an ale gallon=282 cubic inches. A collection of old local standards at Winchester is interesting, as it includes standard troy weights dated 1588, being the year in which Elizabeth granted a charter to Winchester, and a Winchester bushel sent to the Corporation in 1487. The old Winchester Bushel was so called because the standard bushel was ordered by King Edgar to be kept there. The collection at Winchester also includes other standards of 1487, 1601, 1700, and particularly a 56-lb. weight, supposed to be of the time of Edward III., which was found in the old muniment room over the West Gate.

In the Municipal Buildings at Edinburgh is a collection of the ancient Scotch standards. Among the exhibits is a Scotch choppin, or half-pint, dated 1555. The Scotch pint, or the stoup of Stirling, was defined in the Scotch Act of 1618 as being "3 pounds 7 ounces of French Troy or weight of clear running water of Leith."

The old "Winchester quart," or one quarter of the Winchester gallon, contained 68.06 cubic inches, therefore the old Winchester pint would hold half that quantity. The ancient English pint is so close to the Roman sextarius (1.01 pint), that one can hardly doubt the derivation of the pint from the sextarius.

The so-called "Winchester" gallon, quart, or pint, is not a measure of capacity, but is simply the name of a particular kind of bottle or vessel used for storing liquids. For instance, in the catalogue of a maker of chemical apparatus this occurs: "Acid bottles, blue or green glass. Corbyns and Winchesters." The shape of each is the same, but the size varies. The quart contains either 80, 90, or 120 ozs., the Corbyn is 40 ozs.=2 pints, and when the old term "Winchester pint" is employed in ordering a modern 16 oz. bottle is supplied.

The Winchester bottle appears therefore to be another instance in which the liquid or article in which it is placed becomes in the trade recognized as, and confused with, a measure. At present it seems impossible to ascertain whether the expression "Winchester" was derived from the name of a place or of a manufacturer. As to the ancient term Corbyn being transferred from the firm of that name (which, by the way, is comparatively modern), this is scarcely correct. It is true that their business in the Poultry was at the sign of the "Bell and Dragon," formerly conducted by Winstanley & Co., and that "Ye ancient druggist sign of this house, 1666," is now in the Guildhall Museum. But the Corbyn who gave his name to the bottle, whether as manufacturer or otherwise, is unrecorded—the name only has survived, and, with the Winchester, it is seldom seen in print outside the trade lists. As an example of derivation, there is a globular bottle of green or blue glass, called a Carboy, which is a corruption of the Persian *qarābah*, a large flagon. It holds from 4 to 10 gallons.

The above notes are taken mostly from a treatise on 'Standard Weights and Measures,' by H. J. Chaney, 1897, and a letter contributed by the same authority to *The Chemist and Druggist*, 19 June, 1897, vol. L, p. 982. See also 11 S. iii. 56.

TOM JONES.

THE CONFESSION OF LOUIS XVI.—I do not remember meeting this confession of Louis XVI. anywhere, except in the book from which I extract it, viz., 'The Book of Remembrance,' by Ralph Wedgwood, 1814, vol. i., pp. 156-7. The only other copy of this rare work I have heard of, besides my own, is in the British Museum Library. It is called 'The Confession of Louis Capet on the Eve of his Decapitation.' It is taken from the 'Gazett de France,' and was drawn up with M. Hebert, General of the Eudists (? Jesuits), his Majesty's Confessor, and given to Abbe D. In 1814 he was interrogated by the Duchess of Angoulême; but he did not know whether the originals were in the handwriting of Louis XVI.

"If, through the infinite goodness of God, I recover my liberty and my royal power, I solemnly promise:—

"1. To revoke, as soon as possible, all the laws that shall be pointed out to me (either by the Pope, in a Council or by four Bishops chosen from amongst the most enlightened and virtuous in my kingdom) as contrary to the purity and integrity of the faith, to the discipline and spiritual

jurisdiction of the holy Catholic Church, apostolic and Roman, particularly in the civil constitution of the clergy.

"2. To restore without delay all legitimate pastors, and all persons possessed of benefices instituted by the Church, to the benefices of which they have been unjustly despoiled by the decrees of an incompetent power, with the reservation of taking canonical means for suppressing the titles of benefices which are least necessary, and to apply them to the wants of the State."

Louis XVI. was an admirer of Charles I., and looked on his case as analogous to his own. Charles I. had a similar intention, and his written vow on the subject is in the St. Paul's Cathedral Library (8 S. v. 143). Perhaps, therefore, Louis XVI. in this matter also imitated Charles I.

A. B. G.

LAST MAIL COACH.—In Lady Dorothy Nevill's charming book 'Under Five Reigns' I read that "the last of the regular mail coaches would seem to have been the old Derby mail, which made its final journey out of Manchester in 1858."

I certainly went from Plymouth to Truro in 1858, and I think again in 1859. The Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash was opened in the latter year, and I presume that up to that date the mail coach continued to run.

HENRY FISHWICK.

VENETI: VENETIANS.—One is so accustomed to think of the Venetians as the people of the great mediæval republic under whose leadership took place the Latin conquest of Constantinople (the first capture of that city) in 1204, and which preserved its independence after its decline until the capture of Venice by Napoleon in 1796, that one is rather startled to read in Dr. Mitchell's 'History of the Highlands and Gaelic Scotland' (p. 4) that "at this time [i.e., that of Julius Cæsar] the Venetians carried on a large trade with Britain." But of course this refers to the tribe of the Veneti on the north-west coast of Gaul, who raised a war with Cæsar, which is described in the third book of the Gallic War, the result being their almost complete destruction in a naval battle, probably fought near the mouth of the Loire. From that tribe, however, is derived the name of the modern town of Vannes. Whether that had any ethnic connexion with the Veneti in the north-east of Italy who inhabited the modern Venetia cannot be answered positively. But it is more probable that the latter were connected with a Slavonian tribe also called Veneti or Venedi

(whence the appellation Wends, in German Wenden) on the southern shores of the Baltic.

But besides these there was in very ancient times a tribe of similar name in Paphlagonia which is mentioned by Homer as a mule-breeding race:

Ἐξ Ἐπειῶν, ὅθεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἄγροτεράων
(*Iliad*, ii. 851.)

Of these nothing more is known.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

INDEXES LOCORUM TO PRINTED PARISH REGISTERS.—May I venture to suggest to editors of printed parish registers the advisability of adding an index of places to the volume or volumes for which they are responsible? With one or two noteworthy exceptions, it does not seem to have occurred to those in charge that the books are likely to be made use of for topographical, as well as genealogical, purposes. An index of places outside the immediate area covered by a particular volume would be easy of compilation, and would not take up much room. I have been lately put to considerable trouble in going through the successive volumes of the Harleian Society's London registers by the absence of such aids.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, E.C.

LONGEVITY.—It may be noted that the Rev. H. M. Sherwood has just resigned the living of White Ladies, Aston, Worcestershire, which he held for seventy-one years. He was born in 1813. He took his B.A. degree (Queen's College, Oxford), in 1834. This tenure of an incumbency approaches a remarkable length. The reverend gentleman is said to enjoy, happily, excellent health.

W. H. QUARRELL.

FORWARDAL.—I had occasion recently to write to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, for a publication, and in reply received a printed form on which I was asked to remit the price of a copy, inclusive of forwardal charges. The word is not in the 'N.E.D.'

L. L. K.

PETER MUNDY, TRAVELLER.—In a letter from Sir Nicholas Parker to the Lords of the Council (Hist. MSS. Comm.), dated 12 March, 1600-1, mention is made of "Robert Munday, an honest merchant of Penrhyn."

P. D. M.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MOZART'S WORKS.—Can any of your readers inform me whether Mozart's sonatas were written before or after his operas?

(Miss) CONSTANCE SMITH.

13, Trinità de Monti, Rome.

ANCIENT HORN.—I am anxious to know in whose possession is an ancient horn formerly mounted in gold, which has been removed. It was the property of the Thrustons of Hoxne, who held it as service for some of their property in Norfolk or Suffolk. An antiquary I met says he remembers hearing about it a few years ago, but cannot remember who has it now. Any particulars as to it would greatly interest me.

C. S. M. THRUSTON.

14, Tedworth Gardens, S.W.

J. C. LE BLON.—I am engaged in collecting any printed or MS. references to the career or work of Jas. Christopher Le Blon, an engraver, who was in London from about 1718 onwards, for some fifteen years or so, and produced a number of three-colour mezzotints for a company entitled the 'Picture Office,' formed to operate his patented process. He also patented a method of weaving pictures in silk, and formed a company to exploit it. I have consulted most, if not all, of the obvious and well-known sources of information on the subject, and should be glad of any further particulars, no matter how trivial.

R. M. BURCH.

79A, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

THE MAGPIE'S DEATH.—Can any of your readers kindly tell me where I can find an amusing dialogue between a gentleman (called, I think, "Mr. G.") and his land steward? The former—having recently returned from a long journey—is first told that the magpie is dead, and then finds that this is but the prelude to an extraordinary catalogue of misfortunes that have occurred during his absence.

M. G.

Dublin.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATUE IN ROYAL EXCHANGE.—In a niche at the north-eastern ambulatory of the Royal Exchange is the statue inscribed Elizabetha R., the queen holding orb and sceptre. No name

of the sculptor is given, nor is there any date of execution. Can these be supplied? As we know (11 S. ii. 454) like omissions occur in respect of the statue of Carolus II. R. in the opposite niche. CECIL CLARKE.
Junior Athenæum Club.

GONDOLA PROW.—Can any of your readers give me an explanation of the curiously shaped prow of a gondola? I have been told that the six projections refer to the subdivisions of the town of Venice, but I cannot find any authority for this. Answers may be sent me direct.

J. H. MATTHEWS.

54, Parliament Street, S.W.

'BIG BEN' AND PHIL MAY.—In my copy of 'The Parson and the Painter' (a folio of 78 pages, with paper covers) there is at p. 26 an announcement that

"Big Ben, the Great Conservative New Paper, Weekly, Price 6d., will be published in October next. [1892]. Four Coloured Pages, and numerous Black and White Illustrations. Art Editor: Phil May."

Was this paper ever published? Any information concerning it will be of interest.

E. N. G.

UNICORN ON ROYAL ARMS.—Can any one give the origin of the unicorn being used as a supporter of the Royal Arms? I believe it was first used by James I., and had been used previously as a supporter of the Royal Arms of Scotland. But why a fabulous beast?

RAVEN.

"TO THE WEST! TO THE WEST."—It is now many years ago since this song was sung or whistled by nearly every one in the street, in the public-house, and in many homes:—

To the West! to the West!
To the land of the Free,
Where the roughest torrents,
Roll down to the sea

I never heard more of it, and this appeared to be all that people cared to know. It was at the time when there was an early and strong tide of emigration westward. The tune was not at all catchy, though the words were. Who wrote words and music?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

GALLOW'S BANK: MATHEW COCKLING.—I should be glad to hear something about a Mathew Cockling who was hanged for murder at Gallows Bank, near Derby, about one hundred and fifty years ago. Also something about a story told of this hanging to the effect that at an old ale

house at Litchurch, one of the company was "dared" to take a basin of hot broth to Mathew as the corpse hung in chains. The challenge was accepted, and the broth was carried up a ladder to the body with the remark: "Here's th' supper, lad: but it's hot." "Then blow it!" came from the corpse; upon which man and broth tumbled from the ladder, the man so dazed with fright that he failed to see one of the ale house company at the foot of the gibbet post.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

EDWARD JARRETT was admitted to Westminster School in September, 1734, aged 12. Particulars of his parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

DR. JOHNSON OF WARWICK.—According to Wood's 'Life and Times' (vol. ii. p. 507, Oxf. Hist. Soc. Pub. xxi.), he is said to have gone to Westminster School with Richard Peers, who was elected to Ch. Ch., Oxon, 1664. I should be glad to obtain any information about this Dr. Johnson.

G. F. R. B.

CHARLES JOYE was admitted to Westminster School in July, 1728, aged 8. Any information concerning his parentage and career would be welcome.

G. F. R. B.

THORESBY PEDIGREE.—Is it possible to obtain (and if so, where?) a copy of 'Notes on Ralph Thoresby's Pedigree,' by Mr. A. S. Ellis, referred to in a foot-note on p. 50, vol. ii. of Dr. Round's 'Peerage and Pedigree,' published by James Nisbet & Co.?

FORTESCUE THURSBY.

Bath Club, Dover Street, W.

CHARLES BRIDGMAN, GARDENER: HIS PORTRAIT.—S. Felton ('On the Portraits of English Authors on Gardening,' 2nd ed., 1830, p. 136) speaks of a portrait of Charles Bridgman (the gardener who "composed" Stowe Gardens and the Serpentine), which he saw more than 50 years earlier, and which he thinks was an etching. He adds:—

"I neither recollect its painter nor engraver [it was before the days of Seymour Haden and precise terminology]; and it is so scarce that neither Mr. Smith, of Lisle Street, nor Mr. Evans, of Great Queen Street, the intelligent collectors and illustrators of Granger, have been able to obtain it. Perhaps it will be discovered that it was a private plate, done at the expense of his generous and noble employer, Lord Cobham."

Is this plate known to any living collector, or was it perhaps an etching from the portrait of Bridgman in Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress,' or from the latter's group of

artists in the Ashmolean Museum, or the Club of Artists by Hamilton in the National Portrait Gallery? It seems very doubtful whether the two latter identifications can both be right.

A. FORBES SIEVEKING,
12, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

ANDERSON: SIMPSON: DICKSON: BAILLIE: GORDON.—I seek genealogical details of the ancestry of—

1. John Anderson, who married 23 July, 1824, Hellen Simpson (born 24 Sept., 1795; died at Bantaskine 1863) at Edinburgh. The Andersons lived from time immemorial in Haddingtonshire. Anderson's father was a shepherd. The latter married, as his second wife, the daughter of the illegitimate son of George Seton, fifth and last Earl of Winton.

2. James Simpson, father of the above Hellen by his second wife Isabella Dickson. James Simpson claimed descent from the Simpson who was Dean or Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dunbar about 1560, and who joined the Reformers and married a nun from North Berwick Abbey. James Simpson died 1819.*

3. Samuel Dickson (brother or cousin of the above Isabella Dickson), born 1749, died 1793, builder and contractor, who built most of the new town of Edinburgh. Samuel Dickson married Agnes Baillie at or near Edinburgh.

4. Thomas Baillie, father of the above Agnes by his wife — Gordon. Thomas Baillie was, I believe, connected with the family of Baillie of Lamington.

Please reply direct.

JAMES S. ANDERSON.

Cuddington, Bucks.

JENNER, OF WIDHILL, WILTS.—Under the article in the 'D.N.B.' on Archbishop Narcissus Marsh, the following occurs:—

"Not the least pleasing thing recorded of him is that he paid £2,000 of the debts of Mr. John Jenner of Widhill in Wiltshire, who had helped him to his fellowship, and thus given him the first lift."

Dr. Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, died 1713.

In Cricklade Church there is a memorial to Robert Jenner, goldsmith and citizen, at one time representing that town in Parliament (1628-29 and 1640-48), who died 1651. That portion of the Church is termed

* I understand James Simpson was a son, or grandson, of Rev. Matthew Simpson, minister of Pencaitland, by his wife Alison, dau. of Adam Drummond of Megginch. Alison Drummond was married to Matthew Simpson in March, 1709, and died 1736. Matthew Simpson died 1756, aged 83 years.

the Widhill Chapel. I wish to ascertain in what way the John referred to above was related to Robert, who died without issue. Did the Jenners own the manor, and if so for what period?

R. J. FYNMORE.

A COUSIN OF BOSWELL.—In his 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides' (1887, vol. v. p. 87) Boswell refers to "My cousin, Miss Dallas, formerly of Inverness," who, he says, "was married to Mr. Riddoch, one of the ministers of the English chapel" at Inverness. Of course for "English" should be read "Episcopalian." I should be obliged for information as to the "cousinship" existing between Boswell and Miss Dallas, and should be glad also to learn more of Mr. Riddoch.

A. CALDER.

WALTER R. BENJAMIN OF NEW YORK.—Dr. Moncreux Conway expressed himself as indebted to this gentleman for the loan of some of Hawthorne's letters. I should like to know how they came into his possession, and whether he is a connexion of the late Judah P. Benjamin, Q.C., who, after serving with distinction in an administrative capacity during the great American Civil War (1861-1865), migrated to England and became a great figure at the English bar.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

RICE FOR THE COMPLEXION.—In *The Morning Post* of 19 August, 1910, I read:—

"In connection with the death of a young woman named Mary Cadwallader, it was stated before the Birkenhead Coroner yesterday that she had an inordinate appetite for raw rice. It was explained that many girls eat raw rice to improve their complexions, and in this case, the doctor said, the eating of so much rice had a good deal to do with the girl's death."

Is this habit grounded on some physiological fact, or on a legend or superstition of some sort?

Q. V.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.—Some fresh light, it is understood, has been thrown on this much disputed matter by an article in the 'Annales Politiques et Littéraires' from the pen of a descendant of Rostopchin. Can any one give the reference?

KOM OMBO.

REMARKABLE ECHOES.—Is a list available of remarkable echoes at particular spots in the United Kingdom? The information would be useful to tourists. I am aware of a beautiful and weird echo at Loch-an-Eillean, Rothiemurchus; and Mr. Henry Bradley in an essay on 'English Place-Names'

mentions that a remarkable echo may be heard at Dwaraden, a small hamlet in South Yorkshire (see p. 30 of 'Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association,' Clarendon Press, 1910). T. F. HUSBAND.

"ROYAL BLUE" OMNIBUSES.—This familiar feature of the locomotion of the London streets (Piccadilly, Bond Street, and Oxford Street) is to disappear finally in August, when the horses go for the autumn manoeuvres. I understand this line of omnibuses belongs to the London General Omnibus Company and the Victoria Omnibus Association. Why were they called "Royal Blue," and when did they start running?

JAS. CARTER, F.S.A.

DUTCHMEN IN PEMBROKE.—I find this statement in Godfrey Goodman's 'Fall of Man,' 1616, p. 296:—

"In Pembroke-shire certaine Dutch-men being anciently permitted to inhabit, their posteritie vnto this day retaines the luxurie and riot (proper to that nation) and yet they haue forgotten their language."

If this be correct, there should be in that county some old families with "Dutch" names. The word "Dutchmen" may mean Germans. Perhaps some resident of Pembroke can throw light on this point.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD HAMILTON.—I should be much obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who could inform me whether there is a portrait of Lieut.-General Richard Hamilton of the Boyne in existence, and where it may be seen. D. C. BOULGER.

ATREBATUM.—Where is "Atrebatum in Belgia"? Cornelius a Lapide says the churchyard was much troubled by ghosts, but that they were driven away when lamps were kept burning all night. If a man was also kept to trim the lamps, and a big dog, the result seems credible; but I cannot find the place.

R. B. CLARK.

[The modern Artois.]

RICHARD BADDELEY, 1620.—In or about 1620 a boy named William Perry, of Bilson, Staffordshire, was concerned in an imposture. The book describing the affair 'The Boy of Bilson....' London, 1622, is anonymous, but an address "To the Christian Reader" is signed "Ryc. Baddeley," who says or implies that he knows the author. Some of the examinations conducted before Thomas (Morton), Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, are attested by "Ryc. Baddeley," Notary

Public. These examinations were at Ecclestone-hall Castle, but the notary's place of abode is not stated. Is it known where Richard Baddeley lived, and to what family he belonged?

DIEGO.

Replies.

LADY O'LOONEY'S (MRS. JANE MOLONY'S) EPITAPH.

(11 S. iii. 108, 154.)

THERE can be practically no doubt that the so-called Lady O'Looney epitaph is a poor, abbreviated, and corrupt reproduction of Mrs. Jane Molony's existing epitaph, and that it never had any place in Pewsey Church. The real epitaph is on one of the walls inside the chapel of St. George's burial-ground in the Bayswater Road (see 10 S. vii. 13, 135, 198).

The chapel was pulled down in or about 1893, and rebuilt at the expense of Mrs. Russell Gurney. I visited it when it was in a state of devastation, and got the foreman of the works to show me the tablet bearing Mrs. Molony's epitaph, then among the tablets which had been taken down. When the chapel had been rebuilt it was put up on the south wall inside, but so high up that one cannot read a word of it without mounting a ladder.

Having read in the editorial note to the query that Mr. E. R. Suffling had in his 'Epitaphia' written of "its removal a few years ago" I went to the chapel to-day (February 11th) and learned from the caretaker that the tablet is still there, though apparently he had not known of it until quite recently. He had ascertained the fact by mounting a ladder. I could not this time read a word of it, although I had a pair of opera glasses. The complete epitaph is given in the Appendix (p. 184) of 'Antient Epitaphes,' collected by Thomas F. Ravenshaw, 1878.

The heading of the copy is

"1839. Mrs. Jane Molony ('Lady O'Looney')," and a foot-note says:—

"In a very mutilated form this epitaph has long been current as that of 'Lady O'Looney,' & was said to be found at Pewsey, Wilts."

As showing that this old and often repeated story is a fabrication, I may mention that Ravenshaw's prefatory remarks are dated "Pewsey Rectory, Wilts, 1878." It would appear to be impossible that the "Lady O'Looney" epitaph could ever have

existed in Pewsey without his knowledge. Although it is very long I think that room might well be found for the true epitaph in 'N. & Q.'

"Sacred to the Memory of | Mrs. Jane Molony | who lies interred in a vault underneath this chapel | daughter of Antony Shee of Castle Bar in the county of | Mayo Esqre | who was married to miss Burke of Curry in the said | county | and cousin to the rt honble Edmond Burke commonly | called the sublime | whose bust is here surmounted or subjoined | the said Jane was cousin to the late countess of | Buckinghamshire | and was married to three successive husbands first | Stuart esqre | cousin to the late marquis of Bute; secondly to William | Collins Jackson | of Langley lodge in the county of Bucks formerly | military secretary | to the hon: east India Company in India esqre | thirdly Edmond Molony of Clonony Castle King's county | Ireland esqre | barrister at law and late, of Woodlands in the county | of Dublin | cousin to the earl of Roscommon, who is brother in law | of the | present earl of Shrewsbury and also cousin of lord viscount Dillon | of Costello and Gallon in the kingdom of Ireland | the first wife of the said Edmond Molony was Jane | Malone | who is interred in the demesne of Barinstown | in the county of Westmeath with her | brother in law Antony Malone esqre, and also with | her cousins lord Sunderlin | and his predeceased brother Edmond Malone commonly | called | Shakspear Malone late of Queen Anne street east London | she was daughter of sergeant Richard Malone an | eminent lawyer and | a great statesman who possessed great estates in the | said King's county | and niece to the rt. honble Antony Malone deceased | who was greatly | regretted of whom it was said by one of the most | elegant writers | of the day that he possessed one of the sweetest tongues | that ever uttered the dictates of reason | he was a great patriot and refused the great seals of | Ireland the situation | being at the pleasure of the crown while chancellor | of the exchequer | of Ireland from which he was removed without cause | or his own consent | he availed himself of the judicial place attached to it | and sat on the bench above the chief baron and decided | many cases | which gave general satisfaction and his decrees were | never questioned | he died 1776 aged 76 | the said mrs Molony otherwise Malone died at said | Woodlands | in February 1808 aged 59 | the said mrs Molony otherwise Shee died in London in | January 1839 | aged 74 | she was hot passionate and tender | and a highly accomplished lady and a superb drawer | in water colours which was much admired in the | exhibition room in | Somerset house some years past

"though lost for ever, yet a friend is dear
the heart yet pays a tributary tear."

"this monument was erected by her deeply afflicted | husband the | said Edmond Molony in memory of her great virtues | and talents | beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew her | for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Ravenshaw adds:—

Chapel of s. George's Burying Ground, London,
[Copied May, 1877.]

It will be noticed that not only was the subject of the epitaph not Lady O'Looney, but also that she was not Mrs. Maloney. She was Mrs. Molony. This latter confusion probably arose from the fact that the first wife of Edmond Molony was a Malone by marriage as well as by birth. Further each Mrs. Molony had the Christian name "Jane." Ravenshaw gives the epitaph in capital letters all of the same size excepting "Mrs. Jane Molony" (2nd line), which is in larger capitals, all equal in size. There are no stops excepting those which I give.

Regarding "whose bust is here surmounted or subjoined" I think that I am right in saying that there is now no bust at all. Possibly the bust was, or was intended to be, that of Edmond Burke, but more probably, I think, "whose" refers to Mrs. Jane Molony, the subject of the epitaph. A correspondent (10 S. vii. 198) says of the chapel, "The monumental inscriptions have been printed in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* from Second Series iii. 125 to v. 379." It is to be hoped that Mrs. Molony's epitaph is one of them.

By reference to my note 10 S. vii. 135 it will be seen that Mrs. Molony's water-colour pictures cannot be traced in the Royal Academy catalogues. Perhaps they were sent to Somerset House and rejected.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[Replies also from G. F. R. B. and MR. ALAN STEWART.]

MILTON ON PLAGIARISM (11 S. ii. 309).—The words usually cited occur in the 'Eikonoklastes,' chap. xviii. :—

"For such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrower among good authors is accounted plagiary."

In the light of Milton's alleged obligations to the Dutch poet Vondel, whose 'Lucifer,' 'Adam in Ballingschap,' and 'Samson' he appears to have been pretty conversant with, this pronouncement is all-important; (see 'Milton and Vondel,' by G. Edmundson, London, 1885).

The subject of plagiarism, however, is treated at far greater length in the first chapter of 'Eikonoklastes,' where the delinquencies of the writer of 'Eikon Basilike' are taken up categorically; especially in the paragraph beginning :—

"For he certainly whose mind could serve him to seek a christian prayer out of a pagan legend, and assume it for his own."

The heated tone and argumentation pervading this tract are rather calculated to

lower the popular estimate of the author of 'Paradise Lost' as a politician and man of letters, who even goes the length of charging Charles I. with being an accessory of the death of his father.

N. W. HILL.

"CRUEL OF HEART WERE THEY, BLOODY OF HAND" (11 S. iii. 129).—It may be that MR. POTTS is right in tracing Wordsworth's quoted line to a passage in Scott's 'Talisman.' At all events, the two quotations provide a very interesting parallel. I would venture to suggest another solution. In Moxon's edition of Wordsworth's 'Poetical Works,' London, 1865, 6 vols., it is stated in the notes on 'St. Bees,' iv. 288, that

"the form of stanza in this poem, and something in the style of versification, are adopted from the 'St. Monica,' a poem of much beauty upon a monastic subject, by Charlotte Smith: a lady to whom English verse is under greater obligations than are likely to be either acknowledged or remembered. She wrote little, and that little unambitiously, but with true feeling for rural nature, at a time when nature was not much regarded by English poets; for in point of time her earlier writings preceded, I believe, those of Cowper and Burns."

Is it not conceivable that the line quoted by Wordsworth may be taken from Charlotte Smith's 'St. Monica'?

TOE REA.

THE EARLIEST TELEGRAPHY (11 S. iii. 24).

—Richard Lovell Edgeworth, father of the novelist, is usually looked upon as the pioneer of modern telegraphy. 'Chambers' Encyclop.' says: "Semaphores were invented by Richard Lovell Edgeworth in 1767 (cf. p. 91 of his 'Memoirs,' ed. 1844)." But, after all, he would seem to have been no more than an experimentalist in the art of signalling, just as he was in so many branches of science. The 'D.N.B.' says :—

"In 1765 he returned to England, and took a house at Hare Hatch, near Maidenhead.... A desire to know the result of a race at Newmarket led him to invent a plan for telegraphing. He tried the experiment at Hare Hatch. It is said to have been the first attempt at telegraphic communication."

The method employed must, however, have been very primitive. His claim as originator may be fairly disputed; as, amongst other dabblers in the art, Amoutons had, not so very many years previously, carried out successful experiments. Unfortunately, the last-named left no drawings or detailed descriptions; which will, however, exonerate Edgeworth from the charge of copying his plans. It was not till after Claude Chappe had made known his invention to the French Government (1792-3) that the Irish scientist endeavoured to bring his system before the

public. Doubtless he had improved his methods by a study of Chappe's plans; possibly, too, he was one of the rival claimants who drove Chappe to suicide. After the Irish Rebellion (1798) Mr. Edgeworth persuaded the Government to lay down a line from Dublin to Galway; but, according as the fear of invasion declined, the matter was dropped. Edgeworth died 1817. His daughter, Maria, in her letters, mentions how, on their visit to Paris, 1802, they took lodgings near the central telegraph office, so that her father might closely study the means and methods employed. He was a man of varied talents and many clever "notions"; velocipedes, drainage, road-measuring machines, &c., and, as 'Harmsworth's Ency.' says: "claimed to have invented the electric telegraph as now used." Yet, were it not for his famous daughter, his name might, perchance, be now entirely forgotten.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

HOLWELL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 528; iii. 74, 111).—The following short extract from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1788, may interest COL. PRIDEAUX:—

"Died, Capt. Pigott of Compton Chamberlain, Wilts: one of the 23 persons who providentially escaped the fate of their fellow prisoners suffocated in the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756 of whom except Gov. Holwell he has not we believe left a survivor."

According to Burke's 'Gentry,' Thomas Walcot, a younger brother to Edward and Bowes Walcot, was a captain in the 12th Regiment, of which John Pigott became captain in 1778.

In Holwell's account of the Black Hole the only names mentioned are "Court, Secretary Cook, Lushington, Burdet, Ensign Walcot, Mrs. Carey, Capt. Dickson, Mr. Moran and John Meadows and 12 Military and Military [*sic*] Blacks and Whites some of whom recovered when the door was opened," and John Pigott may have been among the latter.

There certainly was a John Pigott who joined as ensign or lieutenant the 39th, in 1750, and this regiment went out to India in 1754, and it is quite possible that some of the officers may have been taken prisoners when Fort William was captured in 1756.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, John Pigott resided during his boyish days at Ballymonty, co. Tipperary; and Frances, the younger of his two sisters, married at Clonmel, 9 July, 1757, Richard Power, afterwards second Baron of the Exchequer

in Ireland, younger brother of John Power of Tullamin Castle, co. Tipperary, A.D.C. to General Clive at the battle of Plassey, 1757. Was this Power also an officer in the 39th Regiment? He was the ancestor of the baronets.

It seems that many of those who escaped out of the Black Hole prison were Irish. We want a complete annotated list of the 23 survivors, and it is to be hoped that the many correspondents of 'N. & Q.' will be able in time to supply this deficiency.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Has COL. PRIDEAUX seen the pamphlet by Mr. S. C. Hill containing a list of all the Europeans in the English factories in Bengal in June, 1756? Beside J. Z. Holwell there was possibly a Richard Holwell, but Mr. Hill is not certain. There was no Bowes Walcot; only Edward. I think Mr. Hill's investigation is the latest.

FRANK PENNY.

Mr. Phillimore mentions that the arms of Holwell are marshalled by the family of Money-Kyrle.

R. J. FYNMORE.

KNOTS IN HANDKERCHIEFS: INDIAN CUSTOM (11 S. ii. 506; iii. 35, 97).—I presume the "knotting" was to assist memory. If so, many very pious Hebrews abroad and in this country practise it. In this way, "nefas est," to carry anything on the Sabbath (otherwise than subconsciously of course, like one's clothing, for example), such as an umbrella: so handkerchiefs or "bandannas" are converted into girdles, the loose ends of which would come in handy for "knotting" into "memory-reminders." I have seen pious scholars do it in order to remind them to look up some "knotty" point.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

WILLIAM ELMHAM (11 S. iii. 87).—It appears from Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' *passim*, that Sir William Elmham, knight, justice of peace for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, was the son of Henry Elmham of Elmham and Frenge, Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife, that he was patron of the rectories of Bowthorpe and Coltishall, both in Norfolk, and lord of the manors of Ingoldsthorpe and Frenge, Norfolk, and of the Manor of Westhorpe, Suffolk; that his town house in Norwich was afterwards known as Skipwith's Place from its owner in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.; that he took part with Henry Despenser, Bishop of Norwich, in the campaign against the adherents of the Anti-Pope Clement VII.,

landing at Calais, 23 April, 1582; that later he was imprisoned in the Tower on suspicion of having betrayed Gravelines to the French; that he was again imprisoned with the Bishop of Norwich in 1398; that he died in 1403 (will dated 2 April) without male issue, leaving a widow Elizabeth; and that both he and his widow who died in 1419, were buried in a chapel of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

See Sir N. Harris Nicolas's History of the Royal Navy, vol. ii., text, and appendix.

R. B.

Upton.

SCOTTISH TITLES CONFERRED BY OLIVER CROMWELL (11 S. iii. 88).—Archibald Johnstone of Warriston was one of those appointed by Cromwell to his Upper House, and received the title of Lord Warriston. Argyll had been created Marquess by Charles I. He received no title from Cromwell. His status as Sheriff of Argyllshire was confirmed by the Commonwealth. I may say that though he did not sit in any of Oliver's parliaments, he was Member for Aberdeenshire in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

Sir Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, was called by Cromwell to his House of Peers (January, 1658), and was also summoned to Richard Cromwell's House of Lords. I cannot find that Argyll was ever one of Cromwell's Peers.

A. R. BAYLEY.

VANISHING LONDON: PROPRIETARY CHAPELS (11 S. ii. 202, 254, 293, 334; iii. 149).—At the last reference, under "Chapels pulled down or diverted," MR. FRANCIS mentions St. Etheldreda, Ely Place. According to 'The Catholic Directory,' this chapel was built in 1297, and reopened as a place of Roman Catholic worship in 1876. It belongs to the Fathers of Charity, otherwise known as Rosminians. Ward, Lock & Co.'s 'London,' 1910, at pp. 228-9, says:

"Hatton Garden... and Ely Place.... stand on the site of the famous palace of the Bishop of Ely, where John of Gaunt... died in 1399. Says Gloucester in 'Richard III.' :—

'My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn, I saw good strawberries in your garden there; I do beseech you send for some of them.'

"Later the palace was occupied by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth.... The only portion of the palace which escaped the Fire has recently been restored, and now

forms St. Etheldreda's Church, Ely Place, the only pre-Reformation church in London that has been restored to the Roman Catholic worship. The tracery of the east and west windows, the former filled with fine stained glass, the oak roof, the crypt, and the cloister in which fig-trees still flourish, make this quiet nook, in the heart of the great city, a place of exceptional interest."

So we may be thankful that "Vanishing London" is a misleading heading, so far as St. Etheldreda's is concerned.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

COURT LIFE (11 S. iii. 107, 156).—A very useful work on this subject was published by William Strange of 21, Paternoster Row in 1848. Its title is fully indicative of the contents:—

"Sketches of Her Majesty's Household: Interspersed with Historical Notes, Political Comments, and Critical Remarks, showing at one view, the salaries attached to the various appointments, the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, the amount of Pensions upon Retirement or Superannuation, with descriptive particulars of each Department: Forming a Guide to Situations in the Sovereign's Domestic Establishment. By pointing out in whom the Patronage is vested, &c., and containing information relative to the English Court, interesting to all classes, derived from Private and High official Sources."

It is less historical than Thorn's 'Book of the Court' and more critical, but certainly not scandalous.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

HENRY GATAKER (11 S. ii. 409; iii. 132).—I have found, since sending my last reply to a query about one Gataker that Henry Gataker got third place at entrance in Trinity College, Dublin, on 6 July, 1796. He entered as a pensioner; had been educated at Westminster School, and took as his tutor Mr. Magee, F.T.C.D. (1766-1831), afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. His father's name was Thomas, and he was probably a clergyman (there is a blot on the entrance register), who belonged to the County Louth. Henry Gataker did not proceed to his degree.

P. A. McELWAIN.

Dublin.

WARWICK LANE AND ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS (11 S. iii. 121).—Possibly COL. PRIDEAUX may be glad to know on high authority that, when Warwick the King-maker died on the field of battle at Barnet, he errs in saying that "all the honours and possessions of the Nevills fell into the hands of the ill-fated Clarence."

As a matter of fact there still exists a deed of partition of the copyholders of the Marquis Montague and Isabella Ingaldethorp

his wife dated 9 July, 17 Henry VII., daughter of Sir Edmund Ingaldethorp, and coheir of John, Earl Worcester.

By this deed over forty manors in various parts of England devolved on Lady Isabella Nevill, a daughter of Montague, who married the ancestor of the present owner of one of these manors in 2 Henry VII. This Montague was the brother of Richard, Earl of Warwick, called the Kingmaker, and both were killed in the battle of Barnet, where a high stone pillar records the memory of the fatal event.

WILLIAM MERCER.

PHYSICIAN'S CANE (11 S. iii. 168).—The following is from Jeaffreson's 'A Book about Doctors,' 1861, p. 2:—

"The physician's cane is a very ancient part of his insignia. It is now disused, but up to very recent times no doctor of medicine presumed to pay a professional visit, or even to be seen in public, without this mystic wand. Long as a footman's stick, smooth and varnished, with a heavy gold knob or cross-bar at the top.... a physician's wand ought to have a knob at the top. This knob in the olden times was hollow, and contained a vinaigrette, which the man of science always held to his nose, when he approached a sick person, so that its fumes might protect him from the noxious exhalations of his patient."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

"TEAPOY": "CELLARETTE" (11 S. iii. 149).—Referring to the Editorial note, may I say that Yule does not state that "teapoy" is a corruption of the Persian *sipai*, tripos, but a Hindustani, or perhaps rather an Anglo-Hindustani word of hybrid etymology, from Hind. *tin*, three, and Pers. *pāē*, a foot. He adds that the legitimate word from the Persian is *sipāi* (properly *sihpāya*) and the legitimate Hindi word *tirpad* or *tripad*, but *tipai* or *tepay* was probably originated by some European in analogy with the familiar "charpoy" (Pers. *chitār-pāi*, four feet), a bedstead, possibly from a desire to avoid confusion with another very familiar word, *sepay*.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The word "tea-poy" is the Sanscrit *tin-paya* colloquially pronounced by an English tongue (compare "sepay" for *sipahi*). The meaning of the word is "tripod." By dint of use it became especially associated with a three-legged stand to carry a tea equipage in India, where tea was drunk by the English residents long before it became domesticated in England. The date of its first appearance in this country is uncertain, but it was probably introduced by Anglo-Indians prior to 1650,

and with it came the fashion of the "tea-poy." The earliest public notice of tea, I think, appeared in the *Mercurius Politicus* in 1658 as follows:—

"That excellent, and by all Physitians, approved, China Drink, called by the Chinese, Teba, by other Nations, Tay alias Tee, is sold at the Sultaneess-Head a Cophee-house in Sweeting's Rents by the Royal Exchange, London."

H. D. ELLIS.

7, Roland Gardens, S.W.

MOVING PICTURES TO CINEMATOGRAPHS (11 S. ii. 502, 537; iii. 56, 155).—The following notices of panoramic views are sufficiently noteworthy to be added to those already given. In or about 1794 Thomas Girtton, a painter, produced a semicircular view of London, taken from the top of the Albion Mills, near Blackfriars Bridge, south side. In 1830 L. Mazzara exhibited a panoramic view of Alexandria. He also executed fifty splendid views forming a continued line from the castle of Dover to the point of Reculver, showing the coast of the county of Kent, as well as the inland of the island of Thanet. After this he illustrated "the most splendid town in the world," in one continued line of views from the mouth of the Thames to Richmond Hill. These were executed on a new system of perspective founded on circular lines as set forth in a pamphlet published by him, entitled 'Perspective, explained upon the System of Tangenteography, and the Effect as produced in the Tangenteorama,' 1834.

TOM JONES.

ROEITES OF CALVERTON (11 S. iii. 9).—Throsby, in his additions to Thoroton's 'History of Nottinghamshire,' says that in 1793 there were two dissenting meeting-houses in Calverton,

"one of which has a famous pastor John Roe, who it is said bid defiance to the discipline of the established church, respecting matrimony. Two of his female followers have suffered a long imprisonment in Nottingham jail in consequence. One I believe was his wife in his own way!"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

COUNT OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (11 S. ii. 509; iii. 54, 94).—The late Fr William Humphrey, S.J., in his 'Urbs et Orbis,' at p. 167, writes as follows:—

"Bishops Assistant at the Pontifical Throne receive at the time of their nomination the title of Count. This title is also given to laymen in reward of their services to the Church. These Counts are properly Counts Palatine, and not Roman Counts, as they are very often, but inaccurately, called. They were in ancient times

Companions (Comites) of the Pope, when he lived at St. John Lateran, and they composed his Court. The insignia consist of a gold cross and chain, and a mantle with embroidered cross. The official title of this dignity is—"Count of the Apostolic Palace, and of the Court of the Lateran."

It is doubtless either a Count of this kind, or else an hereditary Count of the States of the Church, who is known to R. W. P.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS (11 S. iii. 89).—May I be permitted to express my entire concurrence with ST. SWITHIN in thinking the explanation advanced by Miss Evans, as to the origin of the "Rebecca" of the Welsh riots, wholly inadequate? Her explanation brings a comic element into the narrative, and suggests gatherings of good-humoured, but mischievous school boys. Had the riots been grounded on force, as Miss Evans seems to imply, it is safe to say that the disturbances would not have lasted a week, instead of being continued over a period of some four years. The Welsh people were undoubtedly in grim earnest from the very first outbreak. They felt themselves wronged, and found in Scripture, as they believed, an adequate authority warranting resistance of the wrong. They had, in fact, a real grievance, which the Government took care to remedy with as little delay as possible. But in any case, there seems no reason why we should reject such accounts of the genesis of the Welsh riots as are given in Miss Martineau's 'History of the Peace' or in Mr. McCarthy's 'Short History of Our Own Times' in favour of the theory advanced by Miss Evans as to their origin.

SCOTUS.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED FOR MARRIAGE (11 S. iii. 129, 172).—I cannot find that this was ever a legal right in England, but the idea is widespread in the folk-lore of many countries. Numerous references will be found in F. Liebrecht's 'Zur Volkskunde' alte und neue Aufsätze, Heilbronn, 1879, pp. 433-4, to similar beliefs in France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Spain. In some of these it is not a virgin, but a woman of loose conduct, who is the medium of saving the man's life by marriage under the gallows. Two instances are given in H. Estienne's 'Apologie pour Herodote' (edited by Ristellhuber, 1879), vol. i, p. 253-4, and from a note quoted from Maury, 'L'Ancienne Legislation Criminelle' (no more exact reference), it is implied that the custom or right only

applied in the case of "le ravisseur condamné à mort et que la fille enlevée consentait à accepter pour mari."

In most of the stories the point of the story consists in the man refusing thus to save his life because the woman is ugly or lame, &c.; see also 9 S. viii. 419, where reference is made to the infamous "Noyades" of the French Revolution. I cannot find, however, any reference to this custom in Allison's 'History of Europe' in his long account of such "Noyades."

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Perhaps this was a "guid Scots" custom. I cannot connect it with any particular town, but I bethink me of Meg of Elibank and cite the following passage from chap. xi. of Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott.' The poet wrote thus:—

"I have some thought of attempting a Border Ballad in the comic manner but I almost despair of bringing it out well. A certain Sir William Scott from whom I am descended was ill-advised enough to plunder the estate of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, ancestor to the present Lord Elibank. The marauder was defeated, seized, and brought in fetters to the castle of Elibank upon the Tweed. The Lady Murray (agreeably to the custom of all ladies in ancient tales) was seated on the battlements, and desisted the return of her husband with his prisoner. She immediately inquired what he meant to do with the young Knight of Harden, which was the *petit titre* of Sir William Scott. 'Hang the robber assuredly,' was the answer of Sir Gideon. 'What!' answered the lady, 'hang the handsome young knight of Harden, when I have three ill-favoured daughters unmarried! No, no, Sir Gideon, we'll force him to marry our Meg.' Now tradition says that Meg Murray was the ugliest woman in the four counties, and that she was called in the homely dialect of the time *meikle-mouthed Meg*. . . . Sir Gideon, like a good husband and tender father, entered into his wife's sentiments, and proffered to Sir William the alternative of becoming his son-in-law or decorating with his carcase the kindly gallows of Elibank. The lady was so very ugly that Sir William, the handsomest man of his time, positively refused the honour of her hand. Three days were allowed him to make up his mind; and it was not until he found one end of a rope made fast to his neck, and the other knitted to a sturdy oak bough, that his resolution gave way, and he preferred an ugly wife to the literal noose. It is said they were afterwards a very happy couple."

ST. SWITHIN.

SAMUEL BYROM (11 S. iii. 168).—In the 'Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom,' edited by Canon R. Parkinson for the Chetham Society, there are frequent references to the sad condition to which "Beau Byrom" had reduced himself.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

The 'D.N.B.' (viii. 129), under John Byrom, poet and stenographer, says:—

"The Byroms of Manchester were a younger branch of the Byroms of Salford, themselves a younger branch of the Byroms of Byrom [of that ilk, as would be said in Scotland]. The last representative of the parent stem was Samuel, commonly called 'Beau Byrom,' a spendthrift, who sold his estates (some of which were bought by John Byrom's father and uncle), got into the Fleet prison, and there published (in 1729) an 'Irrefragable argument,' &c. It was sold for the benefit of the author, and was, in reality, a covert appeal for charity. The 'beau' got out of prison, and John Byrom helped him to obtain support."

A. R. BAYLEY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 48).—The last item wanted is the final verse in a little song entitled 'God's Garden,' written by D. F. Gurney. The first verse begins

The Lord God planted a garden
In the first white days of the world.

The music is by Frank Lambert, and the song was probably published about ten years ago by Chappell & Co., London.

A. H. ARKLE.

KEATS, HAMPSTEAD, AND SIR C. W. DILKE (11 S. iii. 145, 176).—Sir Charles Dilke promised the Keats relics to the Chief Public Library at Hampstead: and there is no question of these going to any Branch Library or to the British Museum.

H. K. H.

[MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR also thanked for reply.]

BENJAMIN GARLIKE (11 S. iii. 88).—Benjamin Garlike was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law, on Friday, 6 July, 1810, at Oxford.

F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

'Memoirs of the late Benjamin Garlike, Esq.,' will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1815, pp. 564-5. *The London Magazine* might also be consulted at the British Museum Library.

LIONEL SCHANK.

MEW OR MEWES FAMILIES (11 S. iii. 105).—Benjamin Hannam of Caundle Purse, who was brother of James Hannam, in his will, dated 17 August, proved P.C.C. (37 Darcy) 4 November, 1581, mentions William Mew as his brother's "servant," to whom he had entrusted an inventory of the residue of his goods. If this William Mew is to be identified with the Middle Templar admitted in 1598 as fourth son of Peter Mew of Caundle Purse, deceased, he must have joined the

Inn at an unusually late age, and his father was possibly the Peter Mewes who married Jane, daughter of John Buckler. According to Mr. Buckler's 'Buckleriana' (p. 1, citing the registers of St. Margaret, Westminster), this John Buckler died in 1540.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

There is a pedigree of the descendants (not the ancestors) of Ellis Mews, the father of the Cavalier bishop, in Wilson's 'Parish of St. Laurence Pountney,' p. 249. This pedigree seems to some extent to lack verification.

The register of St. Andrew's, Holborn (not published), contains the following marriages:—

1589. June 17. Thomas Mew and Joan Castell.

1597. July 9. Thomas Mew and Anne Eggleton.

The register of Long Sutton, Somerset (published in Mr. Phillimore's series), contains the following:—

1601. June 11. William Meawe and Eleanor Gardiner, both of Upton.

1616. April 12. John Cox and Christian Mew.

1627. Oct. 29. John Wilmouth and Alice Mew.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES (11 S. iii. 48, 172).—*Stifel*.—The reference, no doubt, is to the stifle (perhaps connected with "stiff"), which is "the joint of a horse or other animal next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man." When a strain or other accident affects the stifle, it seriously disables a horse, and may permanently depreciate its value. See Halliwell, 'Archaic Dictionary,' s.v. 'Stiffie.'

Stocking feet.—Whether it is peculiarly Scottish or not, this expression certainly occurs in Scotland. Among the peasantry stocking feet are sometimes used as a substitute for over-shoes, and they may even be worn when there are no shoes at all.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Stocking feet.—This saying is in common use all over England. I have known it in Yorkshire for nearly sixty years. Thackeray says it is Scottish; see 3 S. ix. 118, 267, 336, 378. Many instances are given in 'E.D.D.,' v. 776.

W. C. B.

Stocking feet.—This is quite usual in the border counties. You "go to bed in your stocking feet" if you leave your shoes downstairs at night, formerly a general

habit. It is also a joke to tell an older brother or sister they "will have to dance in their stocking feet" at a wedding of a junior member of the family. M. N.

Read out.—Is not this probably traceable to a Stock Exchange phrase, formerly, perhaps still, existent, meaning to try to ascertain by the expression of a man's features what his intentions are? The man, consequently, of a political party who had been "read out" would be "outed." He was excommunicated. In North Yorkshire such a person is "read out o' t'chotch," i.e., the church. In Hunt's 'Popular Romances of the West of England,' "He left the 'people' that he mightn't be read out." Also as regards the provincial pronunciation of "church," "t'chotchwardner" (i.e., the churchwarden), in North Yorkshire, counts the money collected at the offertory.

Squab-boat would, I think, be an awkwardly built sailing vessel, of which some skippers would not be proud.

A *stifel* may have been a horse-name for the carrying capacity of a packhorse, but whether the word be of Dutch or German origin I am unable to say. The provincial English *stive*, to stuff, from the Old French *estiver*, says Dr. Skeat, means to pack tight, and from the same root with *stifle*, sixteenth-century Scandinavian from Icelandic *stifla*, to dam up, choke. Possibly a *stifel* horse was one that had its legbone put out or the joint much hurt. The "stifle joint" was known as the first joint of a horse, and bending next the buttock and over the thigh.

Stocking feet.—This is by no means an exclusively Scottish expression as examples of its use in the 'E.D.D.' will show: "He pulled off his boots and slipped away in his stocking feet" (Keith, 'Bonnie Lady,' 1897, 114). When a younger sister marries first, in the North of England, it is jocularly said to the elder ones, "Ah, now you will have to dance in your stocking feet" (3 S ix, 336); "Desin, thoo knas, war in his stockin' feet" (Robison, 'Aald Taales,' 1882). This was in Cumberland, and the expression appears to have been originally a north of England one rather than Scotch, and prevalent in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Berwick, Perthshire, and Lincolnshire.

Toe the mark.—Would not this be a phrase descending to us from the days of archery? I do not, however, find any instance of its use at this earlier period. To toe the line, scratch, or mark is nowadays to begin or

resume a task or undertaking, as a race, a fight, in which competitors are obliged to keep within, or go no further than a chalk mark. Hence, colloquially, to stand up to one's obligation or duty. To "face the music" is a phrase of similar meaning.

Tunket.—Perhaps this was "as cold as a Tonquin (Chinese) pig." Such a small, short-legged, fat pig of the Chinese build, or any small pig with an upturned snout, was known in Northamptonshire, Notts, Lincs, and Leicestershire as a "tunkey," "tunky," or "tonkey" pig.

Tussey boys.—"Tussey" is an obsolete word (West Yorkshire) for a low, drunken person ('E.D.D.').

Whitehead.—Would this be a White Cap, a self-constituted regulator and corrector of morals in the United States from 1889 to 1890?

Whitewash.—I do not know whether it is so now, but any one who formerly passed through the bankruptcy court was said to have been whitewashed. There was, however, another sense, American, in which the term was used, which will be found in Barrère and Leland's 'Dictionary of Slang,' 1897.

York waggon.—The York waggons from York to London were familiar to seventeenth-century travellers. Possibly the New York people also used them.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[Scotus and T.F.D. also thanked for replies.]

NEWENHAM ABBEY, DEVON (11 S. iii. 70, 110).—Further information about the registers of this abbey will be found in 'The History of Newenham Abbey,' by James Davidson, 1843, which, if J. K. F. has not seen it, I shall be happy to lend him.

E. A. FRY.

227, Strand, W.C.

NAPOLEON PRINT (11 S. ii. 390).—Napoleon was appointed General in Chief of the Armies of Italy in February, 1796. The drawing referred to was probably executed in Paris before he set out to assume the command. It is likely to have been made by the celebrated painter David. Napoleon was 28 years old in 1796. W. S. S.

JOHN HUDSON (11 S. iii. 9).—In the 'Post Office Directory' of 1820 the name of "John Hudson, Paper-hanger & Print-seller," appears at 85, Cheapside.

A. H. S.

Notes on Books, &c.

Dumfries and Galloway Notes and Queries, Part I., Series I. (Dumfries, *Courier and Herald* Office.)

IN September, 1909, the editor of the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier and Herald* arranged for a discussion of local matters in the form of notes and queries, and his scheme straightway developed into a very popular and substantial feature of his journal. After a year's experience, the publishers are justified in their conclusion that the contributions thus secured constitute an agreeable miscellany which fully merits separate publication. The working plan is practically that of 'N. & Q.,' although occasionally what is substantially a lecture on a native theme takes the place of the standard "note." Political and literary history, genealogy, place-names, folk-lore, and so forth, are treated luminously and well, many of the discussions having not only local value, but also general importance. The writers are not always exhaustive in stating references. One, for instance, has a note on Burns's 'Lines Written on the Back of a Bank-Note,' and quotes the verses as if he gave them for the first time. He should have said that they appeared in *The Morning Chronicle* and *The Edinburgh Magazine* in 1814, and were afterwards included in complete editions of the author's works. Another contributor writes on Helen Walker, the prototype of "Jeanie Deans," and, while admitting that the significant part of his communication "has been published before," omits to state that it is a slightly revised version of the narrative prefixed by Scott in 1830 to 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian.'

A Book of Light Verse. Edited with Notes by R. M. Leonard. (Frowde.)

WE noticed with pleasure the author's 'Pageant of English Poetry.' The present collection, which is available in several elegant bindings and in each case at a moderate price, is similarly comprehensive, and we share the verdict of a judicious friend, who is also an old reviewer, that it is likely to prove a source of perpetual pleasure. The "musa jocosa" of the past has not been overdone of late years, and Locker-Lampson's 'Lyra Elegantiarum,' on which this volume largely relies, is the best of foundations. Altogether, there is abundance of matter both familiar and known to but few. No living writers are included, but the harvest of the past is rich enough to occupy many a fireside evening. The notes explain obscurities, and supply some literary judgments of interest, though these are in some cases rather examples of prejudice than fair criticism. A list of authors and an Index of First Lines are given—conveniences that ought to be always added to such collections as this.

Fragrance Among Old Volumes. By Basil Anderton. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THE papers which Mr. Anderton has here reprinted from some of the minor magazines in which they first appeared are of slight texture, and we cannot take them so seriously as the author does. Indeed, we find it difficult to discover their *raison d'être*, as they hardly possess the

charm of style which would atone for the flimsiness of their matter; and we doubt if they will be of interest to many outside the circle of the author's friends. There are some good reproductions of old cuts, by Bewick and others, but otherwise the illustrations are amateurish. The example of "early Church poetry" quoted from St. Bernard (p. 85) is really derived from the Vulgate of Ecclesiasticus xxiv. 29.

The West Riding of Yorkshire has been added to the "Little Guides" of Messrs. Methuen. All wise travellers know the value of these guides with their compact and easily accessible information; and for ourselves, we thank Mr. Joseph E. Morris for his well-illustrated descriptions of, and comments on, a country which is full of the beauties both of art and nature. The Yorkshire dales should not be missed by any lover of England.

IN *The Cornhill* for March Canon Vaughan, whose writing we always read with pleasure, has an excellent article on 'The Authorized Version of the Bible.' He quotes Dr. Scrivener's remark that "never perhaps has a great enterprise of a like nature been carried out with less knowledge handed down to posterity of the labourers, their method, and manner of working." The revision occupied two years and nine months, but the exact date of publication in 1911 is not known. The Version, especially in the New Testament, bears "the impress of the genius of Tyndale," and it is just this greatness of rhythm which, we may add, the Revised Version utterly misses. Canon Vaughan reproduces various tributes to the incomparable book and quotes from Prof. Cook, without giving the source of the passage, the 'Cambridge History of English Literature,' usages which have become part of the ordinary speech of the people, and are not generally recognized as biblical. Mr. A. C. Benson has an admirable subject in 'Professor Newton,' who was described by a friend of his as having "all the characteristics of John Bull." The Professor wore the oldest clothes; insisted on verifying his references; would not have a single lady in the College Chapel; objected strongly to the introduction of an organ; and left strict injunctions that there was to be no music at his own funeral. He loved to have his way, and generally got it, dominating the small society of Magdalene College. He was useful, Mr. Benson indicates, as a drag on hasty changes and sentimental theories. 'The Subaltern' has a lively account of life in the Persian Gulf and Busra, and Mr. G. M. Trevelyan affords new light on Garibaldi as commander of the forces of Montevideo in South America. This information comes from the papers of Sir William Gore Ouseley, a diplomat who was sent on a special mission to Montevideo. This authority says that a brave, worthy, and upright man has been misrepresented by continental enemies. Garibaldi came to see him late at night in a Poncho, for he was busy all day preparing orders, maps, &c., and could not afford to purchase lights for his own use. The Poncho concealed the dilapidated state of his clothes, for he did not get his proper pay, and declined the title of General and the rewards offered by the Montevidean Government, as Mazzini explains in a letter here quoted, probably of 1846. Mazzini's hopes of future eminence for Garibaldi were fully realized.

The Literary Paper this month is on Lewis Carroll. The previous one of Browning has, it appears, been answered correctly by six people. We are not surprised, and think it would be well to have a certain amount of questions which demand critical ability rather than the mere knowledge of facts and references which assiduous search can secure.

IN *The Nineteenth Century*, as in many other of the magazines, there are articles 'For and Against the Declaration of London.' Mr. Noel Buxton has an interesting account of 'Young Turkey after Two Years,' and is able to find solid advance in civilization of various kinds as the result of the new rule. An important point for the foreigner is that "freedom of travel is immensely enlarged." The Vice-Provost of Eton, considering 'The Position of the Laity in the Church of England,' would have them hold a stronger position in parishes as a check on autocratic clergy. But we doubt very much if the ordinary layman of the English Church is keen enough to belong to a board or select vestry which holds frequent meetings. It is this apathy which renders desirable plans inoperative. 'The Censor, and other Tales,' by Dr. Max Meyerfeld, exposes once more, from a foreign point of view, the futility and stupidity of the present practice of licensing pieces for the stage. Dr. Joseph Jastrow writes interestingly on 'The Will to believe in the Supernatural,' and Sir Ray Lankester as militantly as usual on 'Compulsory Science versus Compulsory Greek.' This last article would gain by a more moderate tone. It is full of "question-begging" epithets and phrases. 'Yeoman Hopkins: One Asset in our Armour,' by Major-General Sir W. G. Knox, gives an account of the sort of thing expected from a raw young farmer turned Territorial, and incidentally touches on the dangers of invasion of this country. An elegant article in French on 'Charles Baudelaire et l'Esthétique de la Décadence' is by M. André Beaunier.

IN *The Fortnightly*, after some political articles, we come on 'Christina Rossetti,' by Mr. F. M. Hueffer, who writes with just appreciation of the powers of that remarkable poetess. He says that he told her of a very strong feeling that after Tennyson's death she should become Laureate. Mr. Hueffer abuses Ruskin roundly, and we trace here, as elsewhere in his writing, a bitterness which is unpleasing. Mr. Filson Young has an elaborate article on 'The Musician as Composer,' which should attract attention. We cannot, however, accept his division of music into "vertical" and "horizontal," which seems to us fanciful, and also to ignore the scientific principles of sound as developed, for instance, by Helmholtz. His summary of the sorts of modern music as musical translations of literary ideas, "absolute" music, and musical hypnotics, seems much more effective. 'Some Criticisms on the Collection of Income Tax' is well worth study, for Mr. A. M. Latter shows that officials deliberately claim more than they have a right to by law, and are otherwise prejudiced against the taxpayer who has not a chance of being heard and judged by an impartial authority. Mr. G. C. Nuttall on 'Eugenics and Genetics' writes very good sense: unfortunately, it is sense that has not yet reached the ear of the general public, which is hardly

encouraged by seeing the excesses of those who should know better. Doctors and teachers of science, men of light and learning, are not deterred from forming unsuitable unions. Mr. T. A. Cook has an interesting account of 'The Development of Swordsmanship' among Englishmen, while Miss Elizabeth Robins is enthusiastic in 'A New Art of Travel' about two books by Miss Gertrude L. Bell. We share the enthusiasm, though we see no advantage in Miss Robins's fantastic staccato style. Mr. Francis Gribble is very entertaining in his account of 'The Théâtre Français in the Fifties,' run by Arsène Houssaye, appointed by his friend Rachel in spite of the protests of comedians. Further interesting articles in a well-varied number are 'Björnstjerne Björnson,' by Mr. Robert Machray; 'How Primitive Round Houses became Square and Oblong,' by Mr. W. Shaw Sparrow, and 'Memories of Fort Chabrol,' by Mr. J. F. Macdonald, to whom the Sidney Street affray has suggested a record of the defence by Jules Guérin of his massive house as an Anti-Semite protest. The siege actually lasted thirty-seven days in 1899.

IN *The National Review*, 'Episodes of the Month' are treated with the usual vigour of expression, and a "Unionist Free Trader" proceeds to find holes in 'A Democratic House of Commons, 1906-1910.' Mr. Austin Dobson, has one of his elegant and informative articles on 'Eighteenth-Century Stowe,' and Miss H. Reinherz discovers that 'The Girl Graduate in Fiction' has been inadequately pictured. So has the man graduate, and the reasons are not far to seek. Mr. H. C. Biron has a commendation of 'The Genius of Mr. Thackeray,' in which he deprecates the views of some modern critics. His article is well phrased, but we should hardly call it critical. It is rather the pleasant exposition of an old admirer who does not care to analyze his faith. Mr. D. C. Lathbury in 'Elementary Education' puts some questions which seem to us much to the point.

IN *The Burlington Magazine* the Editorial articles deal with 'Recent Appointments' and the announcement of the authorities of the Bedford General Library that they intend to sell, for purely pecuniary reasons, Bunyan's copy, in three volumes, of Foxe's 'Martyrs,' used by him in Bedford Gaol. It is pointed out that these volumes were purchased in 1841 by public subscription and presented to the Bedford Library, and we agree in thinking it "astounding" that public property of the sort should be put on the market. Mr. Roger Fry 'On a Profile Portrait of Baldovinetti,' shows his admirable powers of connoisseurship, while Sir Martin Conway has an interesting and well illustrated article on 'Dürer and the Housebook Master.' The drawings considered are of special moment as belonging to the period of Dürer's *Wanderjahre*. Mr. F. W. Hasluck's 'Genoese Lintel-Reliefs in Chios' and Dr. C. H. Read's 'Plato's "Atlantis" Rediscovered' are both also well illustrated. The latter refers to the discoveries of a German traveller, Dr. Frobenius, in Ifé, the sacred capital of the Yoruba country, in the English colony of Southern Nigeria. The sacred heads figured are of interest, and seem to indicate a technique beyond the negro; but the article offers little to justify its title, which is due, apparently, to the German explorer. Herr Perzynski continues his noteworthy articles

'Towards a Grouping of Chinese Porcelain,' and there is a fascinating page of illustrations of 'Old Marcasite Jewellery' discussed by Mr. Dudley Falcke. The name indicates a mineral which is really pyrite. The reviews in the number, as usual, are well worth attention.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

MR. P. M. BARNARD'S new Tunbridge Wells Catalogue contains autographs, manuscripts, and documents, and includes a long list of requirements for the stable of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, 4l. 4s.; an interesting document by Sir Philip Sidney, 15l. 15s.; and a collection of MSS. of the Marquis Wellesley, 10l. 10s. Under Wordsworth is an unpublished sonnet, also 10l. 10s. A division of the Catalogue is devoted to documents arranged topographically. Under Staffordshire is a Psalter, with a Kalendar (some leaves wanting), bound in modern black morocco, 28l. Under John Evelyn is a collection of autographs of people mentioned in the Diary, 6l. 10s. A list of the names will be sent on application. Under Louis XIV. is an apparently contemporary MS. account of the reign, 1643 to 1650, 3l. 3s. There is a copy of 'Epicteti Stoici Philosophi Enchiridion,' 1670, which belonged to Isaac Watts, with notes by him, 2l. 2s. The items in the Catalogue number 344, and are all fully described.

Mr. Bertram Dobell has in his Catalogue 193 some choice autograph letters, including those of Dickens, Hood, Mrs. Fitzherbert ('Perdita'), Sheridan, Tennyson, and Horace Walpole. Among first editions are 'Peregrine Pickle,' 5l. 10s.; Lamb's Album verses, 3l. 3s.; Massinger's 'Fatal Dowry,' 6l. 10s.; Walton's Life of George Herbert, 4l. 4s.; Washbourne's 'Divine Poems,' 5l. 5s.; 'Poems by Ellis and Acton Bell,' Smith & Elder, 1846, 1l. 5s.; 'Tristram Shandy' (Vols. I. and II., second edition; Vols. III. to IX., first edition, with the author's signature in Vols. V., VII., and IX.); 'A Sentimental Journey,' second edition; and Letters, first edition, together 14 vols., 45l. The general portion contains works under America, Cruikshank, Drama, and Folk-lore. Under Juvenile are books with quaint woodcuts, 1806-32; and under Shelley is the first edition of 'A Six Weeks' Tour,' Hookham, 1817, 2l. 5s. The Catalogue closes with Foreign Books.

Messrs. Andrew Iredale & Son's Torquay Catalogue 79 contains the first edition of 'Shirley,' 3 vols., original cloth, 5l. 5s. Under Charles I. is 'Eikon E'piste,' printed in 1649, in answer to 'Eikon Alethine'; there are also in the same volume, 'Lingua Testium,' 1651, and other pieces, small 4to, 5l. 5s. There are first editions under Coleridge. A choice copy of Dibdin's 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' 4 vols., 1814-23, green morocco, is 6l. 6s.; his 'Tour in France,' is also 6l. 6s. A presentation copy of Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' Russia by Riviere, is 10l. Under Grangerized is Granger's 'Biographical History,' extended to 13 vols. by the insertion of a thousand portraits, 12l. 10s. The first edition of 'Woodstock' may be had for a sovereign. A large-paper copy of Nash's 'Worcestershire,' 2 vols., folio, 1781-90, calf, is 10l. There is a considerable section devoted to Religion and History of Religion.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail's Edinburgh Catalogue 106 contains Austin Dobson's edition of Hogarth, 2 vols., imp. 4to., 4l. 10s.; Leigh Hunt's Works, 7 vols., half-calf, 1l. 1s.; Lanier's 'Shakspeare and his Forerunners,' 2 vols., large royal 8vo, with portfolio, 2l. 2s. (Edition de Luxe, only 102 printed, of which 10 were for England, the remainder for the United States); and Scott's novels, 25 vols., new half-calf, A. & C. Black, 1897, 4l. 4s. A "Breeches" Bible, 1611, Barker's Concordance, a Prayer Book circa 1640, and the Psalms in metre, the whole in one volume, small 4to, are priced 1l. 10s. There is a list under Glasgow. A presentation copy of Ruskin's lecture on war, privately printed, 1866, is a guinea, and a relic of the past in the shape of an antique tea-caddy, mahogany inlaid, with horn cup for measuring, circa 1750-75, is 1l. 15s.

Mr. W. M. Murphy's Liverpool Catalogue 162 contains Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' a fine clean copy, 1622, 12l. 12s. Lists will be found under America, Art, Chap-books, Coloured Plates, and Costumes. Under Dickens is the first edition of 'Nickleby,' 2l. 10s. Under Drama is Doran's 'Their Majesties' Servants,' 2 vols., half-calf, 1864, 1l. 8s. Under French Illustrations is D'Aussy's 'Fables et Romans,' extra illustrated, 5 vols., 2l. 10s. Under Leigh Hunt is *The London Journal*, 2 vols. in 1, 10s. 6d. There are works under Lancashire. The Edition de Luxe of Menpes's 'The World's Children,' in addition to the beautifully coloured plates, has a signed water-colour, 1903, 3l. 3s. The Somers Tracts, 13 vols., 4to, 1809-15, are 3l. 10s. Under Surrey is Brayley and Britton's work, 5 vols. in 10, 1850, 2l. 10s. Under Yorkshire will be found Whittaker, Halfpenny, and other well-known names.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

CORRIGENDA.—P. 173, col. 1, l. 34, for "sapientes" read *cupientes*. P. 179, col. 1, l. 8, for "Tyd-pt-cleas" read *Ty-p-cleas*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911.

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Notes.

TOTTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY.'

SIR ANTONY ST. LEGER, AND SIR JOHN HARINGTON THE ELDER.

THE reason why so little progress has been made in discovering the authors and history of many of the unclaimed poems in Tottel is not the difficulty of research or want of material, but lack of interest in the matter. It seems almost shameful that a piece by Chaucer should have lain undiscovered in this collection of songs and sonnets for more than 350 years, despite the fact that the book is in almost everybody's hands and that Chaucer's work is so well known. And as regards material, there is no lack of it, for in those old days most people of culture, especially those about Court, used verse as a common medium to circulate their thoughts and opinions of things amongst each other, with the result that to-day we possess an enormous mass of the poetry they wrote, much in print, but still more in manuscript.

It ought not, therefore, to be impossible to name the authors of poems in Tottel and in similar miscellanies, especially as names are sometimes appended to the fugitive pieces that passed privately from hand to hand, and that the originals of other poems are to be found at times in the works of well-known writers.

I will try to show now that the search for such authors is sometimes only a surface matter, as in the case of Chaucer's poem, and that Tottel is no more to be trusted than other miscellanies of the same character. Tottel's ascriptions to Surrey are accepted for gospel, and he would be a hardy man who would dispute them without overwhelming evidence of a contrary character. The strange thing about it all is that the evidence against Tottel has been available for more than a hundred years, and has been passed by because a meddling editor, who did not know the value of evidence, chose deliberately to put it in the background as much as possible, and to substitute for it matter which he had picked up in odd corners. But I am anticipating, and will return to this side of my subject a little later.

There is no doubt whatever as to the part played by Sir Antony St. Leger in Tottel. He it was who wrote the epitaph on Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder, Tottel, p. 228:—

Lo dead he lives, that whilome lived here, &c.

The only strange thing about the matter is that Dr. Nott and others should print the epitaph as the composition of Sir Antony St. Leger, and fail to notice that it appears amongst the "Uncertain Authors" in Tottel. There are two versions of this epitaph, the one printed in the 'Works of Wyatt,' Aldine Poets, p. 236, reading as under:—

Sir Antonie Sentleger of Sir T. Wyatt.

Thus lieth the dead, that whilome lived here
Among the dead that quick go to the ground;
Though he be dead, yet doth he quick appear
By immortal fame that death cannot confound
His life for aye, his fame in trump shall sound.

Though he be dead, yet is he thus alive:
No death that life from Wyatt can deprive.

Dr. Nott's version corresponds word for word with the epitaph printed in Tottel, his heading only being different:—

An Epitaph
on

Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder, the Wise, the Learned,
and the Good,

By Sir Anthony St. Leger.

Sir Antony St. Leger, then, takes his place by the side of Chaucer as one of the authors

who had a hand in Tottel. It is interesting to find that it was to another "Anthony Sentleger, of Oakham, in Kent, Esq.," that Massinger dedicated 'The Unnatural Combat.' Massinger states that this Anthony's father, Sir Warham Sentleger, was "a master, for his pleasure, in poetry," and that father and son were generous patrons of men of his profession.

I turn back now to where I cut myself short, to deal with the claims of Sir John Harington the Elder.

In 1804 Thomas Parke edited a new version of 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' which had been compiled from family MSS. by the Rev. Henry Harington, some twenty years or more previously. Parke thought he could improve upon Harington by adding fresh matter to 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' and no doubt he did so; but his improvements went too far, for he left out of his edition of the work several interesting pieces of ancient prose as well as all poems printed by Harington which he had traced to Tottel's 'Miscellany.' Without staying to examine the headings of some of these poems, and ignoring altogether the circumstance that the readings of the Harington poems differed in many points, and are in several instances more correct than those in Tottel, he bundled them out and took credit to himself for having performed a very smart piece of work. Parke's act was nothing less than a piece of vandalism, for it turns out that not only was the old 'Nugæ Antiquæ' compiled from MSS. in the handwriting of the two Sir John Haringtons, but that these MSS. put Tottel and 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' right where they are wrong; and, moreover, they prove that the older Harington was a poet of no mean order, and the author of at least four of the Tottel poems, one of which has been given wrongly to the Earl of Surrey, besides being the writer of a piece which is paraded in 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' above the signature of Lord Vaux.

When I saw the value of the Harington evidence, I asked myself, Why has not this been made use of before? Why has not Sir John Harington been added to the list of Tottel's authors? And how do editors of Surrey's poems reconcile their author's claim to a poem which Sir John Harington expressly declared to be his own and written by him at a certain time and in peculiar circumstances? It would seem that Parke's ignorant meddling had been but too successful, and that his edition of 'Nugæ Antiquæ' had swamped the Harington

version of the work, for editors of Surrey and Wyatt ignore the existence of the latter, or only consult it when it suits their purpose to do so.

There is a piece in 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' which commences

The life is long, which loathsomely doth last, &c.
The compiler has signed this poem "D. S.," and it has been assumed that the initials belong to Dr. Sands, or Sandys, who afterwards became Archbishop of York. I have never seen any proof advanced that Dr. Sands had written or was capable of writing verse, and the younger Sir John Harington, in his 'Additions' to Bishop Godwin's 'Catalogue of Bishops,' does not give the least hint of such a thing, although he seems to have been intimately acquainted with his life and with the doings of members of Dr. Sands's family. He may, however, have dabbled in poetry in his early days, though it seems very strange that the young Sir John Harington does not say so: the point is that the poem referred to just previously was not written by anybody owning the initials "D. S.," but was by Sir John Harington the Elder. The paternity of the poem is not open to the least doubt, for Sir John Harington tells us when he wrote it, and where. In 'Nugæ Antiquæ' it is printed thus:—

Elegy wrote in the Tower by John Harington, confined with the Princess Elizabeth, 1554.

The lyfe is long, which loathsomely dothe last, &c.

Parke did not know that this poem was also in Tottel, among the "Uncertain Authors," and therefore he copied it from Harington's book, and enabled me to see at once that he had been bungling all through. The Tottel poem occurs in Arber, pp. 129-130, and contains three stanzas not in 'Nugæ Antiquæ'; and the version of it in 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' has the same number of stanzas as Tottel, although Tottel and 'Nugæ Antiquæ' agree in parts where both differ from 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices.' An instance of this is to be found in the following stanza, which 'England's Parnassus' copied from Tottel and ranged under "Death":—

Death is a port, whereby we passe to joy.

Life is a lake, that drowneth all in pain.

Death is so dere, it ceaseth all annoy.

Life is so leude, that all it yeldes is vayn.

And as by life to bondage man is brought:

Even so likewise by death was fredome wrought.

There are only small differences in the last two lines of the 'Nugæ Antiquæ' poem,

whereas 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' has several verbal changes:—

Death is the *doore* whereby we *draue* to joye,
Life is a lake that drowneth all in paine:
Death is so *dole* it seaseth all *awaie*, &c.

'England's Parnassus' makes matters worse by ascribing its quotation to the Earl of Surrey, thus proving once again how unreliable are some of the signatures in these old anthologies.

This evidence establishes the elder Harington's claim to one poem in Tottel's "Uncertain Authors." CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be continued.)

THE ARREST OF LOUIS XVI.

WHEN Louis XVI. was recognized, at Varennes, in his abortive attempt to escape into Belgium, Sauce, Attorney of the Commune (or Maire), drew up a *procès verbal* of the arrest, which has been carefully preserved in the municipal archives, and previous to 1855 it had been transcribed by Lamartine only. But in that year the Rev. G. M. Musgrave was allowed to take a copy, of which he has given the condensed substance, "without a single alteration," in the following translation:—

The 23rd of June, 1791, Varennes.

The first Procès Verbal of the arrest of the King and of the Royal Family at Varennes.

There are scenes in life which the feelings of men can far more accurately realize than their thoughts, and the impressions left by which exhaust all the conceptions of the most lively imagination. Of such a nature was the scene of which this town has just been rendered the theatre.

On Tuesday, 21st of June, at 11 P.M., the Attorney-General of the Commune was suddenly informed by a courier [Drouet] from St. Menesbould, that two carriages, which it was found impracticable to detain at Clermont, would shortly arrive at Varennes, and it was believed that they contained a charge in trust very precious to every French heart. Upon the arrival of these carriages almost immediately afterwards, the Attorney-General of the Commune demanded of the party inside their passports. A passport was handed over to him bearing the signature of Montmorin, and granted to the Baroness de Kroll and family, *en route* to Franckfort.

The night was dark, and the townspeople were astir; and the Attorney-General took occasion to observe to these yet unknown parties in the two carriages, that the disturbance thus arisen, the darkness of the night, and consideration for their safety dictated the course of not pursuing their journey at this hour, and he suggested their accompanying him to his own residence.

They were eleven in all: five in one carriage, two in another, and four on horseback, as escorts.

Having alighted at the Attorney-General's house, they stated that it was their intention to go to Montmédy, not to Franckfort; and as though French hearts, ever wont to hold in dear regard the person of their king, were certain to recognize his presence, directly the demonstrations of love and respect we so earnestly manifested were offered, he exclaimed:—

"Yes, I am the King: There is the Queen and the Royal Family! I am come to reside among you, in the bosom of my children:—I am not abandoning them."

The tender sympathy and emotion of all parties present blending with that expressed by the King, the monarch and his august family condescended to embrace all the citizens who were in the apartment, and to receive from them, in turn, the same manifestations of their lively and heartfelt affectionateness. At this moment an individual arrived, stating himself to be an aide-de-camp of Monsieur de Bouillé [Marquis, governor of Metz and Alsace], and demanding to speak to the King. Being introduced by the Attorney-General of the Commune, and asked by the King what his name was, he replied:—

"I am Coquillard." [Goguelot.]

"Well and good," said the King. "When are we going?"

"I await your orders, Sir."

And the orders were given with concurrence of the Attorney-General and this officer.

The King, nevertheless, manifested anxiety to set off, and at several intervals asked if his horses were ready. A mob of townspeople, and of the inhabitants of the immediately adjoining villages, had, meanwhile, begun to crowd the streets of Varennes; and the intelligence of the King's arrival had been conveyed even to distant localities. There was a general rush, akin to all those impulses of joy and tender anxiety with which, in the midst of loud expressions of eagerness, a large family would make such feelings known, upon finding a father who had been long missing, and whom they dreaded losing again!

The municipal officers of the town felt that they had only to direct the King's attention to such a spectacle—such a scene of moving sympathies and disquietude—to awaken the kindly feelings of his heart. They urged that, loved as he was by his people, his throne was in all their hearts—his name in all their mouths; but that the place of his abode was Paris, to which capital the anxious and urgent prayers of the provinces, at the present period of discord and alarm, were calling back their chief, and all the citizens their sire; that the safety of the State depended on the completion of the scheme of the Constitution, and the safety of the Constitution itself was vitally connected with his return; that blest as they were in the existence of his personal virtues, the French people felt their individual happiness derivable from his own personal well-being; and that their acutely feeling and affectionate hearts would never recognize the pledge and assurance of such felicity, but in the inseparable participation of its enjoyment with him.

Meanwhile a detachment of the Hussars of Lauzun arrived, thrown with all precipitation into Varennes. Another, a German regiment, that had been in garrison at Stenay, and a troop from the neighbourhood, were reported to be on their way. The first-named avinced the most

amicable feelings towards their fellow-citizens. After repeated demands on the part of the King [as to pursuing his journey], the municipal officers held a general council, when, just as they were assembling, an aide-de-camp from Monsieur de La Fayette [colonel of the National Guards of Paris] arrived in the town, bringing a decree of the Assembly, or rather, it might be said, of the prayers and wishes of all France, that the King should return. The townspeople urgently besought the King to consider what bloodshed and misery might result from his departure, and what happiness would ensue on his return—that all Paris, the National Assembly, and France at large, would greet with the most enviable welcome this fresh assurance of the love he bore to his people.

Yielding, at length, to these passionate and urgent expressions of public feeling, the King and royal family consented to set off; and towards half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon [? 6 A.M.], and amidst those exclamations of the multitude which it is so affecting to hear when they issue from combined feelings of liberty and loyal attachment, the party drove off, surrounded by a considerable number of the townspeople on horseback, and by the National Guard, mustering, on this occasion, for the purpose rather of gracing such a triumph of deep feelings, than of constituting a mere personal protection.

The municipal officers who accompanied them as far as Clermont were... [Here follow several names.]—Musgrave, 'A Pilgrimage into Dauphiné,' 1857, vol. 1, pp. 206-12.

A second *procès verbal* was drawn up, which contains some variations from the first, having been ordered by the National Assembly. F. H.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY':

TRANSLATIONS AND PARODIES.

See 2 S. xii. 128; 3 S. i. 112, 197, 220, 255, 339, 355, 398, 432; ii. 17, 55, 199; 6 S. viii. 107; ix. 509; x. 37, 112, 239; 8 S. iii. 44; 9 S. vii. 8; 10 S. ii. 175; v. 406.

II. PARODIES AND IMITATIONS.

(Concluded from p. 145.)

English.

J. B. Fisher. 'The Pettifogger.' In *Town-Talk*, in 1819 or earlier. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 25-6.

'The Foundlings.' 4to, London, 1763.

'The Gambler.' In Egan's 'Book of Sports,' 1832. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-8.

Geoffrey Gimcrack, pseud. 'Dry Goods: an Elegy.' In 'Gimcrackiana, or Fugitive Pieces on Manchester Men and Manners,' Manchester, 1833. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

'Gray's Elegy [a Parody].' (Written in the Rooms of the Geographical Society, in the Presence of Du Chaillu's Collections.) In *Punch*, 1861, xli. 7.

'Gray's Elegy. (In an Irish Prison.)' In *Punch*, 2 September, 1882. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

H. See above under Corporal Trim.

M. W. H. 'Elegy written in a City Church-yard.' In *Hood's Magazine*, 1848, pp. 555-8.

Edward Hamley. 'Reflections in Netley Abbey.' In his 'Poems of Various Kinds,' London, 1796.

Sir George Hayes. 'A Temple Elegy.' London, [1870?]. The British Museum Catalogue, until corrected by the writer, ascribed this to William Hayes. Reprinted in 'Hayesians,' London, [1891].

H. Headley. 'A Parody of Gray's Elegy written in a Country Church-Yard; the Author Leaving Trinity College, Oxford, [1786].' In his 'Poetical Works,' London, 1808, pp. 24-8. When and where was this first published?

Hortensius. 'Elegy written in a Languishing Illness.' In *The European Magazine*, 1791, xx. 305-6.

Hotspur. 'Elegy in a London Theatre, not by Gray.' In *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1843, xiii. 554-5. Cf. 3 S. i. 398.

H. P. Houghton. 'An Evening Contemplation in a French Prison.' London, 1809. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 43.

'An Imitation of Gray's Elegy... Intended to Cheer and Animate the Spirits, instead of Depressing Them,' &c. [London? 1860?] The British Museum copy is marked 11643. g. 35.

'An Imitation of Mr. Grey's Ode,' &c. In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1775, xlv. 491.

J. 'Elegy. Written in Drury-lane Theatre.' In *The Poetical Register*, 1808-9, vii. 361-5.

O. Jaques. 'The Funeral. An Elegy.' In *The London Chronicle*, 12-15 April, 1766, p. 358.

Edward Jerningham. 'An Elegy written among the Ruins of an Abbey.' London, 1765.

Same. 'The Magdalens.' 2nd ed. London, 1763.

Same. 'The Nunnery.' In *The Repository*, 1777, ii. 65-70.

'Lament of the Eminent One.' In *The Figaro*, 6 October, 1875. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

'Legs in Tattersall's Yard.' In *The Spirit of the Age*, 1828. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-7.

'Lord Mayor's Day. A Mock Elegy.' In *The New Foundling Hospital for Wit*, vol. v. 1786. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 43-4.

'Love Elegy. Written at — College, Oxford.' In 'The Poetical Calendar,' 2nd ed., 1763, v. 119-21.

Robert Lovell. 'The Decayed Farm-House.' In his 'Poetical Works,' London, 1808, pp. 31-4.

'Lucubrations in an Apothecary's Shop.' In *The Mirror*, iv. 459.

'A Lunatic Parody.' In *Fun*, 1 April, 1865. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 33.

A. W. Mackenzie. 'Elegy written in a Country Rink.' In 'Idyls of the Rink,' 2nd ed., London, 1877. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 35-6.

Marcus. 'Epitaph.' In *The London Chronicle*, 27-29 July, 1769; reprinted in Ackermann's 'History of the University of Cambridge,' i. 75.

W. Mason. 'An Elegy in a Churchyard in South Wales.' At the moment of writing this is not accessible to me.

'Meditations on Mr. Barry's New Houses of Parliament.' In *Punch*, 1844, vii. 150.

Edward Moore. 'An Elegy written among the Ruins of a Nobleman's Seat in Cornwall.' In *The Poetical Calendar*, 2nd ed., 1763, viii. 88-90.

William H. Murray. In his 'Occasional and Farewell Addresses,' Edinburgh, 1851, pp. 69-70. Cf. 3 S. i. 255.

N. 'Elegy written in a Grub-street Garret.' In *The Tripher*, 1788, i. 65-8.

S. N. 'An Elegy written in Kensington Garden, August, 1787.' In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1787, lvii. 1107-8. Loosely imitative.

'Newall's Buildings.' In *The Free Lance*, Manchester. Date desired. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

'Night Thoughts.' In *The Man in the Moon*, vol. ii., c. 1848. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 30.

Omicron. 'Imitation of Gray. Epitaph on Pic Nic, written in a Newsman's Shop.' In *The Morning Post* (date ?); reprinted in *The Spirit of the Public Journals*, 1803, vii. 142.

An Oxonian. See above under Duncombe.

W. P. 'Elegy written at Florence.' Geneva, 1785.

Stephen Panting. 'Four Elegies.' In 'The Poetical Calendar,' 2nd ed., 1763, viii. 20-34.

'A Paraphrase on Gray's Elegy, written on the Unfortunate Catastrophe of the late Mr. Henry Weston, who was Executed for Forgery, July, 1796.' London, 1796, 4to.

'Parnell-egy written in a Westminster Palace-Yard.' In *Moonshine*, 30 April, 1887. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 38-9.

'Parody of Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard.' In *The British Press*, 14 September, 1812. Cf. 3 S. i. 356.

'Passage from Lord Grey's Elegy.' In *Punch*, 10 September, 1881.

Thomas Penrose. 'The Curate. A Fragment.' In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1782, lii. 86-7.

'A Perversion.' In Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

'A Political Parody.' In *The British Press*, 14 September, 1812. Reprinted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 39-40.

'The Political Passing Bell: an Elegy written in a Country Meeting House, 1789.' Boston, 1789. Abr. Portal. 'A Morning Elegy.' In 'The Poetical Calendar,' 2nd ed., 1763, xii. 65-8.—'An Evening Elegy.' In same, pp. 60-72.

J. T. R. 'Nightly Thoughts in the Temple.' Printed with L. D.'s translation, Chatham, 1806. Did it appear earlier?

W. R. 'The Long Vacation.' In part in 'Doings in London,' 1828. Also in *The Mirror*, 28 May, 1831, and in Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 23-4.

W. Hamilton Reid. 'Elegy on the Waste near the Charter-House.' In *The European Magazine*, 1791, xx. 306-7.

'Ruined Halls.' In *Punch*, 1852, xxii. 255.

S. 'An Elegy written in St. Stephen's Chapel.' In *The European Magazine*, 1798, xxxiii. 189-91.

J. S. 'An Elegy. Written at the Approach of Spring.' In 'The Poetical Calendar,' 2nd ed., 1764 (*sic*), iii. 5-8.

'The Scales.' In *Quads* (date ?). Two stanzas quoted by Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

'The S.K. King's Requiem.' In *Truth*, 11 November, 1886. Reprinted by Hamilton, p. 38.

'Supplement to Gray's Elegy in a Church Yard.' First appeared anonymously in an American newspaper; quoted by Stephen Collett (=Thomas Byerly) in 'Relics of Literature,' London, 1823.

Theoderit. 'Elegy on a Quid of Tobacco.' In 'The Annual Anthology,' 1799, pp. 19-21.

William T. Thomas (pseud. W. T. Moncrieff). 'Prison Thoughts. Elegy written in the King's Bench,' &c. London, 1821.

C. E. Tisdall. 'Elegy on a Favourite Washer-woman, Mrs. Bridget Mulligan.' In *The Elocutionist*, 15 July, 1882. Reprinted by Hamilton, p. 48.

Togatus, pseud. 'An Elegy written in the Long Vacation.' In *The Goumsman*, 7 January, 1831. Also in Hamilton, p. 26.

Horace Twiss. 'Elegiac Stanzas on Returning at Daybreak from a Ball at Lady —'s.' In his 'Posthumous Parodies and other Pieces,' London, 1814, pp. 49-58.

Y. 'Elegy on Mr. Maurice Evans.' In *The European Magazine*, 1782, i. 66-7.

Sir William Young. 'The Camp.' In 3 S. i. 432-3.

French.

Louis de Fontanes. 'Le jour des morts dans une campagne.' In *Le Magasin Encyclopédique*, 1796, and reprinted in book form. One passage imitates a stanza of the 'Elegy.'

Latin.

Quidam. 'Fragments of—Not a Translation; but—a Loose Distant Imitation of Gray's Elegy.' In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1822, xcii. i. 72.

I have given in each case the earliest edition known to me, and shall be glad to learn of any earlier editions; also of any other parodies or imitations.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

Munich.

REFORM OF THE CALENDAR.—'N. & Q.' has contained many notes on changes and reforms in the calendar, therefore it may be well to put on record the following, which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of 24 February:—

REFORM OF THE CALENDAR.

A NEW BANK HOLIDAY.

Mr. R. Pearce's bill for the reform of the calendar, the text of which was issued yesterday, has for its object the regularising of the quarters of the year, the adjustment of the days of the week and of the month, and the fixing of Easter Day and other Bank Holidays and dates depending upon Easter.

To this end the first day of the year will be a Bank Holiday, called New Year's Day, but it is not to be reckoned as a day of the week or of the month or quarter. In other words, it will disappear from the calendar, and Jan. 2 will become Jan. 1.

The effect of this arrangement will be that the year will consist of 364 days, and hence will be divisible into four equal quarters of ninety-one days each, and into fifty-two weeks of seven days each. Each quarter will contain exactly thirteen weeks, divided into two months of thirty days each and one of thirty-one. Each day of the month will always fall on the same day of the week.

Ordinary quarter days will not be interfered with, and special provisions, as in the Calendar Act, 1750, will preserve days of payment, delivery of goods, expiration of leases, &c., and coming of age.

To preserve the symmetry of the new system, February will be docked of its extra day in leap years, and another new Bank Holiday, to be known as Leap Year Day, will be inserted between the last day of June and the first day of July. It also will not count as a day of the week, month, or quarter.

NO MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Beginning in 1912, Easter Sunday and all the moveable fasts, feasts, and dates dependent upon it will be fixed so as to fall in every year on the same day of the same month, as well as on the same day of the week. The proposed dates are as follows:—

Ash Wednesday		Feb. 29.
Good Friday		April 12.
Easter Sunday		April 14.
Easter Monday		April 15.
Whit Sunday		June 3.
Whit Monday		June 4.

Christmas Day, Dec. 25, will always be on a Monday.

Under the new system, March, June, September, and December will consist of thirty-one days, and each of the other eight months of thirty.

It is proposed that the reformed calendar shall apply, not only to the United Kingdom, but to all his Majesty's Dominions.

The bill is backed by Sir William Bull, Mr. R. Harcourt, Sir J. H. Dalziel, and Sir Albert Spicer.

BARRULE.

FLOOD SUPERSTITIONS.—An odd belief still lingers among the Warwickshire peasantry that a flood follows when swans wander along the highway. A brood of nearly full-grown cygnets recently acquired the habit of leaving the upper part of the Avon and walking down the Warwick Road, here to join the river at a lower point. This act is said to have caused a high flood a few months ago. Another local theory is that the death of the sovereign brings on a flood, as witness the highest flood recorded in 1901, and the last serious one in 1910.

WM. JAGGARD.

"I FECS."—Translating 'Pegasus in Harness,' in his version of Schiller's 'Poems and Ballads,' Lord Lytton makes Hodge on the mountain top express himself thus:—

"I fecs," the farmer cries, "what next?
This helter-skelter sport will never do,
But break him in yet I'll endeavour to."

Such is the reading of the "Knebworth Edition," 1875, and of the reprint issued in "The Universal Library" of 1887 under the editorship of Prof. Henry Morley.

"I fecs" as thus given has all the appearance of being an assertion made in the first

person, whereas it is an asseveration equivalent to "In faith," and should take the form "I fecs." In the 'Archaic Dictionary' Halliwell duly enters "*Fecs*. In faith! *South*"; and Jamieson includes the word, with definition and illustrations, in the 'Scottish Dictionary.' Jamieson likewise gives the variants "*faik*," "*faiks*," and "*faikins*," and writes:—

"*I'faike* (provinc. E.) is evidently the same; thus expl. by Thoresby, '*Faith* (an oath)'; Ray's Lett., p. 327. A. Bor. '*i'faikins*, in faith; an asseveration'; Grose."

It may be added that, if the pronunciation of the phrase now current in parts of the Scottish Lowlands were phonetically transcribed, the expression would take the form used by Lord Lytton's Hodge.

THOMAS BAYNE.

WHITE MEATS : WIGS : AFTERNOONING.

These words occur in the Rev. J. Gother's sermon for Quinquagesima Sunday (ed. 1718):

"In this Nation it is not permitted, at Collation, to eat any kind of *Fish* or *Whit-meats*; that is, Eggs, Cheese, Milk or Butter: Cakes and Wigs are customary, tho' not made without some Butter....As for the Quantity....I think the most general Rule may be, of eating as much as comes to the Quantity of an Afternoon at other times of the Year [than Lent]."

J. B.

IN BLACK AND WHITE.—The 'N.E.D.' furnishes no early instance of this exact phrase, though "under white and black" is cited from 'Much Ado,' V. i. 314 (1599). It is, therefore, probable that Ben Jonson first uses the expression in 1598:

"*Cob*. O, he has basted me rarely, sumptuously! but I have it here in black and white, [*pulls out the warrant*] for his black and blue, shall pay him."—Every Man in his Humour, iv. 3 (Gifford's Edition, p. 20).

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

CADIE = CADDIE.—The 'N.E.D.' gives *caudy* in 1730 for what is now called a *caddie*, and a quotation of about 1774 for the equivalent *cadie*. An earlier instance than the latter is to be found in *The London Morning Penny Post* of 22-24 July, 1751, which recorded, under the heading 'Scotland,' that

"Last week one Duncan Grant, a discharged soldier, who has passed here sometime as a Street Cadie, was sentenced by the Magistrates (for imposing on a Gentleman who sent him to Market to buy Half a Dozen Herrings, who cost Sixpence, but he averred they cost a Shilling, which he caused the Gentleman to pay) to be

imprisoned in the Tolbooth till Wednesday next and that Day to be taken from thence, and put on the Pillory, to stand for the Space of an Hour, with half a Dozen Herrings about his Neck, and thereafter to be banished the City and Liberties for ever."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

TERRACE.—When was this name first applied to a row of houses, on a site more or less elevated above the level of the street or road, or on the face of a slope? When were such "terraces" first introduced in London, Bath, Edinburgh, and other cities or towns? A correspondent thinks that they date to a little later than the Napoleonic wars. I should be glad of examples, with reference before 1839. This I think is the latest of the many senses of the word, which in the sense of the ambulatory or gallery round a cloister open on the inner side, as at Magdalen and New Colleges, Oxford, is found in 15—. J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"SECULAR TREES."—The new edition of Webster's dictionary gives "secular oaks" as an example of the use of the adjective in the sense "aged, centuried." I have a quotation dated 1876 from Sir Richard Burton for "secular trees," and several of the same kind from later writers. Can any earlier instances of this use be found in English, or is it a recent Gallicism? The closely related sense "lasting through ages" has, of course, long been common.

HENRY BRADLEY.

"SEDULOUS APE."—Where does this expression occur? I have an impression that I have met with it either in Milton's prose or in Sir Thomas Browne, but cannot recall the context.

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

[Used by Stevenson in 'A College Magazine.']

"SEEKERS," RELIGIOUS SECT.—I wish to know where I can find the fullest and clearest account of the religious sect known as, or calling themselves, "the Seekers"—a set to which Sir H. Vane the younger belonged. Is there any book which undertakes to give an account of the various religious sects which sprang up in the time of the Commonwealth?

J. WILLCOCK.

MACAULAY'S ALLUSIONS.—Macaulay, in the essay on Ranke's 'History of the Popes,' has this paragraph on the vagaries of superstition:—

"We have seen men, not of mean intellect or neglected education, but qualified by their talents and acquirements to attain eminence either in active or speculative pursuits—well-read scholars, expert logicians, keen observers of life and manners—prophesying, interpreting, talking unknown tongues, working miraculous cures, coming down with messages from God to the House of Commons."

I shall be glad of suggestions as to what persons Macaulay had in his mind. The "cures," I presume, were those of Prince Hohenlohe. GEORGE SAMPSON.

["Propheying, interpreting, talking unknown tongues," allusions to the scenes connected with Edward Irving's ministry at the Scotch Church, Regent Square, circa 1829-30.]

BEDFORDSHIRE EPITAPHS: REV. ROBERT SMYTH.—In a foot-note on p. 132 of 'Fuller's Worthies,' vol. i. (4th Edition, published in 1812), the editor, John Nichols, F.A.S., says:—

"I have also a good collection of the Epitaphs in this County, taken before the year 1750, in the handwriting of that industrious antiquary, the Rev. Robert Smyth of Woodston.—N."

Can any of your readers say whether this collection is still in existence, and, if so, where it is to be found?

S. M. EGGANS.

GEFFERY LE BAKESTER DE LOFFITHE.—This baron, according to information given me by Sir George Baxter, did homage to Edward I. in 1296. Is anything known of his ancestry or of his descendants? Or any other details about himself? Loffithe is now Lochfeithie, near Forfar.

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

BOOK INSCRIPTIONS.—Will some reader kindly give me the author of the following: Goe, little booke; God send thee good passage, And specially let this be thy prayere Unto them all that thee will read or hear: Where thou art wrong, after their help to call, Thee to correct in any part or all.

I have seen it attributed to Chaucer, but am unable to trace it. EGERTON GARDINER.

"WAVERLEY": DEPARTED HERO AND THE SUN'S LINGERING LIGHT.—Can any one help me to recover a passage in Scott's 'Waverley' which compares the memory of a departed hero (Dundee, I think) to the lingering light of the sun after it has sunk below the horizon?

A. S. P.

PLAISTOW AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Walter White in 'Eastern England,' 1862, refers to a poem written a hundred years ago by an anonymous rimer in praise of Plaistow, Essex:—

Upon a fertile spot of land
Does Plaistow, thriving Plaistow stand.

Later the poet says:—

Potatoes, now, are Plaistow's pride,
Whole markets are from hence supply'd.
No finer mutton can you spend
Than what our fat'ning marshes send;
And in our farmers' yards you find
Delicious fowls of divers kind:
Whose cellars rarely ever fail
To keep a cask of nappy ale.

Who thus celebrated Plaistow?

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

SONNETS BY RAFAEL.—In 'One Word More,' Browning says that "Rafael made a century of sonnets." Is this the fact? Is there good authority for the statement that Rafael wrote a large number of sonnets?

E.

[Unsupported by evidence.]

MILES GALE, M.A., rector of Keighley 1712, married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Stowes, D.D., Chancellor St. Peter's, York. Can any of your contributors give particulars of the children and grandchildren of this marriage, or indicate sources of information?

J. C. H.

MURDER ON GAD'S HILL IN 1661.—W. B. Rye has the following note (No. 63) in his 'England as Seen by Foreigners' (London, 1865):—

"In 1661, Gad's Hill was the scene of an atrocious murder committed on a Transylvanian Prince, named Cossuma Albertus. He was buried with great solemnity in Rochester Cathedral."

No reference is given. I should be much obliged for any information bearing upon this subject. The Prince is totally unknown in Transylvanian history. Is there an epitaph in Rochester Cathedral? L. L. K.

EARLY ENGLISH BOOKBINDINGS.—In the portfolio of rubbings from these, which is preserved at the National Art Library, South Kensington, are two numbered 10A and 11A, which are said to have been taken, from the sides of a certain 'Historia Egesippi de excidio Judeorum.' The stamps are of twelfth-century character. No record of the whereabouts of this book seems to have been preserved when the rubbings were taken. Can any reader tell me where it is to be found? I may add that I am engaged in collecting particulars of old English bindings

of the twelfth, thirteenth, or fourteenth centuries, and shall be glad to have advice of any which your readers may know of, other, of course, than those mentioned in Mr. Weale's South Kensington Catalogue. Any photographs or rubbings that can be lent me for the purpose of reproduction, I should be very pleased to have the use of.

R. M. BURCH.

79A, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

BATTLE OF BARNET: ITS SITE.—In 'Battles and Battle-fields in England,' by C. R. B. Barrett, a plan is given on p. 192 showing Warwick's army drawn up on the west of the high road at Monken Hadley, and Edward's army on the slopes below the east side of the road—the two armies thus facing east and west, beyond Hadley Green, with the high road (presumably the Great North Road) lying between.

In 'Edward IV.,' by Lawrence Stratford, it is stated on p. 189:—

"Contemporary accounts of the Battle of Barnet give us no clear indication of its exact site. To the north of Barnet is an open space known now as Hadley Green, part of the original unenclosed common called Gladsmoor Heath. According to one modern authority [see Plan, Oman, 'Political History,' vol. iv.], it was across this Heath that Warwick had drawn up his men, his right wing under the Earl of Oxford and the Marquis of Montagu, to the west of the High Road; the centre, under Somerset, with its right across the road; the left, where Warwick and Exeter had the command, further to the east, having the village of Monken Hadley in their rear."

According to this account, the armies were drawn up on Hadley Green, across the high road, facing north and south.

Can any further authorities be quoted, or references given in favour of either view?

G. A.

DOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS ON BRASSES AND STONE EFFIGIES.—I shall be very much obliged if any one can mention where this accessory subject is dealt with at all adequately. The ordinary works on brasses (Boutell, Greeny, Macklin, and others) all practically ignore this accessory, but I should much like to know (1) the origin of the use of an animal under the feet of a person represented in effigy; (2) the rule, if any such exists, as to the kind of animal, its direction and attitude, and the particular animal for particular classes of persons. It is not uncommon, for instance, to find ecclesiastics resting their feet on a lion. Why? The lion is found, too, in the case of knights, sometimes looking to the right, sometimes to the left. In the cases of a

knight and his lady, the knight usually rests his feet on a lion, and the lady on a dog. But not always. In the fine brass of Sir John Wylcotes and his wife in Great Tew Church, Oxfordshire, the knight's feet are on a spaniel; and another spaniel, but smaller, reposes in front of the lady. In one brass in Warwickshire the animal under the knight's feet seems to be a tiger. In certain of the older Continental brasses the variety in this accessory is greater, dogs, lions, rabbits, &c., all being found. What I should like would be some adequate treatment of this side-subject, which must have puzzled many besides myself.

ABERDONIAN.

DOUBLE DEDICATIONS.—In conventual churches where, as at Sherborne, "The body of the abbay chirch dedicate to our Lady servid ontill a hunderthe yeres syns for the chife parochie chirche of the town" (Dugd., 'Mon.' i. 331), was the monk's altar dedicated to—or under the invoked patronage of—a different saint from that of the people's altar? and if so, may "double dedications" of some parish churches be attributed to—or serve as indication of—such an arrangement?

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

EMPEROR AND PAINTER.—Who was the emperor or king who, on visiting a celebrated painter, stooped to pick up his brush? Where can I find the story?

LUCIS.

[We think the story is told of Charles V. and Rembrandt.]

THOMAS JENNER OF ASCOT.—In a list of engravings there is one of Thomas Jenner, Clerk of the Course at Ascot, 1829. What is known of him? I shall be obliged by any particulars.

Sandgate.

R. J. FYNMORE.

THE LORDS SMEATON AND THE SMEATON OR SMITTON FAMILY.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could send me (direct, or through your columns) particulars (ancient or modern) concerning any of the above, with details of their ancestry and origin.

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

SIR JOHN TOMLINSON HIBBERT.—Reference is sought to any oil paintings or engravings of the above statesman. I am aware of those in the Grand Jury Room of Lancaster Castle (of which he died Constable) and in the Royal Albert Institution here, of which he was chairman, but should be glad of

notes of others in the Government departments in which he served; in the borough of Oldham, which he represented in Parliament; or elsewhere. Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

78, Church Street, Lancaster.

SANDY MACKAYE IN 'ALTON LOCKE'.—Will readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly inform me of any characters in other works of English fiction resembling Sandy Mackaye in Charles Kingsley's 'Alton Locke,' a learned second-hand bookseller who understood Latin and Greek? Carlyle in a letter to the author, dated 31 October, 1850, spoke of this kind-hearted, clever Scotchman as "really perfect" and a "rugged old hero."

Replies, direct or otherwise, will be esteemed a favour.

FREDK. CHARLES WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Roath Park, Cardiff.

HERTFORD STREET.—Why was this street in the eighteenth century called Garrick Street? The connexion with the celebrated actor or his family does not seem clear.

LEX.

[A competent book on the street-names of London is much to be desired.]

HISTORIC FIRES IN ANCIENT ROME.—What great conflagrations are known to have occurred in Rome between the reigns of M. Aurelius and Constantine? Prof. Hülsen in his work on the Forum speaks of a great fire in 283 A.D. Of this I have not been able to trace any mention in the original authorities. Can any one give an authority for Prof. Hülsen's statement? The fires in 191 and 238 are well known; but I am inclined to think that the date 283 is due to a confusion with 238. If a fire did occur in 283, was it not confined to the Forum?

KOM OMBO.

H.M.S. PACTOLUS.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find information regarding H.M.S. Pactolus, in commission between 1813 and 1815? She took part in fleet operations in the English Channel and Bay of Biscay. WM. C. MITCHELL.

Greenock.

MEG DODS AND 'THE COOK AND HOUSEWIFE'S MANUAL'.—Who was the author of "The Cook and Housewife's Manual, a Practical System of Modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management, by Mistress Margaret Dods of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronan's"? My copy is the eighth edition, Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd, 1847. It

is one of the soundest and most trustworthy of cookery books, and combines technical usefulness with a quaint narrative and many apposite quotations, evidence of wide reading and research. I have always had an idea that Sir Walter Scott had a hand in its compilation (see 'St. Ronan's Well'), but can find no authentic information on the subject. "Meg Dods" is evidently a *nom de guerre*. Who was she? And where does Scott come in?—if at all.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

LONDON GUNSMITHS AND THEIR WORK.

(11 S. iii. 49.)

I HAVE had fifty years' personal connexion with the London gun trade, and a previous generation of the family had thirty years' similar connexion. I have constantly been on the look-out for anything in print which would form a history of the trade, but have not found anything of the kind.

For generations the gunmaker has been an individual artificer, or nearly so, the two or three men of each generation who proved themselves the cleverest craftsmen generally becoming of note as years went by, and keeping the secrets of their speciality to themselves and just a small band of helpers. The publicity of print would have been regarded by them as little short of sacrilege.

MR. RODGER in his contribution offers one or two conclusions which I believe are erroneous. Staudenmayer, he suggests, did not mind which way his name was spelt. I have not the least doubt he spelt his name in its proper way, but his reputation was considerable, and after his death his name was pirated, and to avoid the risks of prosecution certain letters of the name were altered, which the unwary did not observe. As a young man I was taught that when the name was spelt other than Staudenmayer the weapon was spurious, and should be dealt with as such.

"Collaboration," I think, is a misleading term in this connexion. I have never heard of two rival gunmakers working to produce the same gun, but what often happens is that a gun is met with of which the barrels bear one name and the locks another. The reason for this generally is that some accident has happened to the original barrels, or they may have actually worn out before the locks, and new barrels have been fitted

by a different maker to the old locks, the new barrels being engraved with the name of the maker of them.

Tatham & Egg are quoted. This probably arises from such a cause as mentioned above, because Egg was in business before Tatham was born. I have conversed with the younger generation of the Egg family and seen Tatham, but knew them as rivals, not partners.

Some forty years ago I took over the shop in Pall Mall in which D. Egg's business had been carried on since the early part of the century. His proper name may have been Durward, but we knew him as "Durs" Egg in contradistinction to his brothers Joseph and Henry, the two latter carrying on business at the original address, No. 1, Piccadilly. This was the prominent corner of Piccadilly and Glasshouse Street until that island block of houses was pulled down to make room for the enlarged thoroughfares and fountain now known as Piccadilly Circus. This was about 1880.

Section 4 mentions Baker several times. These references are probably to the business of F. T. Baker, who died a few years ago, and was the third generation of Bakers who had carried on the business. This was carried on at three different addresses to my knowledge, being for about a quarter of a century in Fleet Street, next door to the publishing offices of *Punch*.

To division 4 should be added S. & C. Smith, Prince's Street, the inventors of a kind of percussion cap which had much vogue in its day.

Goldsmiths and silversmiths have at times to be brought to the aid of the gunmaker when costly decorated weapons are required, and such I have had recourse to in quite recent years, the gunmaker possibly first making the part in steel, the silver worker then copying in silver a part to be used in substitution for the steel, and between these two workers an artist is employed to design ornamentation which will decorate the part without destroying its efficiency.

'The Gun and Rifle,' published by *The Field* about twenty years ago, covered much of what had been done for some years previously, but mentioned only a few of those engaged in the trade.

T. W. W.

To MR. RODGER's list might be added William Plasse of St. Botolph, Aldgate, gunsmith, who on 18 Feb., 1618/19, was granted licence by the Bishop of London to marry Phoebe Waters of the same, and

who died in Salem (U.S.) in 1646; his estate being administered by Thomas Wickes or Weekes, whose wife Alice and children were afterwards found in occupancy of the real estate there (see Waters's 'Gleanings,' p. 122, Brit. Mus. 9905 e. 5).

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

"THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR" (11 S. iii. 109, 179).—The passage in Washington Irving alluded to in the query appears to be the following: "The 'almighty dollar,' that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages" (Washington Irving, 'Creole Village,' quoted in Barrère and Leland's 'Slang Dictionary,' i. 31). In the list of Irving's works published by Bohn no such title as the 'Creole Village' appears. Of course, there must be such a publication, but what is it? It is somewhat surprising that even the laborious Allibone, in his exhaustive account of Irving's writings, mentions only 'The Adventures of Captain Bonneville' as having been published in 1837. Would MR. THORNTON kindly say by what other name the 'Creole Village' is known? S. S. W.

MR. THORNTON has raised a nice point, yet I think it can be settled. He says that this phrase appears in Irving's "Creole Village," 1837, and he vindicates it in a foot-note from the charge of irreverence. "It should be stated, however, to avoid all uncertainty, that 'Creole Village' was not published by Irving himself until 1855, when it appeared in his 'Wolfert's Roost,' and that the vindication to which MR. THORNTON alludes was first printed in that volume. In his 'Life and Letters of W. Irving' P. M. Irving says (iii. 99) that 'Creole Village' was "contributed to an annual ('The Magnolia')... edited by that brilliant but unfortunate Englishman, Henry [W.] Herbert ['Frank Forrester']." The story filled pp. 315-26 of 'The Magnolia' for 1837. This bears no date on the title-page, but was copyrighted in 1836. *The Knickerbocker* for October, 1836, contained an account of 'The Magnolia,' from which the following passages are taken:—

"The 'Magnolia.'—This popular annual, for 1837, if we may judge from the plates and those portions of the matter—comprising nearly the whole—which we have examined, will prove to be the best specimen of this species of ornamental literature ever published in this country.... We subjoin an admirable tale of chivalry, from the pen of Washington Irving—simply adding, that, rich as it is, it is not superior to another article from

the same eminent source, contained in the 'Magnolia.'... [Here follows 'The Widow's Ordeal.'] The 'Magnolia' will be published in the course of the ensuing month, and we shall embrace another occasion to allude more specifically to its separate merits."—Viii. 489-94.

The promised review appeared in *The Knickerbocker* for November (viii. 598-605), and we read that "'The Creole Village,' by Washington Irving, is so characteristic and admirable, that we cannot resist the temptation to transfer it entire." As *The Knickerbocker* printed one story from 'The Magnolia' before that annual was published, it is quite possible that 'Creole Village' was also printed in the newspapers or in some other magazine before the appearance of 'The Magnolia.' At all events, it certainly appeared in *The Knickerbocker* for November, 1836, and presumably that number was issued during that month.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

The idea of this phrase, at any rate, is much older than the time of Washington Irving. Ben Jonson's 'Epistle to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland,' commences thus:—

Whilst that for which all virtue now is sold,
And almost every vice, *almightie gold*.

T. SHEPHERD.

SMALLPOX AND THE STARS (11 S. iii. 167).—The seventeenth-century poet is John Dryden, who, while still at Westminster School, wrote an elegy 'Upon the Death of the Lord Hastings' in memory of a school-fellow, the eldest son of the Earl of Huntingdon, who died of smallpox in 1649. The piece was first published in the same year in 'Lachrymæ Musarum,' a collection of verses on Lord Hastings's death. It is included in modern collected editions of Dryden's poems, e.g., W. D. Christie's, pp. 333-6 (1900). See also the beginning of H. A. Taine's account of Dryden in his 'History of English Literature.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Dryden's memorial poem 'Upon the Death of Lord Hastings' is that of which A. S. P. is in search. One of Dryden's editors says that the event occurred in the nobleman's twentieth year, "and on the day preceding that which had been appointed for the celebration of his marriage." After some rather strange imagery, designed to give poetical dignity to the effects of the fatal disorder, the poet proceeds thus:—

Or were these gems sent to adorn his skin,
The cabinet of a richer soul within?
No comet need foretell his change drew on,
Whose corpse might seem a constellation.

Apart from its conceits and its stilted manner, the poem is notable for two reasons: it has uncommon merits as the exercise of a schoolboy, and it pleasantly anticipates the unrivalled management of the heroic couplet which was achieved in after years.

THOMAS BAYNE.

[SUSANNA CORNER and CYNTHIA WONTNER also refer to Dryden.]

GRATIOUS OR GRACINES STREET=GRACECHURCH STREET (11 S. iii. 149, 175).—Gracechurch Street has nothing to do with "grace" or "gracious." Stow says there used to be a herb-market there, though he does not give his authority. But whether built near a herb-market or merely on a grassy meadow, the old church of St. Benet was known as the Grass Church from very early times. In 1053 Brihtmar entered into a compact at "Gerscherche" with Archbishop Stigand and others by which he made an endowment to the convent of Christchurch at Canterbury. In the 'Calendars of Husting Wills' and in other ancient documents the church and street are called "Greschurch" or "Graschurch." The form "Gracechurch Street" did not come into use till the sixteenth century. The earliest will in which I have found it is dated 1505. Even then it was by no means common. Stow invariably calls the church and street "Grass Church" and "Grass Street." In a will dated 1551 I find the form "Grace Street." Thence came the corruptions noted by Mr. JESSON, "Gracious Street" and "Gratious Street," which were fairly common during the seventeenth century.

Two churches in Lombard Street, All Hallows and St. Edmund the Martyr, also bore the epithet of "Grass Church," because the Grass Market extended down that thoroughfare, when it was far broader than in Stow's time.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Stow tells us (ed. Thoms, p. 80) that

"the parish church of St. Benedict is called Grassechurch of the herb-market there kept. The customes of Grassechurch market from the time of Edward III. speak of corn and malt, but no mention is made of grasse."

The earliest (1275) spelling known to me is "Garscherche." It occurs several times in the 'Calendar of Wills enrolled in the Court of Husting,' published by the Corporation of the City of London. "Gerscherche" occurs in 1278. In another document of the same year mention is made of "bladus in foro de Gascherche." The meaning of *bladus*, "blæd" (leaf), cannot be limited to "grass,"

and we must not forget that though Stow cited the notion that Grace(church) is derived from "grasse," he immediately threw cold water upon it. "Garscherche," "Gerscherche," "Grescherche" (1298), clearly mean the church built or endowed by a man named Gærfrith, or Gærhelm, or Gærlaf, or the like.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

There is a Gracious Street at Whittlesey in the Isle of Ely, but I do not know how it got its name.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

BAR "SINISTER" (11 S. ii. 485).—Q. V.'s note would seem to show that a bar was used as a mark of bastardy in Scotland in the sixteenth century; I presume that "bar" had the same meaning in Scottish heraldry as in English. But a "bar sinister" obviously remains an impossibility. Curiously enough, however, "bar sinister" occurs (doubtless by a slip of the pen) in the standard English work on book-plates, 'A Guide to the Study of Book-Plates,' by John Byrne Leicester Warren (Lord de Tabley), on p. 132 of the second edition (1900), where an old German plate is described thus:—

"Dr. John Gasteb. *Hans Gastgeb Doctor. Arms*—on a bar sinister a lion ramp. *Crest*—A wing. 7×4½ in."

No doubt the difference between "Gasteb" and "Gastgeb" is also due to a clerical error. Perhaps a bend sinister was intended.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

As a bar is horizontal, it cannot be either dexter or sinister. Evidently a bend is meant.

L. L. K.

CREVEQUER OF BEREFOED (11 S. iii. 149).—Probably what OLD SARUM requires is Great Barford, in Bedfordshire. In the 'Feudal Aids,' vol. i. (published uniform with the Calendars of Patent Rolls, &c.), both the Crevequers and Beauchamps are mentioned in connexion with Bereford, co. Bedford, which the index identifies with Great Barford. There are other Berefords, however. See Domesday and the 'Feudal Aids.'

D. M.

LAMB, BURTON, AND FRANCIS SPIERA (11 S. iii. 61, 152).—There is no room for L. L. K.'s conjecture. The work to which Nathaniel Bacon was indebted is 'Sigismundi Geloi Transylvani Historia de Francisco Spiera,' on pp. 96-124 of 'Francisci Spiera, Qui quod Svsceptam semel Euangelice

ueritatis professionem abnegasset, damnassetque, in horrendam incidit desperationem, Historia, A quatuor summis uiris, summa fide conscripta, &c., Basel, 1550. See *ante*, p. 62, col. 1, l. 50, where it was pointed out that the Latin authorities mentioned were the writers in the 'Historia.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"CACKLING CLOUTS": "CARPILLIONS": "GAINSHOT": "SUFFLEE" (11 S. iii. 168).—"Cackling clouts" are naturally rustling clothes, the "frou-frou" of silk.

"Carpillion" would be the cover of a pillion, as they appeared to use anything to stop the draughts.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

I think *carpillions* simply means rags, from the Picard *carpir*, O.F. *charpir* (Cotgrave), to pull to pieces. See *charpie* and *carpet* in 'N.E.D.'

Sufflee must be the F. *soufflée*, a thing puffed out, in this case made of linen. The 'N.E.D.' gives *foundation-net*, a gummed fabric for stiffening dresses and bonnets, which is doubtless something of a very similar character.

I do not know *gainshot*; but see *camp-shot* in 'N.E.D.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SWEETAPPLE SURNAME (11 S. iii. 66, 134).

—In one of Coleman's catalogues (No. 204, art. 240) this name is noted as occurring in the Court Rolls of Domesday Martyn, Wilts, in 1603 and 1604. See also will of Edward Skeat of Greenham, parish of Thatcham, Berks, 1676 (P.C.C. 24 Hale), of which William Sweetapple of Cholderton, Hants, is an executor. The will of Richard Briscoe, cit. and girdler of London (P.C.C. 2 Noel), is witnessed by John Sweetapple; and the name is found in Mr. Brigg's Register "Wootton." See vol. iii. No. 308, where Henry May, of Alton, Hants, clothier (1652), mentions daughter Eliz. Sweetapple and also Geo. Sweetapple and his child.

F. S. SNELL.

The pedigree of the family of Sweetapple, about the period of the beginning of the eighteenth century, yet remains to be published. I have several notes, but cannot connect them. A Thomas Sweetapple was host of the "Ship Tavern" at Greenwich in 1714. There was a family of brewers of that name in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. A member, George Sweetapple, married Penelope, daughter of Lewis Atter-

bury, elder brother of Francis, the Jacobite Bishop of Rochester, by his wife Penelope, daughter of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Kt., Lord Mayor of London in 1707. (See Yardley, 'Brief Account of the Author prefixed to Lewis Atterbury's Sermons,' I. ix.) Was there any relationship?

A. RHODES.

In Hilton Price's 'Handbook of London Bankers,' p. 160, "Sweetapple, John, whose name is recorded in the 'Little London Directory' of 1677 as keeping running-cashes at the Black Moor's Head, in Lombard Street, was one of the Sheriffs of London in 1694"; later on we learn that "Sir John Sweetapple, Benjamin Hodgkins, and Richard Harris were bankrupts." Coleman's Catalogue No. 3, 1911, p. 19, has a deed "Andover Mutual Insurance Society," dated 1801, wherein the name of William Sweetapple appears.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

"OWNS": "BLITHERING" (11 S. iii. 148).—"Blood and owns" is another form of the old oath "zounds," i.e., God's wounds. Hotspur says to the Messenger ('1 Hen. IV., IV. i.): "'Zounds! how has he the leisure to be sick in such a justling time?'" It was a common Tudor expression, particularly used by one of the favourites of Edward VI., Sir John Perrot. But it is remarkable that, like many other oaths and "swear-words," of the meaning and origin of which those who use them are utterly ignorant, "zounds" survives in the provincial dialects of to-day. Variations of it, in use in almost every county in England, are *zuns*, *zouns*, *zookers*, *zowkers*, *zooks*, *zowks*. The 'E.D.D.' however, does not, I think, give "owns." "Godsookers" or "-sokers" is another form. In 'The Rehearsal,' by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (III. ii.), the line occurs, "Godsookers, you'll spoil all my play"; and in Shadwell's 'Squire of Alsatia,' which was first acted about seventeen years later, occurs "Godsookers, cousin! I always thought they had been wittiest in the universities."

For "Blithering" see 'N. & Q.' 9 S. x. 507; xi. 335, 490, s.v. "Bletheram-skite."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"Blood and owns," usually written "Sblood and zounds," were common oaths at a time when profanity was more prevalent, and was tolerated in all society. The words mean respectively "God's blood" and "God's wounds."

Both words frequently occur in Shakespeare's plays (Quarto and Folio editions), but in the later editions have been expurgated and other expressions substituted as being less offensive. See Schmidt's 'Lexicon' under "'Sblood," "Gogs-wouns," "Swounds," "Zounds."

"Blithering" is a common form of the Scotch word "blether," to talk idly or nonsensically, which appears in any good English dictionary. See Burns's 'Tam o' Shanter,' 20: "A bletherin', blusterin', drunken blellum." F. W. BAXTER.

"Blithering" is a very usual adjective in Ireland, usually joined with idiot, fool, and ass. The derivation is from "to blither" (*blaterare*), to talk nonsense (the Scotch form, I think, is *blethner*). The question, however, mainly is, What do the people who use the word think it means? The usual answer given is that it simply magnifies the unpleasant idea in idiot or fool, *i.e.*, makes the sense to be an idiot or fool in the highest degree. Some users answer that they think it a form of "blighter," and others of "blister," but careful cross-examination brings out the fact that, after all, they use the word simply to magnify the unpleasant idea in the noun it is joined with. D. M.

The lads I knew had a sort of pet expression when something unusual happened in the course of their playing. It was "my oowns!" the o's drawn out in a wondering tone.

A lad who made a deal to do about a little matter, particularly if he "roared" over it, was called "a gret big blitherin', bletherin' bull!" There was nothing beyond this in the way of sarcastic railing. Crying children and complaining kine in expressing their misery "blether over it."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

[C. T. also thanked for reply.]

'A VOICE FROM THE BUSH' (11 S. iii. 48, 114).—At the latter reference Mr. SCOTT ascribes these well-known verses to Mr. Douglas B. W. Sladen. As the authorship is much debated, I should be obliged if Mr. SCOTT would state where Mr. Sladen first published them, under what title, and in what circumstances. C. W.

In reply to the editorial note, I can only amplify what I stated at p. 115. My reference to the first edition of 'Australian Ballads and Rhymes' in 'The Canterbury Poets' was quite correct. The authorship of 'A Voice from the Bush' is there

attributed to Mr. Douglas B. W. Sladen in the Table of Contents, p. vii. According to the arrangement of the Contents in my copy, the author's name in capital letters comes first. Then follows the title of the poem in ordinary type; and then, in italics, the source from which the poem is taken. The first poet named in the Contents (after the dedication) is "Douglas B. W. Sladen | A Voice from the Bush. *Temple Bar*."

Perhaps it may be well to transcribe Mr. Sladen's note on the poem (p. 265):—

"'A Voice from the Bush' (p. 1).—This poem has hitherto been printed among the works of Adam Lindsay Gordon, but its real authorship is well known among the students of Australian literature, and though the author wishes his name not to appear, he has revised the proofs of it for us, so that the world now for the first time has the correct version of the poem."

W. SCOTT.

'A Voice from the Bush' must have been known long before 1873, when it was published in *The Temple Bar Magazine*. It was given to me in MS. in 1864 or 1865. This may be of interest. ETHEL R. S. BOYS.

Dower Cottage, Bulkeley,
near Alexandria, Egypt.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX: "ESSEX" AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437, 534; iii. 92, 173).—The Earls of Essex of the Devereux family (1572-1645) appear to be responsible for the frequent occurrence of the name of "Essex" since that period. Penelope, daughter of the 1st Earl, and sister of the well-known Earl, married Robert, Lord Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick. Lady Essex Rich, their daughter, married in 1625 Thomas Cheeke of Pirgo, and had issue (see Morant's 'Essex,' vol. i. p. 67) Essex Cheeke, who married in 1642 Edward (Montagu), 2nd Earl of Manchester. Ann Cheeke, sister of the said Essex Cheeke, married her cousin Robert (Rich), 3rd Earl of Warwick, and had issue Lady Essex Rich, who married Daniel (Finch), Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. Frances Cheeke, another sister of the said Essex Cheeke, married Sir Thomas Lake of Canons above named, and had a daughter Essex Lake (bapt. 20 Aug., 1638, at Whitchurch), who married Sir Thomas Drax. Col. Thomas Cheeke, brother of the three ladies above mentioned, had a daughter Essex Cheeke, who died without issue. Lady Essex Howard (great-grandmother of the 4th Lord Howard de Walden, 1st Baron Braybrooke) was daughter and coheir of James (Howard), 3rd Earl of Suffolk, Lord Howard de Walden, by Susan, daughter of

Henry (Rich), 1st Earl of Holland, who was younger son of Robert, Lord Rich (afterwards Earl of Warwick), by Lady Penelope Devereux, daughter of the 1st Earl, all three above named.

The Christian name of Essex appears less frequently among the male sex. Robert (Devereux), 3rd and last Earl of Essex of that race, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paulet (a natural son of William, 3rd Marquess of Winchester), which possibly may account for the Essex Pawlet mentioned *ante*, p. 92. In the county of Pembroke, however, it occurs in several instances, *e.g.*, Essex Bowen; Essex Meyrick of Bush (died 1762); Essex Adams, who came up thence to London and was admitted an attorney in 1730, &c. G. E. C.

MANSEL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 269, 533; iii. 151).—Perhaps I may be permitted to refer to a short sketch which I gave of the celebrated John Maunsell in his capacity of Prebendary of Tottenhall in *St. Pancras Notes and Queries*, p. 173 (originally published in *The St. Pancras Guardian* for 6 Dec., 1901). John Maunsell was perhaps the greatest pluralist the Church in England has ever known, and, according to Matthew Paris, he died reputed "the richest man in the world."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THOMAS JAMES THACKERAY (11 S. iii. 28, 132).—This author was related to the great novelist, the latter's grandfather William Makepeace Thackeray being a younger brother of the former's grandfather Thomas Thackeray. T. J. Thackeray was born 5 September, 1796, being the eldest son of Thomas Thackeray of Bath by his first wife Frances, daughter of the Rev. Henry Ward of Stevenage, Herts. He was educated at Eton and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, graduating M.B. in 1820. He was captain in the 2nd Somerset Militia, 10 January, 1842, to 11 August, 1855. His four books are entitled 'On Theatrical Emancipation and the Rights of Dramatic Authors,' 1832; 'Three Lectures on the Practice of Rifle Firing at Various Distances,' 1853; 'The Soldier's Manual of Rifle Firing at Various Distances,' 1854, 2nd ed. 1858, 3rd ed. 1861; 'The Military Organization and Administration of France,' 2 vols., 1856. He also wrote with Charles Shannon 'My Wife or my Place,' 1831. The date of his death is not in the long Thackeray pedigree in A. P. Burke's 'Family Records,' 1897, nor is it in *Gent. Mag.*, 1851-68.

FREDERIC BOASE.

BAPTISMAL SCARF: THE FITZWILLIAMS AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (11 S. iii. 165).—As the legend of the Fitzwilliam scarf has been introduced into the pages of 'N. & Q.,' it may be well to put on record the following letters.

In *The Daily Express* of 15 February, Mr. Uniacke wrote:—

....I trust you will allow me to call attention to the recent resuscitation of the romantic but utterly baseless fiction of the "Fitzwilliam scarf," which is said to have been "wound round the arm of William the Conqueror, and when one of his captains, a Fitzwilliam, was laying around him mightily on Hastings beach, the Conqueror whipped the scarf from his arm and gave it to the warrior as a memento of the day."

Now, it has been proved on indisputable evidence that the earliest authentic ancestor of the Fitzwilliams was a certain William FitzGodric, who married Albreda de Lisoures about 1170, and is mentioned on the Pipe Roll of that year.

The earlier generations....are purely mythical, and their place, even in the pages of Burke and Lodge, knows them no more.

The following passage from Professor Freeman's celebrated article on 'Pedigrees and Pedigree Makers' (*Contemporary Review*, 1877) ought surely to have demolished this absurd fabrication once and for all:—

"It is perhaps needless to say that all this is a pure fable; but one really stands aghast at the utterly shameless nature of the fable. Sir William Fitzwilliam is supposed to be an English Ambassador at the Court of Normandy. The inventor of the fable had so little knowledge as not to see that the Sir, the first William, the Fitz, and the second William, was each of them by itself as much proof as could be needed that a man, of whose name they formed part, could not have been an Englishman of the days of Edward the Confessor....As for the scarf from William's own arm, we need hardly look in the Bayeux tapestry to prove that the Duke, who knew so well how to wield his mace of iron, did not cumber his arm with any frippery of scarves on the day of the great battle....When one is inventing falsehoods about a family, it is as easy to invent falsehoods to its credit as falsehoods to its dishonour. Whoever invented the pedigree of Earl Fitzwilliam was of another way of thinking. He had the strange fancy of wishing to be descended from a traitor."

R. G. FITZGERALD UNIACKE, F.R.S.A.

Upminster.

To this Mr. Fox-Davies replied in *The Daily Express* of 16 February:—

There is too great a disposition at the present day to class as an utter imposture anything for which contemporary proof cannot be produced.

The story of the gift of the scarf at the battle of Hastings is probably rubbish; there are scores of such inventions, all probably originating in Elizabethan days.

But the dominating point of the tradition is the connection of the scarf with William the Conqueror. From the photographs I have seen of it I am rather inclined to suggest that the so-called scarf may be really the remains of the armilla or stole worn by King William at his coronation.

There is good reason to believe that the ceremony of a coronation is in all essentials much as it was in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the abbot and monks of Westminster, by the authority of the foundation charter of Edward the Confessor, had charge of the regalia and coronation robes. Therefore, the armilla used at the coronation of the Conqueror would pass into the custody of the Abbey, and was no doubt preserved as a relic identified with the name of William I.

If it had been a Fitzwilliam heirloom in the possession of the family from any period approximate to the Conquest, the scarf would have been at Sprotborough, and would have devolved upon the Copleys, and one must look to the period of the City Alderman, Sir William Fitzwilliam, for an opportunity to acquire the scarf from ecclesiastical custody.

Is that opportunity to be found in the fact that the alderman was at one time in the train of Cardinal Wolsey, and gave his former master shelter and succour at Milton in the day of his disgrace? Or is it to be found in the relationship of the Fitzwilliams to the house of Cromwell?

At any rate, Sir William was establishing his house at a period when, by the suppression of the monasteries, many of the treasures in the custody of the religious houses were being distributed, and, granted the acquisition of a garment identified with the Conqueror, one has the essential fact upon which has been embroidered the fantastic legend recently revived.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

CHARLES DRURY.

More than thirty years ago Prof. Freeman attacked the Fitzwilliam scarf and pedigree in his 'Pedigrees and Pedigree Makers' (*Contemporary Review*, xxx. 11-41), a fierce onslaught on the books for which the late Sir Bernard Burke was responsible. In consequence of Freeman's exposure, a new version of the early pedigree was patched up, and this in turn was exposed by Dr. Round in 1901 ('Studies in Peerage and Family History,' pp. 46-50). But the legend of the scarf continued to flourish, and was sarcastically dealt with in *The Ancestor* by the editor (Mr. Oswald Barron) on three occasions (i. 237-8; xi. 174-5; xii. 112-13). Mr. Barron attributed the scarf legend to the Elizabethan period; perhaps an examination of the relic by an expert might throw light on the date.

It is curious that the Fitzwilliams should cling to this absurd fable, as they have the sufficiently rare distinction of a genuine male descent from the twelfth century. Their founder, William Fitz Godric (of whose father Godric nothing is known), married the daughter and heiress of Robert de Lizours (or Lisoures), Lord of Sprotborough, about 1170 (Round, *op. cit.*). This lady, Aubreye

(Lat. Albreda), also obtained the great inheritance of her stepbrother, Robert de Lacy, Lord of Pomfret, which passed to her descendants by her first husband, Richard Fitz Eustace, Baron of Halton; whilst the Lizours estates (Sprotborough, &c.) devolved on her son by her second husband, William Fitz Godric, and his descendants the Fitzwilliams (*Ancestor*, xii. 111-17).

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

[Mr. F. TURNER also thanked for reply.]

PAWPER OR PAUPER BIRD (11 S. iii. 89).—

The earliest mention of this bird, as far as I have been able to trace it, occurs in the Egerton MS. 1995 (fifteenth century) in the Brit. Mus. In the list of the carver's terms therein given there occurs the expression "Papyr ys lowryde," and for a long time it seemed impossible to find a meaning for this. In the Harl. MS. 279, fo. 48d. (also 15th cent.), in the menu for "A Ryall ffeest in þe ffeeste at þe wedding of þe Erle of Deuynchire," in "Le iij. cours" the word "Poper" is mentioned next to "Mawlard de la Ryuer."

The next mention that I found was in "An Acte for preservacōn of Grayne," cap. 15, 8 Eliz. (1566), wherein it states, § iv. :—

"That this Acte or any Braunche therein contayned shall not in any wise extende to give any Libertye or Authortie to any person or persons to use or exercise any meane or Engyn for the destruccion of Crows or Rookes Chawghes or other the Vermyn aforesaid in any place or places to the Disturbance Lett or Destructyōn of the building or breeding of any kynde of Hawkes Herons Egryttes Paupers Swannes or Shovelers," &c.

From this it is clear that the bird was a wild one, and not domesticated. In all probability it was the wild goose. The Italian name for a goose or a gosling, according to Torriano (1659 ed. of Florio), is *Pápero*, and that it may be the wild goose is confirmed by the mention of it in the Harl. MS. next to the "Mawlard de la Ryuer," which was the wild duck.

The word is supposed to be an onomatopoeion, and Diefenbach compares it with the N.Gk. *παρία*, a duck. Wackernagel ('*Voces Variæ Animantium*,' Basel, 1869) quotes from Bekker's ed. of 'Julii Pollucis Onomasticon' *παππάξεν* as the name for the noise of the goose. Brockett ('Glossary,' 1829) gives "*Pawp*, to walk in an awkward clumsy manner," which is eminently descriptive of the goose's mode of progression.

I collected this information for a further contribution on 'Proper Terms' to

be shortly laid before the Philological Society, and as I have not come across the word elsewhere, or in any dictionary, it may perhaps be of some little interest, which must be my excuse for entering into it so fully.

JOHN HODGKIN.

'The Encyclopædic Dict' has "*Pawper*, a bird like a swan, etymology doubtful," and refers to Harrison's 'England,' p. 223.

TOM JONES.

WILLIAM MEARS, BELLFOUNDER 1626 (11 S. ii. 445; iii. 75).—I have never before seen the name of William Mears, bellfounder of Nottingham, mentioned; he may possibly have been an ancestor of William Mears of Whitechapel, but few facts of the latter's early life are forthcoming to throw any light on the matter. The earliest mention of William Mears in connexion with the Whitechapel Bell Foundry was in 1762. In that year Messrs. Lester & Pack, proprietors of that foundry, were commissioned to recast the big bell at Canterbury Cathedral. It being found more convenient to do the work at Canterbury, William Chapman, their foreman, and nephew to Lester, was sent down to complete the work. While engaged in this business he noticed among the bystanders a young man who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. He got into conversation with him, asked him several questions, and eventually offered to take him back to London and teach him to be a bellfounder. The offer was accepted, and thus William Mears began his connexion with the Whitechapel Foundry, and the name through several generations of bellfounders has become quite famous. Is it not possible that he may have been a native of Canterbury or of some place near there? If some one living in that part could obtain access to the registers, possibly further particulars might be forthcoming.

Amersham.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

ARNOLFINI FAMILY (11 S. iii. 147).—MR. MAURICE BROCKWELL quotes a tablet to the memory of a member (1723-82) of the Arnolfini family on the walls of their palace in the Via del Duomo at Lucca. I cannot just now complete the inscription as he desires; but on my last visit (1906) to Lucca I went to the old palace (which is now converted into an hotel) especially to see its bedchamber No. 11, still held sacred, and duly recognized by the present proprietors (Nieri Brothers) as that occupied by Ruskin in 1882.

That portion of the Hotel Universo is beautifully decorated with wall-paintings and elaborate *arabeschi* in rilievo of the fifteenth century, which doubtless endeared it to the great English writer on Italian art. There are two or three rooms *en suite* which were chosen by him on his first memorable stay in 1845 at Lucca, "when his artistic pilgrimage to Italy really began, and his first impressions were almost overwhelming."

Tradition wrongly assigns this palace to the Lucca Pope Lucio (Terzo), whose family name was Allucingoli, and not Arnolfini, as my informant erroneously supposed. This Lucio III. was second in succession to the English Pope Hadrian IV. in the twelfth century.

Any native of Lucca should be ready to afford knowledge of Giovanni Attilio Arnolfini, even if it is impossible to fix his descent from Jan Arnolfini painted by Van Eyck.

WILLIAM MERCER.

JEAN VOLE'S 'LES ARRIVANTS' (11 S. iii. 148, 178).—The *chemin* or passage of signification kindly suggested by M. P. from a "narrow carpet...from one door to another" to the "narrow ornamental cloth laid along the middle of a dinner-table" seems dark, difficult, and dangerous. Can M. P. adduce for it any authority other than his own construing in the case of Jean Vole?

J. M.

Chemin de table is the French equivalent for "table centre"; that is to say, a strip of embroidery embellishing the middle of a tablecloth. It may be simply laid on the surface, or it may be worked in the tissue. In the latter case it would be a *chemin de table ouvragé*.

G. M. H. P.

LITANY: SPITTING AND STAMPING THE FEET (11 S. iii. 148).—In this parish there is a traditional custom amongst the boys of "spitting their death" to confirm a promise. This is done by crossing the forefingers, looking earnestly at them while repeating the promise, and then spitting upon the ground. A boy who breaks this solemn asseveration is regarded as unworthy of any confidence. The meaning of the custom is forgotten, but I have no doubt it is a survival of swearing upon the holy cross. FRANK E. COOPE.

Thurlestone Rectory, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Spitting "for luck" is still practised in countless ways; for instance, on money received or found; on a piece of coal; through a ladder; on a horseshoe; for a bad smell; on a finger, and touching the

toes of the boots when a black-and-white horse is espied; on marbles or buttons whilst playing games with them, &c. A Russian gentleman tells me that the spitting "for luck" on money obtains in his country.

Your correspondent, as an Oxford man, might be interested in visiting the first milestone out of Oxford to be found on a bridge in Botley Road, where (25 years ago) boys on a country ramble would stop and recite,

Oxford one, Witney ten [= miles];
Give me good luck till I come agen."

Possibly this is still practised.

J. JACOBS.

149, Edgware Road.

My brother, who was for some years in Riga and Libau, tells me that in Russia it is believed that a priest always drives the devil in front of him. It is the custom, on meeting a priest, to spit just in front of him, where the devil is supposed to be running away.

JESSIE H. HAYLLAR.

19, Highdown Road, Hove.

Spitting to avert the evil eye is a common custom in Italy, where at the same moment it is usual to form the index and little fingers into prongs (doubling the other fingers under the hand and pressing them down with the thumb) and point them at the individual.

OXONIAN.

[Much on the "evil eye" has already appeared in 'N. & Q.' See recent General Indexes.]

THOMAS MORRIS-JONES (11 S. iii. 148) was born 22 November, 1720. He married, 7 June, 1740, in Dublin, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cope of Loughgall, co. Armagh, M.P. for the City of Armagh, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Fownes, Bt. He died 12 December, 1769.

I should be glad if G. F. R. B. would write to me, as I could give further information.

R. R. G. CROOKSHANK, Major.

Sloperton, Kingstown, co. Dublin.

MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME AS CHILDREN'S SURNAME (11 S. iii. 107, 154).—MR. RHODES's surmise is correct. The mother of Robert Browne Lillie (or Lilly), baptized at Mexborough, Yorks, 18 January, 1592, was Beatrice, daughter and heir of Richard Browne of Swinton, co. York, Esq. (Chan. B. & A., Charles I. B. 1/57).

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

In a baptismal register Robert Browne, son of John Lillie, would be Robert Browne Lillie, in the same way as in marriage announcements Alfred Wintle, son of James

Johnston, would be none other than myself. I am not aware of baptismal registers recording other than the Christian or baptismal names, the surname being ascertained from that of the duly recorded name of the parent.

In patronymics, I know of only one instance in Orkney where a man was called after his mother, viz., the last of the vikings, Sveinn son of Olaf and Asleif, known first as Sveinn Olafsson, and latterly as Sveinn Asleifarson.

ALFRED WINTLE JOHNSTON.

29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea.

WILLIAM PITT'S LETTER ON SUPERSTITION (11 S. iii. 107).—Living at a distance from any public library where old books and magazines such as one requires are accessible, but having at the same time a strong impression that the questions concerning Pitt were discussed during the early decades of last century, I venture to attempt a reply to this query, founded to some extent on conjecture and recollection. I will take *seriatim* the points raised.

1. It is inquired, What authority is there for attributing the Letter on Superstition to W. Pitt?

The fact that Pitt was in England at the time the letter is supposed to have been written is, I believe, the only authority for the attribution. This, of course, is no authority at all. After leaving Oxford without taking a degree, Pitt travelled abroad on account of his health, and returned to England in 1731. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the Blues, and continued in the Army until he entered on a political career in 1735. Is it likely that while acting in a military capacity he could have found time to cultivate literature? Pitt, it must be remembered, never showed any leaning towards a literary life. Great orator and statesman though he was, he never displayed any conspicuous brilliancy in the use of the pen. By Wilkes he was termed the worst letter-writer of the age; and although Sir George Trevelyan's milder judgment of his correspondence is probably correct, the fact remains that he never betrayed any consuming desire to rush into print. No doubt the authorship of the 'Letters of Junius' has been attributed to him, but the attribution is rejected by most competent critics.

2. The second question is, Does any copy of *The London Journal* for 1733 contain the Letter on Superstition?

Such a letter, I have reason to believe, did appear in *The London Journal*, but it came out two years earlier than the date mentioned, that is, in 1731, not 1733. It was one of a series of letters, afterwards published under the general title 'Letters as printed in *The London Journal* on Various Political and other Subjects.' The date of publication of the collection was 1731.

3. The last question is, Was any Letter on Superstition in *The London Journal* signed by Pitt?

Decidedly not, I think. The Letter on Superstition was, I understand, signed "Atticus." And this brings me back to my vague recollections. To the best of my belief a question something like "Was Pitt the author of the Letters of Atticus?" was discussed in literary circles some time during the last century. The answer given in most quarters was, I think, a decided negative. It may be recalled in this connexion that Almon the publisher issued in 1769 'A Collection of the Letters of Atticus, Lucius, Junius, and others; with Observations and Notes.' No certainty as regards any of these anonymous writers has ever been arrived at; and it is as unlikely that Pitt was the author of the 'Letters of Atticus' as that he wrote the 'Letters of Junius.' W. SCOTT.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Complete Poems of Emily Brontë. Edited by Clement Shorter. With Introductory Essay by W. Robertson Nicoll. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

The Athenæum of the 4th of July, 1846, in a short notice of the little volume 'Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,' places Ellis (Emily Brontë) first; next Currer; and lastly Acton. Of Ellis the critic writes: "A fine quaint spirit with an evident power of irony that may reach heights not here attempted."

Mr. Clement Shorter in his biographical note quotes Currer Bell's letter in which she states that "in the space of a year our publisher has disposed of but two copies," and with good-natured humour adds, "By what painful efforts he succeeded in getting rid of these two, himself only knows." Mr. Shorter well remarks: "It is a curious irony of circumstance that this little volume which so failed of recognition when that would have heartened its authors beyond measure, now sells, on the rare occasions that it turns up in the sale-rooms, for more money than the whole issue cost." The amount paid by "Charlotte Brontë and her sisters, when they had it published at their own expense," was 31l. 10s. Mr. Shorter once told us that he is the happy possessor of this rare volume with the Aylott & Jones imprint.

In the little volume there were twenty-two of Emily Brontë's poems; in the posthumous

poems that Charlotte Brontë printed after Emily's death there were another seventeen and, thanks to the industry of Mr. Clement Shorter, no fewer than one hundred and thirty-eight additional poems are included in this new volume. The introductory essay by Sir W. Robertson Nicoll is of value, as he gives a brief chronological account of her thirty years; and as Mr. Shorter has, where possible, dated the poems, one is able to trace the influence under which they were written. He states that: "We now see the extraordinary conditions under which this woman of genius did her work. Outside her own circle she had not a single friend. She never had a lover or any one who came near to be her lover. She was never outside of Yorkshire save during the Brussels experience, where she paid so dearly for the education which she hoped to turn into money. She had practically no acquaintances. The only people in Haworth she talked to were the servants and the visitors forced upon the home by the brother. Yet she loved life and shrank from death.... She did the work of a servant in the house, apparently with the greatest cheerfulness and efficiency. In the exercise of her imagination and in her love of nature she found peace. She refused to complain, and turned a front now calm, now defiant, to the most threatening circumstances."

All these moods are shown in her poems—at times full of bright cheerfulness, as when she asks what is the

feeling of delight,

All vague and undefined?

and she feels assured that it is because her Redeemer lives, and that she shall "rise again to immortality." But the mood all too frequently becomes despondent, when the moon is

A dreary moon,

A dark October moon to me;

and she feels that

No star will light my coming night,

No morn of hope for me will shine.

And she is "the foster-child of sore distress." Hope has fled:—

Hope, whose whisper would have given

Balm to all my frenzied pain,

Stretched her wings, and soared to heaven—

Went, and ne'er returned again.

While the palm is given to Emily of the three sisters, yet, as Mr. Birrell mentions in his life of Charlotte Brontë (pp. 92-3), Anne Brontë's last composition,

I hoped that with the brave and strong,

"has found its way into popular hymnbooks, and is perhaps at this moment the widest-known work of the three sisters"; and he quotes in full Anne's poem.

O God, if this indeed be all

That life can show to me.

As is evident in her verses to Cowper, whose poems she read "o'er and o'er again," the despondency of the poet exercised great influence upon her sisters; and added to this was the gloom which over-shadowed their lives.

Sir Robertson Nicoll asks: "What would Emily have been if life had been kind?" and gives Charlotte's answer to be found in 'Shirley': "Shirley Keeldar was, Charlotte Brontë said, what Emily might have been had she been blessed in health and prosperity."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

MR. L. C. BRAUN'S Catalogue 68 is devoted to Topographical Books and Engraved Views of Old London. We find many well-known places—The Strand, Fleet Street, Covent Garden, Enfield, Hackney, Hammersmith, Chelsea, Kew Gardens, &c.—and a number of engraved portraits.

Mr. Braun's Catalogue 69 contains, under Art and Illustrated Books, 'Artists at Home,' photographed by Mayall, with notices by F. G. Stephens, 7s. 6d.; 'Catalogue of T. and J. Hewick's Works,' 2 vols., large paper, 18s. 6d.; Sainsbury's 'History of France,' 4to, 1845, 1l. 10s.; and Uzanne's 'La Française du Siècle,' blue morocco, 2l. There is a list under Classics. 'Cranford,' illustrations by Thomson, morocco, uncut, is 15s.; and Byron's Works, with Life by Moore, 17 vols., half-calf, 3l. A copy of 'The Greville Memoirs,' 5 vols., is 2l. In the Addenda are the first edition of 'Bleak House,' 7s. 6d.; Pococke's 'Egypt,' 3 vols., folio, 1743-52, 1l. 15s.; Beranger, 3 vols., 1l. 10s.; Dr. Johnson's Works, 16 vols., New York, 1903, 3l. 3s. Lysons's 'Environs of London,' 5 vols., 4to, half-calf, 1811, 2l. 10s.; and Sainte-Beuve's 'Causeries du Lundi,' 15 vols., half-morocco, with Oscar Browning's ex-libris in each volume, 2l. 12s. 6d.; under Marlborough Gems is a series of beautiful reproductions in plaster of Paris of the collection of antique engraved gems, enclosed in 9 boxes, large folio size, containing hundreds of specimens, 2l. 2s.

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 307 contains, among works under America, a complete set of the original editions of Las Casas's treatises on Mexico, the West Indies, and South and Central America, gothic letter, 8 parts in 1 vol., small 4to, 1552-3, red morocco extra by F. Bedford, 38l., and Maudslay's 'Biologia Centrali-Americana: Archaeology,' plates, 16 vols., folio, and text, 16 vols., 4to, 1889-1902, 24l. Works under Art and Architecture include the Dictionary issued by the Architectural Publications Society, Masquellier's 'Florence,' Hamilton's 'Greek and Roman Antiquities,' and Vitruvius. There are over a hundred items relating to Australasia. A fine copy of the Vinegar Bible, Oxford, 1717, is 7l. Works under Bibliography include Dibdin's 'Decameron,' 3 vols., 1817, 10l. 15s. Works on Birds include Godman's 'Petrels,' 1910, 15l. 15s. The second edition of George Herbert's 'Country Parson,' 1671, is 2l. 10s. Under Wagenar is 'The Mariners Mirror,' with engraved title and 39 charts (including the movable compass), coloured by De Bry and others, folio (the lower corner of title-page wanting, and only 39 plates instead of 41), 25l. In the Addenda of Standard Historical Works is a complete set of 'The Annual Register,' 1757-1907, 25l.

Messrs. William George's Sons of Bristol send their Catalogue 324, entitled *Americana*, which should interest all Americans. Messrs. George must have bestowed much pains in bringing together these eighteen hundred items relating to America. We note a few. Almon's *Parliamentary Register*, 35 vols., 1775-85, is 4l. 4s. This is a record of everything which passed in Parliament bearing upon the state of the American Colonies. Andrews's 'History of the War,' 4 vols., 1785-6, is 3l. 10s.; Smith's 'Narrative

of André,' 1808, 3l. 10s.; the first English edition of the first American Prayer Book, 1785, 3l. 15s.; Cartwright's 'Labrador,' 3 vols., royal 4to, 1792, 3l. 18s.; Gordon's 'United States,' 4 vols., 1788, 2l. 2s. (in the list of subscribers occurs George Washington); Heriot's 'Travels through Canada,' 1807, 2l. 10s.; and Lewis and Clarke's 'Travels,' Longmans, 1814, 5l. 5s. There is a variety of maps, including Moll's. Among engravings is a brilliant copper-plate of the Declaration of Independence, with portraits of all the signers, in maple and gold frame, 3l. 15s.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 224 is a good miscellaneous list. We find Addison, Tonson's editions, together 10 vols., 1713-65, 4l. 14s. 6d. Under Æsop is Dodsley's translation, Baskerville, 1761, calf by Bedford, 3l. 5s.; and under Æsop and Gay, Stockdale's editions of the Fables, together 4 vols., new calf gilt, 1793, 12l. 12s. Major's edition of 'The Complete Angler,' large paper, proofs, 1824-5, 2 vols., is 4l. 14s. 6d. Under Alpine is Laborde's 'Tableaux,' 400 fine views, 3 vols. in 5, royal folio, old French calf, Paris, 1780, 9l. A set of the Duke of Buckingham's Memoirs, 10 vols., half-calf, 1853-61, is 7l. 10s.; and the second edition of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1624, 7l. 7s. Under Children's Books is a rare collection, 6l. 16s. 6d. Under Crime will be found the 'New Newgate Calendar' and a collection of tracts by Fielding and others. There are first editions of Dickens. The large-paper edition of Symonds's 'Wine, Women, and Song,' one of fifty copies, is 3l. 10s. Under Tobacco is a collection of 155 engraved tobacco papers previous to 1770, with figures of Indians, ships, portraits, &c., mounted in a folio volume, 35l. It was made by Winston, manager of the Haymarket Theatre, and comes from the Beaufoy Collection.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

W. S. ("Bates's 'Maclise Portrait Gallery'").—William Bates was for many years a valued contributor to 'N. & Q.' He died in 1884, and an account of him will be found at 6 S. x. 280, 304.

CORRIGENDA.—P. 186, col. 2, l. 1, for "Wonds" read *Wends*. P. 193, col. 2, l. 2 from foot, for "copyholders" read *copyholder*. P. 194, col. 1, l. 44, for "chitâr-pâi" read *chihâr-pâi*. P. 196, col. 2, l. 41, for "Stiffle" read *Stifle*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911.

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OXFORD INDIA PAPER:
OXFORD BIBLES.

ALTHOUGH from time to time accounts of the history of the Oxford India paper have appeared in various publications, including *The Publishers' Circular*, *The Book Monthly*, *McClure's Magazine*, and others, yet no note has appeared on the subject in 'N. & Q.' To supply this want I have sought official information from my friend Mr. Frowde.

The history of the discovery of this paper is remarkable. In 1841 an Oxford graduate brought home from China a small fold of extremely thin paper, which was more opaque and tough for its substance than any paper then manufactured in Europe. This specimen he presented to the Oxford University Press. Thomas Combe, the printer, found it to be just sufficient for twenty-four copies of the smallest Bible then in existence—diamond 24mo. He printed

that number, and they bore the date 1842. Not one was sold, although 20*l.* was offered for a copy; but they were presented to the Queen and others. Combe failed to trace the paper to its source. Among many persons applied to was Mr. Gladstone, who took much interest in the Oxford Press, and on one occasion delivered an address to the employees there. His reply is still preserved, recommending a search in Japan. From Japan papers were obtained, but though equally thin and tough, they were too transparent, and could not be printed on both sides. Afterwards a paper was produced at the mills of the Press, but it was far too yellow.

Years passed; outsiders had forgotten about it, but Mr. Frowde had not, and to his delight, early in 1874 Mr. Arthur E. Miles (who was then a partner in Hamilton, Adams & Co., and whose death was recorded in *The Publishers' Circular* of the 6th of November, 1909), knowing how keenly Mr. Frowde appreciated the usefulness of the paper, brought him a copy of the Bible produced in 1842, which had by accident fallen into his hands. Experiments were at once set on foot at the University Mills at Wolvercote. The first attempts were failures, but success was at last secured, and on the 24th of August, 1875, a facsimile of the Bible as published in 1842 was produced, bearing the imprint of the Oxford Press and also of Miles's firm, Hamilton, Adams & Co. This was the first Oxford Bible published by Mr. Frowde, and the demand was so great that a quarter of a million copies were speedily sold. By good fortune, I possess an early impression.

The process of making the paper is a profound secret, and no employee is in touch with more than one stage of the work; and a special ink has to be used. The strength of the paper is remarkable, and at the last Exhibition in Paris, in order to test this, volumes of 1,500 pages were suspended during the whole period of the Exhibition by a single leaf. When the Exhibition closed, the volumes were taken down and examined. The leaf which had sustained the weight, although as thin as tissue, had not started; the paper had not stretched; and the solid gilt edge of the volume when closed revealed no mark to show where the strain had been applied. This paper contributed largely to the securing for the Clarendon Press of the Grand Prix, in addition to two out of the five gold medals awarded to British printers and publishers. It may be added that the Oxford Press obtained seven

Grands Prix at the Brussels International Exhibition last year. One of these was for Oxford India paper. Similar awards were obtained at Paris in 1889, at the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908, and at many other exhibitions.

No more beautiful specimen of the advantages of this paper has been shown than the volume published by the Press containing the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, and 'Helps to the Study of the Bible.' Its size is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and weighs in its flexible morocco binding only 2 lb. 10 oz. I have frequently shown friends the strength of the paper by holding the book up by a single leaf. Spurgeon wrote of it:—

"I rejoiced as one that findeth great spoil when I received a copy of this Bible. The print is like a pulpit Bible, and yet the book is, comparatively, so small that I thought it could only be a portion of the Scriptures. Marvellously thin and strong India paper is used, or the book could not be got into the space. I feel personally indebted to the University Press for producing a volume which makes it a pleasure for failing eyesight to rest upon the page."

Mr. Frowde has also given me some interesting particulars as to the sale of Bibles by the Clarendon Press. As regards "the Family Bible in its old form, there is hardly any demand for it now." He attributes this to two reasons:—

"One is that in former days it was a record of the births and deaths of the members of a family, and when compulsory registration came in, it was no longer needed for that purpose. The other reason is that the fashion of heavy bindings and metal clasps is alien to the taste of the modern person. The old-fashioned illustrated Bible, too, has almost passed away."

It is good to know that the small-type Bibles so much in vogue years ago are giving place to those with larger type.

Mr. Frowde says that

"the sale of the Revised Version has, for some years past, been slowly, but steadily increasing. In 1899 Convocation authorized its use in the Church of England, leaving its adoption to the discretion of the clergy; and the Wesleyan and other religious bodies have adopted it in a similar way. Within the last few years we have prepared special editions for the British and Foreign Bible Society. All this," continues Mr. Frowde, "will show you that there is a growing interest taken in the Revised Version."

Mr. Frowde is not at liberty to state the exact number of copies sold of the Revised Version, but he tells me that "they do not amount to a tenth of the number sold of the Authorized Version." Last year was published 'The Revised New Testament with Fuller References,' representing the work

of two generations. This may be had on Oxford India paper, and also, Mr. Frowde tells me, "on our ordinary rag paper."

Of Mr. Frowde's own publications on Oxford India paper, perhaps the most noteworthy are the Oxford India-paper Dickens and Thackeray, each in 17 volumes. Dickens is represented by 15,140 pp., weighing when bound 9 lb. 7 oz., with a shelf space of $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the corresponding edition on ordinary paper (the "Fireside Edition") contains the same number of pages, but, split up into 22 volumes, occupies 26 in. of shelf space and weighs 28 lb. 9 oz. The Oxford Thackeray runs to 12,524 pp. On ordinary paper these 17 volumes of Thackeray take up $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. of shelf space and weigh $25\frac{1}{2}$ lb. On Oxford India paper in a similar binding they take up only $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. of shelf space and weigh but $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 'The Oxford Book of English Verse,' by Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, shows also in the thick and thin forms a remarkable difference, the thick weighing 1 lb. 15 oz., and the thin (same binding) 12 oz.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381; iii. 22.)

STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS.

Barrow in Furness.—In front of the new Town Hall is a bronze statue of Lord Frederick Cavendish. It is the work of Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, and was unveiled by the late Earl Spencer in 1885. The statue is 10 ft. 6 in. high, and stands on a pedestal of polished Aberdeen granite. I had the privilege of seeing Mr. Bruce Joy at work in his studio in 1884 at the plaster cast of this statue and of the completed statue in bronze before its removal to Barrow.

Liverpool.—In front of St. George's Hall is a bronze statue of Lord Beaconsfield, erected by public subscription in 1883. It cost about 2,200 guineas, and was unveiled by Sir R. A. Cross (Lord Cross). The sculptor was the late Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A. The total height of the statue, which stands on a pedestal of polished Peterhead granite, is 23 feet.

In St. John's Gardens are statues of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, born at Liverpool, 1809, died 1898; and Sir A. B. Forward, Bt., born 1836, died 1898.

Birmingham.—In Victoria Square is a statue of Sir Robert Peel, the work of Mr. Peter Hollins of Birmingham. It cost about 2,000*l.* On the front of the pedestal is inscribed :—

PEEL

Publicly inaugurated
on the 27th day of August A.D. 1855.
John Palmer, Esquire, Mayor.

Close by is the statue of John Skirrow Wright, M.P., unveiled by John Bright in 1883. The pedestal contains the following lines :—

John Skirrow Wright.
Born February 2nd 1822 Died April 15th 1880.
In memory of the simplicity,
kindliness, and integrity of his life,
and of his unselfish, untiring, and patriotic
devotion as a public man,
this monument is erected by the united gifts
of all classes in the town he loved
and for which he laboured.
June, 1883.

In the centre of Chamberlain Square stands the fountain commemorating the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., inaugurated in his presence in October, 1880. It was designed by Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire 65 feet high. In a niche in the centre of the main structure is a medallion of Mr. Chamberlain by Thos. Woolner, R.A. On the back is the following inscription :—

This Memorial
is erected in gratitude
for public service
given to this town by
Joseph Chamberlain
who was elected
Town Councillor in November 1869
Mayor in November 1873
and resigned that office in June 1876
on being returned as one of the
representatives of the borough of
Birmingham in Parliament
and during whose Mayoralty
many great public works
were notably advanced
and mainly by whose ability and devotion
the gas and water undertakings
were acquired for the town
to the great and lasting benefit
of the inhabitants.

At the junction of Stephenson Place and New Street is a statue to Thomas Attwood, "the Father of Political Unions." It was sculptured by Mr. John Thomas, and inaugurated 6 June, 1859. The cost was about 1,000*l.* On the pedestal is inscribed :
Thomas Attwood | Founder of | the Birmingham
| Political | Union.
Attwood died 6 March, 1856.

Northampton.—In the presence of a crowd estimated at 20,000 people Mrs.

Bradlaugh-Bonner unveiled a statue to her father, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., in Abington Square, on 25 June, 1894. Both the statue and the pedestal on which it stands are of terra-cotta. The work was placed in the hands of Messrs. Doulton & Co., and the statue was modelled by Mr. George Tinworth. Mr. Bradlaugh is represented standing, bare-headed, as in the act of speaking; his left hand grasps a roll of paper and his right hand is raised with a characteristic gesture. The front of the pedestal is thus inscribed :—

"Thorough."
Charles Bradlaugh,
Born Sept. 26, 1833,
Died Jan'y. 30, 1891.
M.P. for Northampton 1880-1891.
Four times elected to one
Parliament in Vindication of
the Rights of Constituencies.
India, too, chose him her
Representative.
A sincere friend of the People,
his life was devoted to Progress,
Liberty and Justice."

On the sides of the pedestal have recently been placed tablets containing the words of the Bradlaugh song, associated with his campaigns.

Exeter.—Here, standing on a granite base is a white marble statue by Sir J. E. Boehm, R.A., of the first Earl of Idlesleigh. It was commenced during the Earl's lifetime, and erected in 1887, shortly after his death. It is inscribed :—

Stafford Henry Northcote
Earl of Idlesleigh
1818-1887.

In the Public Park, Northernhay, is a white marble statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bt., the work of Edward Bowring Stephens, A.R.A., a native of Exeter. It stands on a polished granite pedestal, on the front of which is inscribed

Thomas Dyke Acland
Præsentī tibi maturos largimur honores.

At the back is the following :—

Erected as a tribute of affectionate respect for private worth and private integrity and in testimony of admiration for the generous heart and open hand which have been ever ready to protect the weak to relieve the needy and to succour the oppressed of whatever party race or creed, A.D. 1861.

Sir T. Dyke Acland lived ten years after the erection of his statue, his death taking place in 1871.

In Bedford Circus, facing the High Street, is a bronze statue (also by Stephens), on a granite base, of the eleventh Earl of Devon, known in the "West Countrie" as "the

Good Earl." This was also erected during the lifetime of the subject. On a bronze panel in front of the pedestal is inscribed:—

William Reginald
11th Earl of Devon
A tribute of respect
and affection from
many friends.
A.D. 1880.

Carved in the granite on the back are the following lines from Wordsworth:—

Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last,
From well to better, daily self-surpass.

Concerning the choice of these lines I am allowed to make the following statement, kindly furnished to me by the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell:—

"In 1880, the late Lord Fortescue wrote to my father, Lord Charles Russell, for an inscription for the Devon statue. His reason for writing to my father was that the latter was a great Shakespearean, with a wonderful memory for the text. Lord F. asked him if he could find in Shakespeare anything suitable to a man *still living*, and quoted the Acland inscription as a model. My father could find nothing very apt, and referred to me. I am not a very good Shakespearean, but immediately suggested those three lines from Wordsworth's 'Happy Warrior.' I remember that Lord F. wrote back approving, especially as Lord Devon was a Wordsworthian; but till today I never knew that the lines had actually been inscribed."

In the Castle Yard is a marble statue of the father of the above-mentioned Earl Fortescue, Hugh, the second Earl, who died 14 September, 1861. It was erected in 1863, the sculptor being the above-mentioned Edward Bowring Stephens.

Bristol.—Samuel Morley, who represented Bristol in Parliament from 1868 to 1885, is commemorated by a statue erected near the Bridge. It is the work of Mr. J. Haward Thomas, a native of Bristol, and sculptured from a single block of white Carrara marble. The statue is 8 feet high, and is placed on a red granite pedestal 10 feet high. It was unveiled by Sir Joseph Weston on 22 October, 1887.

In Colston Avenue a statue of Edmund Burke, who represented Bristol in Parliament from 1774 to 1780, was unveiled by Lord Rosebery on 30 October, 1894. It was the gift of the late Lord Winterstoke (then Sir W. H. Wills), the sculptor of this also being Mr. J. Haward Thomas. On the pedestal is inscribed the following sentence from Burke's last speech in Bristol:—

I wish to be a member of Parliament, to have my share in doing good and in resisting evil.

Ripon.—In the centre of the quadrangular Market Place is an obelisk 90 feet in height. It was erected in 1781 by John Aislabbie, Esq., sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer and for sixty years representative in Parliament of the borough of Ripon.

Mansfield.—In the Market-Place was erected in 1850 a Gothic structure commemorative of Lord George Bentinck. It is from designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and contains the following inscription:—

To the memory of Lord George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck second surviving son of William Henry Cavendish Scott, 4th Duke of Portland. He died the 21st of September 1848 in the 47th year of his age. His ardent patriotism and uncompromising honesty were only equalled by the persevering zeal and extraordinary talents which called forth the grateful homage of those who in erecting this memorial pay a heartfelt tribute to exertions which prematurely brought to the grave one who might long have lived the pride of this his native country.

I shall be obliged to any one who will kindly furnish particulars direct of the following memorials:—Villiers, Wolverhampton; Lewis, Hereford; Peel, Huddersfield; Grey, Newcastle; Palmerston, Southampton; Wynn, Wynnstay; Bright, Rochdale; Gladstone, Blackburn; the Vivians, Swansea. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL, GIBRALTAR.

I MAY supplement my lists of inscriptions in the Trafalgar Cemetery, Gibraltar (11 S. i. 104, 165), and in the Sandpits Cemetery there (11 S. ii. 423, 483), by the inscriptions in the Protestant Cathedral:—

SOUTH WALL, BEGINNING AT THE EAST END.

1. Marcus Hill Bland, Esq., resident of this city for 25 years, d. at Liverpool, 28 July, 1856, a. 59.

2. The Venerable Edward John Barrow, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon and Civil Chaplain of Gib., d. at Honiton, Devon, 6 Aug., 1861, a. 76. Civil Chaplain from 1835, Archd. from 1842.

3. Anne Theresa Elizabeth, w. of the Hon. Sir James Cochrane, Chief Justice of Gib., b. Feb. 16, 1806, d. Dec. 26, 1873; bur. at the Sandpits Cemetery.

4. General Sir George Don, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.M., Col. of the 3rd Regt., and Governor of Scarborough Castle, after 60 years' service, d. 1 Jan., 1832, a. 76, having been entrusted by his Sovereign through a series of 39 years with many high commands. He was Lieut.-Governor of Gib. for 17 years.

5. General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar,

March, 1891, to June, 1893, d. at Gib., 27 June, 1893, a. 66.

6. Harry D. M. Brent, Midshipman of H.M.S. Monarch, d. of typhoid fever, 1 Mar., 1887, a. 15½.

7. Archibald W. Campbell, Esq., Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court of this city, d. 7 Feb., 1866, after 24 hours' illness.

8. Frederick Solly Flood, of Slaney Lodge, Wexford, 11 years Attorney-General of Gibraltar. B. at 8, York Place, London, 7 Aug., 1801; d. 13 May, 1888. Erected by his sons and ds.

9. Jane, w. of Mr. Adam Weir, d. 5 Mar., 1869.

10. Edward Joscelyn Baumgartner, Esq., Barrister, for over 30 years at the Court House, Gib., a. 84. (No date.) Erected by his sons and ds.

11. Wm. John Arrowsmith, d. 5 May, 1877. His w. Sophia, d. 7 Jan., 1904.

12. Capt. Geo. Browne, 1st Batt. 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, d. 10 Mar., 1832, a. 29.

NORTH WALL, BEGINNING AT THE WEST END.

13. Alfred Wm. Gregory King, Dep. Librarian, Gib. Garrison Library, d. 2 May, 1880, a. 69. Erected by the Committee in remembrance of his long and valuable services of nearly 50 years.

14. Arthur Edward Phillippo, Commander R.N., killed during the salving of H.M.S. Assistance, Tetuan Bay, Oct. 21, 1905. Erected by his brother officers of H.M.S. Victorious.

15. Wm. Thornton, of Ashted, Surrey, merchant in this city for 60 years, d. 10 Feb., 1869. His w. Mary, d. 2 Jan., 1866.

16. Frederick Roger Frankland, Midshipman, H.M.S. Winchester, d. of a fever at Sierra Leone, 23 Jan., 1844, a. 20. Thomas Frankland, Lieut. Madras N.I., and 2nd in command of the 2nd Punjaub Regt., killed in action with the Sepoy rebels whilst leading an assault at the relief of Lucknow, 17 Nov., 1857, a. 29. Harry Albert Frankland, Midshipman, H.M.S. Alarm, d. of fever off Vera Cruz, 9 May, 1847, a. 17. All sons of Sir Fred. Wm. Frankland, Bart., of Thistleby, York, late Capt. 20th Regt., and 14 years Barrack Master in this Fortress.

17. Agnes Blair, d. 10 Aug., 1895. Erected by her husb. Capt. S. Blair, R.A.

18. Wm. Boileau Charter, Lieut. R.N., d. at Gib. while in command of H.M. Gunboat Grappler, 14 Dec., 1887, a. 36.

19. Alten A. W. Beamish, Lieut.-Col. R.E., d. suddenly at Gib., 21 Mar., 1902, a. 60. Erected by his wife.

20. M. S. | E. W. A. Drummond Hay | Stirpe nobili Scotie oriundi | qui postquam per XII. annos | militaverat | Consul et legatus | apud Regem Mauritanie | per XVI. annos | officio functus est | ubi demum propter nimios | in Regni angustiis labores | morte immatura obiit | Die 28 Februarii 1845 | Etatis sui 60 annos.

21. Lady Jane Houstoun, w. of Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Houstoun, G.C.B., G.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of Gib., dau. of James, 7th Earl of Lauderdale, d. June, 1833.

22. Lieut. Richard Hawkins Carlyon, R.A., 4th s. of Colonel Carlyon, of Tregrehan, Corn., b. 12 Oct., 1825; d. at Gib., 27 Apr., 1845.

The above inscriptions were taken down in March, 1910. G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

STAGE HISTORY AS SHE IS WROTE: WILSON BARRETT.—As no biography of Wilson Barrett has ever been published, and as it is intended to include an account of his career in the supplementary issue of the 'D.N.B.', it is vital that a misstatement concerning him in Dibdin's 'Annals of the Edinburgh Stage' should now be corrected.

In his chapter on the Queen's Theatre Dibdin, in dealing with the events of 1862, says:—

"On March 31st was produced for the first time in Edinburgh Edmund Falconer's sensational drama 'Peep o' Day.' For this production several special engagements were made, including those of Miss Heath and Wilson Barrett. This piece proved a great success, and ran till April 23rd."

Here we have a palpable slip, for Wilson Barrett did not make his debut on the stage until more than a year later. The event took place at Halifax.

Immediately before 'Peep o' Day' was played in Edinburgh the play had been produced in Glasgow with the same cast. According to Walter Baynham's book on the Glasgow stage, it was brought out there on 3 March, 1862, with Miss Heath as Mary Grace and Mr. J. Barrett (from the Princess's and Lyceum Theatres) as the Irish priest. Dibdin's slip evidently arose from knowledge of the fact that, at a slightly later period, Wilson Barrett and Miss Heath toured the provinces shortly after their marriage. JAMES J. O'NEILL.

Dublin.

'THE MIDDLEMAN,' U.S. PLAY c. 1856.—It is probably known by few, even of those well acquainted with theatrical history, that in the middle of the last century a play was produced in the United States which bore the title 'The Middleman.' It was even brought to London by the two chief actors in the piece (Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams—names scarcely remembered to-day in their own country), and performed before delighted audiences at the Adelphi a full generation before 'The Middleman' scored a lasting triumph at the Shaftesbury. Under date of 27 September, 1856, Henry Morley wrote in his Journal of this sporadic play:—

"They [the American actors] have brought with them a wretchedly bad piece, called 'The Middleman,' which has been performed with applause in America for several hundred nights, and which is having a run in London, solely because the new-comers act in it very cleverly, and dance in it, to the unbounded delight of every night's audience, an Irish jig."

Looking up the playbills for 1856, I found that the full title of this three-act piece was 'Ireland as it is, or the Middleman.' It was afterwards printed in French's "Standard Dramas" with the under-title omitted.

WATSON NICHOLSON.

Authors' Club, S.W.

"PROBABILITY IS THE VERY GUIDE OF LIFE."—Bishop Butler's famous dictum is apparently derived from Cicero, 'De N. D.,' i. 5, 12:—

"Ex quo exstitit illud, multa esse probabilia, quæ quanquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum quendam haberent insignem et illustrem, his sapientis vita regeatur."

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

DEVILLE.—This further notice of him (see 10 S. ix. 450; x. 91, 157) is worth adding. On the death of Rowland Hill, the great preacher of Surrey Chapel, 11 April, 1833, his biographer writes:—

"One of the most beautiful casts I ever saw was taken by the well-known phrenologist Deville. . . . This beautiful bust [is] in possession of the celebrated phrenologist, to whom it belongs."—Sidney, 'Life of R. Hill,' 1834, p. 407.

Many interviews with Deville have been described at 7 S. viii. 265, 375, 438, 493; ix. 157.

W. C. B.

"FURLOUGH."—It is interesting to note that, although Farquhar, who had a special claim to speak from personal experience, used "furlow" in his 'Recruiting Officer' in 1707 as meaning military leave of absence, the term apparently was not officially accepted as an equivalent for many years afterwards. In *The Daily Advertiser* for 6 May, 1731, for instance, it was announced that

"an Order has pass'd the Secretary at War's Office, forbidding leave of Absence (commonly call'd Furlows) to be granted to any of the private Centinels in his Majesty's Three Regiments of Foot-Guards, till after the General Review."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

J. R. LOWELL: "FONDNESS FOR" OR "FONDNESS OF."—'The Century Dictionary' under "fondness" quotes thus from James Russell Lowell's review of Milton:—

"Every one has noticed Milton's fondness for sonorous proper names."—Lowell, 'Among my Books,' 2d ser., p. 291.

All authorized editions of Lowell's works have "of" instead of "for" in the passage quoted, although one finds an allusion to Spenser's "fondness for dilation" in the same article.

The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a great dictionary may be emphasized further by noting that the 'Century' under "astucity" and "dubitate" has referred to the wrong volume of Carlyle's 'French Revolution' in each case.

THOMAS FLINT.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS TEMP. ELIZABETH.—The following entries are from the register of St. Michael le Belfry, York:—

"Ric^d Cowpland and Bettris Atkinson, 16 Jan., 1568.

"Devorsed by order of lawe 1576 in Courte of Dean and Chapter of York Minster.

"Thos. Cooke and Beatrix Atkinson als. couplande, 27 Jan., 1576, the said beatrix beinge first devorsed from Ric^d couplande by lawe and lycensed to marye."

COOKSON.

Ipswich.

HARVEST SUPERSTITIONS: JUDGMENTS ON IMPIETY.—The following three incidents, folk-tales pure and simple, are narrated as having occurred in Hertfordshire, but as usual the localities in which they happened are not definitely specified.

The first narrates how "in the sixties" a farmer was denouncing the weather in unmeasured terms before his labourers in the harvest-field, when he was "struck dead on the spot." Attempts were made to lift his body to take it home for burial, but in vain. A shed was therefore built over the remains, but every night the structure "fell in." Attempts to cultivate this particular field were unsuccessful, for the work upon it appeared "as if it had not been done by nightfall."

The second story appears to be a variant of the foregoing. It is said that during a very wet season a farmer, viewing his crops, expressed the wish that the Almighty would go to sleep for six weeks, when he suddenly fell into a cataleptic trance, from which he could not be wakened for a period of six weeks. Horses could not move his body from the spot where he was stricken, and a shed had to be built over him where he lay. It is said that the story of this event was printed and sold in the locality, but no copy seems to be in existence.

The third account tells how a farmer was looking over one of his fields when an acquaintance passed by. "You have a nice field of corn there," he remarked. "Yes," was the owner's response, "if the Almighty would only leave it alone." And the corn changed not, but remained green, a striking comment upon the impious remark.

I have tried to identify the localities in which these events happened, and it would seem that one of the two harvest tales comes from near Walkern, and the green-field story from Gaddesden. W. B. GERISH.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE OLD SQUIRES OF ENGLAND.—I am writing a book, which will be published shortly, on the Squires of England, a race which will soon be extinct. I should be most grateful for any stories relating to them—humorous, pathetic, descriptive, or otherwise—with any notes or references to their lives, virtues, and achievements.

P. H. DITCHFIELD.

Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham.

RICHARD ROLLE: 'THE PRICK OF CONSCIENCE.'—I desire information on two questions connected with a study which I am making of the work of Richard Rolle of Hampole. Dr. Morgan Cowie in his catalogue of the manuscripts of St. John's College, Cambridge (Cambridge, 1842), refers (p. 14) to a "notice of the controversy as to the author of 'The Prick of Conscience' in *The British Critic*, No. 61, p. 23." This reference is evidently wrong, for *The British Critic* was not published in numbers. I should be very grateful for a clue as to the real reference. The article referred to perhaps mentions Thomas Aschburne, a Carmelite of Northampton, since Dr. Cowie goes on to mention the connexion of Aschburne's name with the poem.

Again, Ritson ('Bibl. Poet.', p. 37) refers to a manuscript of 'The Prick of Conscience,' "once in the possession of Dr. Monro," which was "left after the death of Hampole and his brother to the Society of Friars Minor at York." It would be of great interest to me to learn the whereabouts of this manuscript, or of a description of it. These questions are of particular interest to me, since I do not believe that Hampole wrote 'The Prick of Conscience.' I should be very grateful for any assistance towards answering them, or for any information whatever that might throw light on the larger question of the authorship of the poem.

HOPE EMILY ALLEN.

23, Montague Street, W.C.

JOHN THANE, PRINT-SELLER AND ENGRAVER.—I shall be glad to have particulars of the birth and parentage of John Thane, the celebrated collector of Soho 1748-1818. Probably the family came from France, but the 'D.N.B.' gives no information on this point.

W. S. BRASSINGTON.

Stratford-upon-Avon.

JUNIUS AND THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.—In a note to his letter to the Duke of Bedford, 19 September, 1769, Junius declared that this nobleman was "horsewhipped...with equal justice, severity, and perseverance, on the course at Litchfield," by Mr. Heston Homphrey, "a country attorney." From the description of Junius it would seem that the Duke was the victim of a set of rioters, as he was at Honiton later in his life. Is there any corroboration of Junius's statement? The incident, if it did happen, must have occurred, according to the report, before 1760.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

REV. MR. GARRARD.—Can any of your readers give me information concerning the above, who wrote letters to Strafford (Strafford, 'Letters,' vol. i. p. 463)?

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

BISHOP WALKER OF DERRY.—Can any one tell me where is the picture of the Rev. George Walker, Bishop and defender of Derry, painted by Kneller by William III.'s order? Is there any other authentic picture of the defender of Derry? INQUIRER.

MRS. SIDDONS AT SANDGATE.—Some years ago I was given a copy of a letter written to Lady Harcourt by Mrs. Siddons, dated Sandgate, 2 August, but the year omitted. Apparently she had just returned from the Continent, being

"nearly twenty hours on the sea on our return, and arrived at Dover fatigued and sick to death. We made haste here, and it is the most agreeable sea-place, excepting those on the Devonshire coast, I ever saw."

I am desirous of ascertaining the year that has been omitted. Mrs. Siddons writes: "We have been here nearly three weeks, and propose staying, if possible, till September."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

REV. JOHN COWPER OF PENRITH.—Can any reader tell me anything of the ancestry and marriage of this gentleman, who was Vicar of Penrith 1750-88, and for 59 years master of Penrith Grammar School? He appears to have been born in 1709 at Winton,

Westmorland, and to have married Mary —, circa 1743. He had some connexion with Kirkbride, Bromfield, and Lazenby in Cumberland, and was chaplain of Soulby, Westmorland, circa 1733. EX. GEN.
34, Forest Drive, Manor Park, E.

CUSTOM HOUSE CUTTERS.—Can any one tell me whether Custom House cutters in the eighteenth century would be commanded by officers of the Royal Navy? Searching naval records, I have failed to find the names of two such officers, always reputed to be of the Royal Navy.

G. S. PARRY.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

CHARLOTTE SMITH'S POEM 'ST. MONICA.'—Can any of your readers tell me where this poem may be found? It is not in her 'Sonnets and other Verses,' 1792.

R. A. POTTS.

OLD POULTER'S MARE.—Can any of your readers say where "the affecting story of old Poulter's mare," mentioned by Gifford in *The Quarterly Review* apropos of the parody in 'Rejected Addresses' entitled 'Playhouse Musings, by S. T. C.,' is to be found?

R. A. POTTS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.

As we journey through life, let us live by the way.

J. F. JENKINS.

Minneapolis.

The bee and spider by a diverse power
Suck honey and poison from the self-same flow'r.

K. P. D. E.

Sometimes a noble failure is, better than an assured success.

E. S. CALVERT.

SWORD BY MOORE OF OLD BOND STREET.—I bought an old sword (probably a naval dirk) recently near Seringapatam, South India. It is probably 112 years old at least, as the capture of that fortress took place in 1799. On the handle was engraved "Moore, Old Bond Street." I presume this is the name of the maker. Can anybody enlighten me as to this name, as I wish to find out the history of the sword?

O. J. F.

AVICE CAPELL=JOHN WARNER.—Avice Capell married "John Warner of London" probably between 1610 and 1615. Can any reader identify this John Warner with John Warner, Bishop of Rochester 1637-66? Miss Capell's father Richard Capell lived at

Ware Park, Hertford, and her brother Henry Capell at Morton, co. Derby, and was afterwards in London in 1615 (see *Genealogist*, vol. vii. New Series, p. 66; Derbyshire Pedigrees, 1569 and 1611). Miss Capell's mother was a Burnell, and a Lee (*a quo* Lee Warner family) married in 1400 a Burnell, the heiress of Langley, co. Salop; so it would seem probable that Bishop Warner's wife may have been Avice Capell. The registers of Morton and Ware contain nothing. For previous correspondence in this matter see 9 S. ii. 433, 475, 512; 10 S. x. 348.

E. L. W.

RICHARD BENNETT.—Who were the ancestors of Richard Bennett, who died about 70 years ago? He had property in Bridport and Bristol. A brother was named James.

MRS. LAW.

ORDE=WILLIAMS.—Who was Sir Watkin Williams, Bt., whose daughter married in 16— Ralph Orde of Longridge, Northumberland?

MRS. LAW.

44, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.

REV. HENRY HAYMAN, D.D.—Reference is sought to oil paintings or engravings of this former Head Master of Rugby. They may be possibly found at the schools of which he was "Archididascalus," i.e., St. Olave, Southwark, Cheltenham, Bradfield, or Rugby; or at his college (St. John's, Oxford), or his school (Merchant Taylors'), or elsewhere. Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

78, Church Street, Lancaster.

[There is a portrait, we believe, in the study of the present Head Master of St. Olave's, Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke.]

BP. WILLIAM GREY OF LINCOLN, 1431-6.—Was he related to William Grey who was consecrated Bishop of Ely on 7 September, 1454? Particulars of his parentage and preferments are desired; also of Bishop Grey of Ely.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

CLERKS OF THE PARLIAMENT.—I want to find some particulars about two of these. Certain copies of a local Act are signed, in one case "John Brown, Clerc^e Parliam^t," in another "George Rose, Cler. Parliam^t." The Act itself was passed in 1641, and in the case of the copy signed by John Brown, the document may be nearly, if not quite contemporary. The spelling, however, varies considerably, and it is suspected that the one signed George Rose is of considerably later date.

Is there any work accessible containing the names of all the holders of this office, with the time during which they flourished? In default of such a work can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me when each of these particular officials received his appointment, and the time during which he filled his office?

W. S. B. H.

"MOUNER."—What is the meaning of this word, which occurs frequently in mediæval documents? In a volume of the Calendars of Close Rolls I have just been consulting (1288-96) there is mention of William the Mouner at Winchester, Roger the Mouner in Kent, Richard the Mouner in Yorkshire, &c.

STAR.

SIR WILLIAM LANGSTOW: ST. ZITA'S CHAPEL AT ELY.—Can any of your readers supply me with biographical or other references to a Sir William Langstow, who, according to Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints' (27 April), built a chapel at Ely in honour of St. Zita in 1456? I shall also be glad of any information relating to this church.

W. H. B.

SIMON DE MONTFORT: TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POEM.—A contemporary poem on Simon de Montfort and the battle of Evesham, written in French, has been translated into English. I have seen the translation ascribed to G. Ellis, but it does not seem to be in his 'Works' in the British Museum. Can any one tell me (a) who translated it, (b) in what book or paper the translation first appeared?

H. C—s.

"BARNBURNER": "HUNKER."—In one of Hawthorne's letters, written in 1853, this passage occurs: "He tells me he is a democrat; but as to hard shell or soft shell, or Barnburner or Hunker, he don't know one from another." Were those the names of American political parties? What does "hard shell or soft shell" mean?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

[Webster has: "Hunker, originally a nickname for a member of the Conservative section of the Democratic party in New York; hence, one opposed to progress in general; a foggy (Political cant, U.S.)."]

THE WOODCUT: ITS PASSING.—As the time is approaching when there will be no engravers, pressmen, or editors left to us who have had the cutting of, printing, and arranging for woodcuts in books, magazines,

newspapers, &c., it would be interesting to know something, from those who can still give the information, as to the transition from the use of woodcut engravings to the present process blocks for the purpose of illustrating magazines, newspapers, &c. For example, when was the last illustration given direct from a woodcut, and the first process block used in, say, *Punch*, *The Illustrated London News*, *The Graphic*, &c?

E. N. G.

[Linton's book on wood engraving would probably answer some of these points.]

JAMES GRANT OF BENGAL.—Can any of your readers give me additional information as to James Grant of Bengal? He went to India in 1779; was Resident at Hyderabad 1781-4; in 1786 was appointed "Serishtadar of Bengal," an office apparently created for him; and in 1790 published in London the result of his researches into the native land laws, entitled 'An Inquiry into the Nature of Zemindary Tenures.' The following, from *Hickey's Bengal Gazette*, September, 1781, refers to his appointment at Hyderabad:—

"On Tuesday last James Grant, Esq., set out on an Embassy to the Nezam's Court. More Mischief Brewing."

There are many letters from him to the Governor-General in the Warren Hastings correspondence at the British Museum, but they contain nothing of a personal nature. I am very anxious to ascertain his parentage; if he married and had children in India; when he died, &c. Can the following announcement amongst the deaths in *Gent. Mag.*, March, 1816, refer to him?—

"Feb. 4 in Welbeck St., aged 65, James Grant, Esq., Head of the Department of the Ship Letter and East India Packet offices; and one of the Commissioners of Hackney Coaches. He was son of the late Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey, and brother of Lady Mackintosh."

M. F. H.

"C" AND "T" INTERCHANGED.—The interchange of *c* (or *k*) and *t* in names of places and other words is not uncommon. Thus "inmake" was at one time used for "inmate"; and the other day I noticed the statement that a hill formerly called Beacon Hill is now marked Beaton Hill on the map—a change against expectation, for the former name is intelligible. The alteration no doubt takes place according to some law; what is it? Children will say "lickle" for "little"; is the change from *c* to *t* due to advance from childhood to maturity in language?

J. B.

Replies.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATUE IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(11 S. iii. 187.)

It is not generally remembered that there have been three buildings on the same site and called the Royal Exchange, and that all of them have been decorated with statuary.

The original "Britain's Bourse," built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, and named by Queen Elizabeth the Royal Exchange when she visited it on 23 January, 1570, was burnt to the ground in the Great Fire of 1666. The covered walks were adorned with statues of the English kings ranged in niches in the upper story; and a statue of Gresham stood near the north end of the Western Piazza. The founder's statue, the grasshopper vane, and the Turkish honestones alone survived the conflagration. The vane and the honestones survive to this day.

The second Exchange, designed by Jarman, was completed in 1669. There were statues of Charles I. and II. on either side of the entrance in Cornhill by Bushell, the sculptor of the fantastic figures on Temple Bar. These were replaced on the second front to the same building designed by George Smith, and are now preserved in Gresham College. The interior of the building had 24 niches, 19 of which were filled with apocryphal statues in stone of the kings and queens of England, standing dressed in their robes and with their regalia, except Charles II. and George II., who were incongruously dressed like the Cæsars. These were subsequently painted and gilded by public subscription. The statues of George I. and II. were by Rysbrach, and that of George III. by Wilton; the remainder were by C. G. Cibber, the Danish sculptor. Four vacant niches should have included Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., and Richard III., but these monarchs were omitted as either being usurpers or having deprived the City of its charter. There was also a statue in the S.W. corner of Sir John Barnard, M.P. for the City, and the statue of Gresham which survived the Fire. In the centre of the area was another statue of Charles II. in Roman costume, executed by Gibbons, and erected in 1684, which is the one MR. CECIL CLARKE mentions as now standing in the S.E. corner of the present building.

A second front to this building was completed in 1821. Bushell's statues of Charles I. and II. were placed on either side; and on the tower were a statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, four busts of Queen Elizabeth, the City arms supported by a griffin, and two sculptured panels representing Queen Elizabeth proclaiming the original building, and Britannia seated amidst the emblems of commerce, accompanied by the polite arts, manufacture, and agriculture.

Fire again destroyed the building on 10 January, 1838. Almost all the royal statues were destroyed, as well as that of Gresham, which had so miraculously escaped on the former occasion. The present Royal Exchange was erected in its place by Mr. Tite, and opened on 28 October, 1844, by Queen Victoria. Of its statuary, the 17 figures in the pediment were executed by Richard Westmacott, R.A.; those of Sir Hugh Myddelton and Richard Whittington by Carew. That of Sir Thomas Gresham in the tower is by Behnes, and the Queen Elizabeth statue by Watson.

In Gresham College is a statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, which one would like to think of as the original that stood in Britain's Bourse; but no information is to hand as to where it came from, except that it was in the second Exchange. It might therefore be the statue mentioned above as being on the second front of the second Exchange. Could any of your readers enlighten me on this point?

F. W. BAXTER.

170, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.

Queen Elizabeth's statue by Watson was provided when the present building was erected, 1840-44. At the same time statues of Gresham and Myddelton, by Joseph and Carew respectively, were placed in other niches; but that of Charles II. in the south-west corner formerly stood in the quadrangle of the second Exchange, and survived the fire of 1838 (Cunningham, ii. 709; Wilson's 'New Royal Exchange,' 1844, 103).

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

[A note by MR. ABRAHAMS on Gresham College and the Royal Exchange is in type and will appear next week.]

MOZART'S WORKS (11 S. iii. 187).—MISS CONSTANCE SMITH is a little vague in her inquiry. Of sonatas Mozart wrote 17 for pianoforte solo, 5 for pianoforte four hands, and 1 for two pianofortes; 43 for pianoforte and violin, and 17 for the organ. It is probably concerning the first of these that she seeks information.

Mozart was born in 1756. In 1775 he had already composed 10 works of an operatic or dramatic nature, including 'Bastien und Bastienne,' 'La Finta semplice,' and 'Il Re pastore.' No pianoforte sonata appeared till 1778, when he produced 6 in succession, followed soon afterwards by sets containing 3 and 4 each. Six dramatic works—'Zaide,' 'König Thamos,' 'Idomeneo,' 'Entführung,' 'L'oca del Cairo,' and 'Lo sposo deluso'—intervened before the appearance in 1784 of the Sonata in c minor, to which he prefixed the beautiful fantasia in that key. Then came 'Der Schauspieler-direktor' and 'Figaro,' both in 1786, and 'Don Giovanni' in 1787. One more sonata in 1788 and two in 1789 formed his last works in that form of composition. The opera 'Così fan tutte' appeared in 1790, while 'Zauberflöte' and 'Clemenza di Tito' belong to 1791, the year which brought his labours to a close.

MISS SMITH should endeavour to consult Von Köchel's well-known and admirable 'Chronologisches-thematisches Verzeichniss,' which casts a wonderful light on the industry of the great composer.

J. E. MATTHEW.

Mozart when eight years of age resided in London, and published six sonatas dedicated to Queen Charlotte. The dedication is dated the 18th of January, 1765. Three years afterward, in Vienna, he composed an opera, 'La Finta semplice.'

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

[THE REV. SIR D. O. HUNTER BLAIR and TOE REA also thanked for replies.]

DICKENS: "SHALLABALLAH" (11 S. iii. 68, 111, 153).—In *The Evening News* of 8 March, Mr. Fitzroy Gardner, in a paper 'The Most Popular Play in the World: The Acting Version of Punch and Judy,' says:—

"Probably few of those who have paused for a few minutes to watch the show in the street are aware that in most cases the showman has studied the several parts from an authorized version of a real play.... Whether the 'book' of this immortal tragedy is on sale at the present time I have not been able to ascertain, but most of the old actor-managers who 'present' this, and no other dramatic works from year to year in the street or at fairs or fêtes, are, or have been, I am told, in possession of a printed acting version.... such as one that has come into my possession.... Unfortunately it bears no date.... It is described on the first page as 'Punch and Judy: a Serio-Comical Tragedy in Three Acts.'.... The characters are more numerous than might be supposed by 'the man in the street.'

"There are twelve of them: Mr. Punch, Judy (his wife), the Baby, Joey (the Clown), the Doctor,

Shallaballa (a Black Servant), the Ghost, a Policeman, Jack Ketch, Toby (the Dog), Hector (a favourite horse), and the Dragon."

I think we most of us are familiar with the old rime,

Shallaballa, Shallaballa,

A most notorious rascal you are!

In 1843 H. G. Hine, the leading *Punch* cartoonist, used to sign his drawings "Shallaballa"; but 'The Old Curiosity Shop' had been then recently published, so it may have been rather from the novel than from the old play that he borrowed his pseudonym. As *Punch*, the famous hunchback, is of Italian origin, and may still be occasionally met with in the flesh at Neapolitan festivals, would it be too far-fetched to suggest that "Shallaballa" might be derived from *Zanni*, a buffoon, a Merry-Andrew, and *balla* (*ballata*), a dance or dancing-song, or *ballatore*, a dancer?

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

In the days of my youth, in the sixties, a *Punch* verse-book used to be sold with the *Punch* slides supplied as children's magic-lantern apparatus. So far as memory serves, the black man's speech was:—

Shallabalah, Shallabalah,

Massa Punchee, how you are?

To which *Punch* was made to reply:—

Shallabalee, Shallabalee,

Massa Teapot, come and see.

Blackie's rejoinder was:—

What you call me Teapot, sar?

Dat stick of yours, dat iron bar.

Whereupon *Punch* knocked him over, saying:—

Which you shall taste, 'twill do you good

To know the taste of a piece of wood.

ALGERNON WARREN.

"GENTLEMAN": "ARMIGER": "PRIVILEGIATUS" (11 S. iii. 167).—A "privileged person" at Oxford and Cambridge was one amenable to University jurisdiction only. Such persons are roughly defined in the charter of Richard II. granted to the University of Cambridge on 10 December, 1383, which provided that the Chancellor for the time being and his vice-gerent

"should for ever have before them conuance of all and all manner of personal pleas as well of debts, accounts, and all other contracts and injuries, as of trespasses against the peace and misprisions whatsoever, done within the town of Cambridge or the suburbs (mayhem and felony only excepted) where a master, scholar, or scholar's servant or a common minister of the University should be a party."—Translation by Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, i. 127.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

See 9 S. xi. 494. The descriptions "armiger," "gent.," and "pleb." belong to the fathers of *alumni*, and were not consistently attributed to parents by their own sons.

A. T. M.

See 'The English Gentleman,' by Sir Geo. Sitwell, Bt., F.S.A., in vol. i. of *The Ancestor*, p. 58.

R. S. B.

"Armiger" meant originally one entitled to bear heraldic arms, an esquire. "Gentleman" was a vaguer term, and sometimes, no doubt, connoted a man who, originally written "plebs," had prospered in his calling and retired. These distinctions have ceased to have much meaning; and in some colleges everybody signs himself as "arm. fil." in others as "gen. fil."—sons of clergymen of the Church of England excepted, who sign as "cler. fil."

The University by its charters claimed jurisdiction over all cases in which a "scholaris" or "persona privilegiata" was one of the parties in the suit. A sixteenth-century list gives among privileged persons college manacles, cooks, under-cooks, porters, servants of various dons, a slater, a barber, a surgeon, a "scriptor," a "vergerer," a plumber, four "cantatores Ecclesiæ Christi," and others.

A. R. BAYLEY.

TREHERNE: CURIOUS RIMES TO "JOY" (11 S. ii. 426).—Are the quoted rimes false? They are curious, from the change that has taken place, since Treherne's time, in our shifting pronunciation; just as the corresponding rimes in French are curious from the change in Paris pronunciation. Treherne's rimes show that in his time "joy" was pronounced by the educated as it is now by the uneducated—that is, as in "jyfull" or even as "jay." We know that "boil," "boiler," "oil," "spoil," &c., have to the great majority of English tongues the same sound as in "bile." Spenser in 'Colin Clout' rimes "kind" with "joined," and "lie" with "destroy." If Treherne rimes "joy" with "convey," so did La Fontaine rime *joie* with *envoie* and *monnoie*, which certainly would have rimes with "convey," for the last two of these French words corresponded both in meaning and pronunciation to our "envey" (or "enveigh") and "money." We have kept the original sounds, which Paris has lost in the first word, but has kept in the second, owing to its being included in the partial spelling reform of the eighteenth century which changed it to *monnaie*.

In nearly all French words containing *oi*, *oy*, this was sounded as *ei*, *é*, or with the *w*-glide as "wé," until the partial spelling reform induced Paris and the classes under its influence to think that the unchanged words must be pronounced differently. Thus *croire* (Prov. *crêire*) was pronounced *crère*, and *croyois*, *créyé* (its noun being *crédit*); but when *croyois* was changed to *croyais*, Paris began to pronounce it as at present. Similarly the early *reis* and *reïne* (Prov. *rèi*, *rèino*) did not change sound when written *roy* and *royne*; but the first did change when excluded from the spelling reform, while *reïne* is now pronounced as it always was under whichever spelling.

But French words passing to England with *oi*, *oy*, preserved their true *ei* sound. To "bray" in a mortar shows the original sound of *broyer* (Prov. *brega*, *breia*); "trey" (of dice) that of *trois*; to "display" that of *ployer* (Prov. *plega*, *pleia*); our statute-French *pesson* that of *poisson* (Prov. *pèis*); and its "haberdesh" and "habardy payse" that of *avoir de poids*.

Even in *joie*, one of the few words with an original sound of *oi* (Prov. *joio*, pronounced "dzaw-ye"), this sound gave way according to the general rule that it became *é*, sometimes with a *w*-glide. This word could thus rime with *monnaie*, as Treherne's "joy" rimes with "convey." It is interesting to see how the study of English and of French rimes helps in determining the old pronunciation of each language.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

CAPT. COOK MEMORIALS (11 S. iii. 165).—There is, I understand, a column to the memory of Capt. Cook on Easby Moor, Yorkshire. It was erected in 1827 at the cost of a Mr. Campion of Whitby.

The following paragraph appeared in *The Warwick Times* of 22 May, 1909:—

"A monument to Capt. Cook, the navigator, stood for many years at Manby Hall, midway between Brigg and Scunthorpe (Lincolnshire), which is now in a state of ruin, though at one time used by the Yarborough family. Capt. Cook stayed there for some time before going upon his last voyage. It is now reported that some unknown vandals have wrecked the monument and upset the upper part of its pedestal, with the result that it is entirely demolished."

Further particulars concerning both these memorials would be welcome.

An engraving of the Cook memorial in Great St. Andrew's Church, Cambridge, was given in *The Mirror* of 5 November, 1836.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

DAY FAMILY OF ESSEX (11 S. ii. 368).—There is a valuable collection relating to various Days, including the family of John Day, the printer, in Davy's Suffolk Collections, Add. MS., British Museum, 19,126. It may contain an abstract of his will.

I am interested in the probable connexion between these Days of Essex and Lieut. Thomas Day, one of the English settlers (most of whom came from Essex, Herts, and Devonshire) planted on the estates around Tralee, co. Kerry, by the Denny family in the early seventeenth century.

This Thomas Day, who might have been a son of the Rev. James Day, curate in 1583 of Waltham Abbey (where was then the chief Denny seat in England), was living in 1641, and was, apparently, father or grandfather of Richard Day of Tralee, living 1717. Richard was father of William of Tralee, and of Thomas of the Manor, co. Kerry. The latter had issue, besides Edward and Margaret, a son John, who m. Sarah FitzGerald of Dingle, and had, with other issue, Thomas, father of the Rev. John Day, who m. Charlotte, dau. of Sir Barry Denny, Bt., of Tralee Castle, and had issue.

H. L. L. D.

"SILIGO": "SPRIG": "BECKAB": "DRAGET" (11 S. ii. 509).—See the note on "Siligo" in 'Durham Account Rolls,' iii. 965, in the very useful glossary (Surt. Soc.). It and "draget" occur in the 'Accounts of Bishop Gravesend,' e.g. at pp. 64, 75, 77, 78, 90. "Siligo" is also in 'Derby's Expeditions,' index, s.v., and in 'Accounts of Abingdon Abbey' under "rye," all in Camd. Soc.

In the 'Chron. Mon. de Melsa,' edited by E. A. Bond, vol. iii., 1868, p. 319, "dragetum" is entered as "species of barley? buck-wheat?" Refer to 10 S. viii. 5, 114.

W. C. B.

"Siligo" is Latin for a kind of wheat: Lewis and Short say "a kind of very white wheat, winter wheat. *Triticum hibernum*." It has been taken to mean rye, an error Lyte refers to in his 'Herbal,' following Dodoens. Gerard says it is white or flaxen wheat; and in the vocabulary appended to Henslow's 'Medical Works of the Fourteenth Century' it is thus explained: "Siligo *Triticum sativum*, L., wheat, var.—A lyght wheat, Turn. 'Names.' Lemery, however ('Traité Universel des Drogues Simples,' 1723), continues to give the name *siligo* to rye.

C. C. B.

A "sprig" in parts of Scotland is a house sparrow.

Would "beckab" be a mill-dam or dam of any kind? In the Orkney dialect an "ab" is a check, hindrance, impediment; and in the north as well as the south of England a "beck" is a small stream or river.

As to the derivation of "draget" from "dragium," "a coarse sort of bread corn," Tusser in his 'Husbandrie,' p. 32, as quoted by Cowel in his 'Interpreter,' says:—

Sow Barley and Dreg with a plentiful hand,
Lest Weed sted of Seed over-groweth thy Land.
Thy Dreg and thy Barly go Thresh out to Malt.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"Sprig" is a term still in use, and has a variety of meanings. It signifies "a thin nail without a head." Or, more commonly, it denotes "a small piece of a tree or plant broken off from a larger portion." Leigh Hunt has an essay 'On a Sprig of Laurel.' The expression "a sprig of heather" is common in Scotland. There is a somewhat contemptuous use of the word, as when a person is called "a sprig of the nobility," that is, an offshoot from some noble family. In the survey cited in the query the term may perhaps stand for "a single corn-stalk taken from a bunch." SCOTUS.

[MR. N. W. HILL also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 147, 177).—The lines,

A Scot and Jesuit, hand in hand,
First taught the world to say
That subjects ought to have command,
And monarchs to obey,

are described by Prof. Hume Brown ('George Buchanan, Humanist and Reformer,' p. 291 n.) as "a squib produced during the English Civil Wars of the seventeenth century." The Scot referred to is, as PROF. BENSLEY suggests, George Buchanan, in whose 'De Jure Regni' is upheld the doctrine that kings exist by the will of, and for the good of, the people; and the Jesuit is, as PROF. BENSLEY and MR. WAINWRIGHT state, the Spaniard Juan de Mariana, author of 'De Rege et Regis Institutione,' a treatise in which the lawfulness of tyrannicide is discussed and affirmed.

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

[MR. J. JACOBS also thanked for reply.]

'CASABIANCA' (11 S. iii. 67).—In an edition of the poems of Mrs. Hemans, published by Blackwood in 1861 'Casabianca' stands among a group of "Miscellaneous Poems" written in 1825. 'The Forest Sanctuary' and 'Lays of Many Lands'

appeared together in this country in 1826. During the same year Prof. Norton republished the works of Mrs. Hemans in America. It is possible that 'Casabianca' made its appearance for the first time in some English magazine; but if the statement in the 'D.N.B.' is correct, it did not appear in the first edition of 'The Forest Sanctuary.' It will follow that the poem was printed among the works of Mrs. Hemans for the first time in the Boston edition of 1826, to which Mr. ALBERT MATTHEWS has called attention.

W. SCOTT.

"DIE IN BEAUTY" (11 S. iii. 7, 74, 112).—The source of this phrase is a song of Charles Doyne Sillery (1807-36), born in Athlone, but reared in Edinburgh, and from his personal charm and poetic enthusiasm a much-liked figure in Scotch literary circles for a number of years. His most pretentious compositions were 'Vallery' (1829, subscription) and 'Eldred of Erin.' The little poem, with some variants, was long one of the American favorites, published in various anthologies and quoted from in novels. It is as follows:—

She died in beauty—like a rose blown from its parent stem;

She died in beauty—like a pearl dropped from some diadem.

She died in beauty—like a lay along a moonlit lake;

She died in beauty—like the song of birds among the brake.

She died in beauty—like the snow on flowers dissolved away;

She died in beauty—like a star lost on the brow of day.

She lives in glory—like night's gems set round the silver moon;

She lives in glory—like the sun amid the blue of June!

Verse 3, line 1, is sometimes printed "like the dew from flowers exhaled away." The original is punctuated largely with notes of exclamation.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

SCARBOROUGH SPA (11 S. iii. 129, 157).—A minor poet, George Tonstall by name, wrote 'Scarborough Spaw spagyrically anatomized by Geo. Tonstall, Doctor of Physick,' London, 1670. Three years earlier appeared "Scarborough-Spaw, or a Description of the Nature and Vertues of the Spaw at Scarbrough, Yorkshire, &c., by Robert Wittie, Dr. in Physick, Lond." Tonstall replied in 'A New year's-Gift for Dr. Rob. Wittie.' In 1670 Dr. William Simpson of Wakefield answered Tonstall in 'Hydrological Essays,' &c., and in 1672 Wittie

replied to Tonstall in 'Scarbrough's Spagyric Anatomizer Dissected.' See Anthony Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses' (ed. Bliss, 1817), iii. 985.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[Mr. A. H. ARKLE and Mr. FRANK CURRY also thanked for replies.]

"WHEN SHE WAS GOOD," &c. (11 S. iii. 128).—Carolyn Wells's 'Nonsense Anthology,' Granger's 'Index,' and other books attribute these lines to Longfellow. Under date of 27 Feb., 1911, Miss Wells writes:—

"I have many times seen it stated that Longfellow wrote the lines. I like to think that he did write them, but I cannot offer proof."

In this connexion the following extract from Longfellow's 'Table-Talk' might be quoted:—

"When I recall my juvenile poems and prose sketches, I wish that they were forgotten entirely. They however cling to one's skirts with a terrible grasp. They remind me of the 'plusieurs enfants' in 'M. de Pourceaugnac,' clinging to him in the street and crying, 'Ah! mon papa! mon papa! mon papa!'"

T. F.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

BEATRIX GORDON = ROBERT ARBUTHNOT (11 S. iii. 69).—Was not Beatrix Gordon the daughter of Robert Gordon of Straloch, a celebrated antiquary and geographer? He was a second son, but succeeded to the estate of Pitlurg on the death of his elder brother. His family consisted of eleven sons and six daughters.

SUTOCs.

MONTAGU G. DRAKE (11 S. iii. 29, 72, 132).—Montague Garrard Drake, mentioned by COL. FYNMORE at the last reference, who was M.P. for Amersham in 1713, 1715, and 1727, cannot be the person for whom G. F. R. B. is inquiring, as he was born in 1693, and would not have been at school in 1725. He is buried in the Drake Chapel at Amersham Church, where a handsome monument by B. Scheemaker was erected to his memory by his sorrowing wife. He died 26 April, 1728, in the 35th year of his age.

I have searched the Amersham registers, and have found an entry in the burials for 1725 of a Montague Drake, who is undoubtedly the person of whom particulars are desired. The entry is as follows: "Aug. 14. Montague Drake (Minor), son of Wm. Drake, Esq., of Adderbury, was buried in woollen. Affid. made by Tho: Le: Gros."

The pedigree of Drake of Amersham in Lipscomb's 'History of Bucks' does not mention a William Drake who could have been the father of this lad.

Montague Drake, Esq., of Shardeloes, M.P. for Amersham in 1695, the father of Montague Garrard Drake who died in 1728, is stated by Lipscomb to have married Mary (not Jane), daughter and heiress of Sir J. Garrard, Bt., of Lamer, Herts. He had three brothers: William, d. 1672; Charles, d. 1676; and John. Perhaps one of these may have been the father of William Drake of Adderbury. L. H. CHAMBERS.
Amersham.

ST. MARK'S, NORTH AUDLEY STREET (11 S. ii. 368).—Probably the notice board at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, was temporarily removed on account of the death of the late vicar, the Rev. R. H. Hadden, and replaced on the induction of his successor, with his name and new announcements. CLERICUS.

In the County of London, St. Peter's, Brockley, S.E., has no notice board of services, &c. F. D. WESLEY.

"THE OLD MOGUL," DRURY LANE (11 S. iii. 86, 153).—The following far-fetched connexion of the Great Mogul with a play at Covent Garden may be of interest. Charles Smith, of the family of Turmiston in Stenness, Orkney, "painter to the Great Mogul," published two plays, as follows:—

"A Trip to Bengal, a musical entertainment in two acts [with portrait of Charles Smith, painter to the Great Mogul, *ipse pinxit*, S. W. Reynolds *sculpt.*]." London, 1802.

"A Day at Rome, a musical entertainment in two acts, as it was damned at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Thursday, October 11, 1798." London, 1798.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.
29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea.

EAR-PIERCING (11 S. iii. 149, 171).—I was told as a child by a country lad who came to work in our garden, and whose ears were pierced, that his mother had had them pierced because his eyes were "bad." He wore small rings in them. This was in Sussex. Some farm labourers also had their ears pierced, I believe for the same reason, though I do not remember asking them about it. JESSIE H. HAYLLAR.

19, Highdown Road, Hove.

Quite a number of boys and girls had their "ears bored" when I was a boy. With some the object was to cure sore eyes, to make weak eyesight stronger, or even to cure such ailments. The "ear-boring" was done by an elderly woman as a rule, though I have known both a barber and a cobbler do the piercing.

The method which I remember to have been followed by an old woman was to pink the lobe of the ear till the blood was out, and then to thrust a needle through the flesh, allowing it to remain for a short time. For several days the hole was kept open in the same way, the ear being bathed with warm milk and water. If, as was usually the case, there was festering, the lobe was kept moist and clean in the same way, and the hole kept open by again passing the needle through. Some had their ears bored for the purpose of wearing earrings.

Of the many gipsies always about in the lanes, nearly all had their ears bored, and they wore a sort of button in the hole. Certainly the general idea was that the boring did the eyesight good.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

[MR. TOM JONES also thanked for reply.]

GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA (11 S. iii. 127).—Portraits, engravings, or other illustrations of the persons named in the query are unknown to me. In Gleig's 'Chelsea Hospital and its Traditions,' London, 1839, single-volume edition, lists are given of the Paymasters-General, beginning with Sir Stephen Fox, the Governors, and the Lieutenant-Governors; but no mention is made of portraits of them being in existence. As Gleig was for a time chaplain of Chelsea Hospital, his omission to note pictorial representations is perhaps significant. His list of Governors does not quite agree with that given in the query. He omits the name of Sir Thomas Ogle, and begins with Col. John Hales, appointed 10 November, 1702. Then follow Brigadier-General Thomas Stanwix, 13 January, 1714; Col. Charles Churchill, 6 June, 1720; Lieut.-General William Evans, 7 June, 1727; and seven others. W. SCOTT.

"TERRA SUSANNA" (11 S. iii. 83).—Somner's derivation from O.F. *susanné*, for *suranné*, looks like a guess. I imagine that he consulted Cotgrave, who has "*Susanné*. Look *suranné*," and "*Suranné*, above a yeare passed or old, of more than one yeares date or age; also, stale, past the best, overworne with yeares." This peculiar, and sporadic, pronunciation of intervocalic -r- (surviving in mod. Fr. *besicles*, *chaise*) is generally supposed to be not earlier than the fourteenth century. It is very unlikely that a M.L. *susanna* should have been modelled on the exceptional form *susanné*. We should expect, and we find, *superannata* (Du Cange).

I suggest that this M.L. *susanna*, of which Du Cange (ed. Henschel) gives a variant *suseinna*, is simply the O.F. adj. *susain*. This is a fairly common word, explained by Godefroy as meaning "higher." The fact that he quotes variants in *soz-*, *souz-*, *soubz-*, suggests that it also means "lower," or rather that two adjectives—one from *susum* (for *sursum*), and the other from *subtus*—are confused in one article. The formation is quite normal; cf. F. *forain*, *souverain*, and O.F. *deinzein* (denizen), from *foris*, *super*, *de-intus*, respectively. The collocation of *terra susanna* with "marshes" suggests either a contrast or a likeness, i.e., that it was either an upland or a "bottom."

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

If PREBENDARY DEEDES will consult Littré again, he will see that *suranné* is thus explained under its second meaning: "vieux, hors de mode"; and under *suranner* the following example from the year 844 is given: "Difficilement se peuvent bien engraisser les bestes surannées, leur detaillans les dents pour peistre."

From this it follows, I think, that *terre susanée* (*surannée*) means waste land, or marsh which has grown impoverished by repeated flooding from the sea, as in the instances quoted from the 'Decem Scriptores.'

N. W. HILL.

SHERSONS OF ELLEL CRAIG AND LANCASTER (11 S. iii. 167).—Bridget (b. 1677), daughter of Alex. Nowell, married Thomas Sherson of Ellet Craig, and their son Alexander married Bridget (b. 1703), daughter of Roger Nowell, son of Alexander Nowell. The will of Elizabeth Sherson of Hurrickford, formerly of Lancaster, was proved at Chester in 1751. Mrs. Sarah Sherson lived in Dalton Square, Lancaster, in 1825. John Herdman Sherson was Mayor of Lancaster in 1851.

R. S. B.

CORONER OF THE VERGE (11 S. iii. 30, 96).—In the replies to this query the meaning of "verge" as compass or extent is correct, but it has nothing to do with the marshal's staff or verge. He takes cognizance of "trespas faitz dedenz la verge" (within the compass of his jurisdiction). In this sense the term is one of the curious extensions of the original sense of Fr. *verge*, a rod. This sense branches into two series of meanings—one to land-measures, parallel with the English equivalent "yard"; the other to compass, material or figurative. The first step is from Fr. *verge*, a flexible rod, a "yerde,"

to a rod bent into a ring, a "gird," especially to a finger-ring: "Panurge...luy mist on doigt medical une verge d'or bien belle" ('Pantagruel,' iii. 17); then—but in English only—to successive senses which are seen in Shakespeare:—

1. The ring of a crown:—

O, would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain.
'Rich. III.,' IV. i.

2. A larger circle:—

Madam, sit you and fear not; whom we raise
We will make fast within a hallowed verge
(Here they.....make a circle.)
'2 Hen. VI.,' I. iv.

3. The horizon or other large compass:—

.....to the furthest verge
That ever was survey'd by English eye.
'Rich. II.,' I. i.

4. The compass of the sea or land:—

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood.
'Timon,' V. ii.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

HAMPSHIRE MAP (11 S. iii. 89).—Perhaps the map referred to may be John Cary's map of Hampshire, issued in his 'English Atlas.' He published a series of maps of all the counties of England and Wales in 1787. Quarto and folio sets were brought out. The quarto maps are exceedingly well executed. The engravings round the map, however, referred to in the query, seem rather to indicate an earlier date than 1787. It was a characteristic of Blean's maps to have such adornments. Possibly Mr. OPPE's map may belong to the seventeenth century rather than the eighteenth.

SUTOCs.

"TO THE WEST! TO THE WEST!" (11 S. iii. 187).—This is No. V. of 'The Emigrants: a Series of Songs for a Musical Entertainment,' written about the middle of last century by Dr. Charles Mackay. The singer, and presumably the musical composer, was Henry Russell, who had previously made the author's Corn Law lyric 'There's a Good Time Coming' famous throughout the world. He did this also with 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer!' the second of the musical entertainment group, to the great popularity of which the author, with pardonable pride, refers in the sixth chapter of his book of memories, entitled 'Through the Long Day.'

The vogue attained by 'To the West!' was, perhaps, never quite so remarkable as

that which distinguished its companion song, but it was also very general and decided. Even now one sometimes hears the stirring, rhetorical stanzas rendered in the drawing-room by a baritone voice. These are the opening lines :—

To the West! to the West! to the land of the free,
Where mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea,
Where a man is a man, if he's willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil.

See 'The Poetical Works of Charles Mackay,' published in their "Chandos Classics" by Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co.

THOMAS BAYNE.

When I was a small boy in the early sixties, the family butler—on whom be peace!—presented me with a little green paper-covered collection of Henry Russell's popular songs, about 3 inches by 4 inches in size. How I wish I had a copy now! I was not long in learning the whole of its contents by heart, such as 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer!' 'A Life on the Ocean Wave,' 'Woodman, Spare that Tree,' and numerous others, including 'To the West!' The words which Henry Russell set to music and popularized by singing, like many of his other songs, were written by his boyhood friend Dr. Charles Mackay. Henry Russell died in December, 1900, at the ripe age of 87, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The year 1852 was a great one for emigration. Henry Russell, the famous vocalist of our youth, was then in the zenith of his fame, and in conjunction with his friend Dr. Mackay made use of the prevailing spirit, and started an entertainment called 'Far West; or, The Emigrant's Progress from the Old World to the New.' This included several songs whose popularity lasted for a long time. 'To the West!' was dedicated to Mrs. Herbert Ingram, wife of the proprietor of *The Illustrated London News*. All were published at Webb's Royal Music Saloon, 33, Soho Square; and each had an illustrated title-page, that on 'To the West!' being an American river steamer.

A. RHODES.

[Numerous other correspondents thanked for replies.]

LAST MAIL COACH (11 S. iii. 186).—COL. FISHWICK may like to know that 1851 saw the last mail coach leave the General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand; so I was told by a friend, who was permitted to take the ribbons on that occasion.

I have the offside door of the Brecon mail, lettered "Abergavenny, Crickhowell, Brecon," which, ceasing as a mail in the sixties, ran as a stage coach up to thirty years ago.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

I can remember a regular mail coach running from Turriff in Aberdeenshire to Banff in 1859.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

I should suppose that the last mail coach of the genuine old style was that which ran between Golspie and Thurso, via Wick. It was running daily until August, 1874, when the northern portion of the Highland Railway was opened for traffic.

G.

Have we seen the last of the mail coaches yet? Does not the coach from Windermere to Keswick still run, carrying the mails? It did quite recently. A four-hand coach, built on the old "stage coach" lines, it was used to deliver Post Office letter-bags at Ambleside, Rydal, Grasmere, Wythburn, and (I think) Thirlspot, on its way to Keswick.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

S. Thomas, Douglas.

'BIG BEN' AND PHIL MAY (11 S. iii. 187).

—*Big Ben* was one of the journalistic projects of the late Mr. Edgar Lee, and was intended as a successor to the defunct *St. Stephen's Review*. It was never published. I can speak from personal experience, having been engaged by Mr. Lee to contribute the 'Notes on Music.' ANDREW DE TERNANT.
25, Speenham Road, Brixton, S.W.

I have a recollection of being shown, some three years ago, a dummy copy of a magazine bearing this title, to which, if it came into being, I was to contribute. So far as I know, it was never published.

AITCHO.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IN HERALDRY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36, 115, 231, 353, 398; iii. 36).—May I be permitted to say a few words in reply to MR. MERCER's remarks at 11 S. ii. 353? In his first paragraph he would seem to throw some doubt on the Rev. Dr. Woodward's having described an elephant's head as the crest of the Malatestas of Rimini. If he will read my reply again (p. 231), he will see that I have emphasized the word "head" as being given by Dr. Woodward; and a further reference that I have made to his work (vol. i. p. 243) assures me that I am not mistaken.

With regard to MR. MERCER's statement (in his second paragraph) that he doubts whether the emblazonment of an elephant dates so far back as Dante's Paolo and Francesca, I think he is probably correct, though, possessing very slight acquaintance with Italian heraldry, I am unable to say how far—if at all—the use of hereditary heraldic insignia in that country preceded that in our own. But I do not think that my previous reference to Dante (p. 232)—“the Malatestas of Dante's ‘Inferno’”—should necessarily convey the impression that I thought so, if that be the suggestion underlying MR. MERCER's doubt.

I think MR. JONAS (11 S. ii. 353) must be mistaken in giving the elephant “as one of the crests of Parkington.” Should it not be Pakington, a well-known Warwickshire (or is it Worcestershire?) family?

It is certainly a curious coincidence that two references should at the same time be given by your correspondents to Warwickshire families—Pakingtons and Throckmortons—as bearing elephantine heraldic insignia—insignia, as Dr. Woodward says, but “little used in heraldry.”

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

JULIA PASTRANA (11 S. iii. 29, 94, 179).—This extraordinary creature is duly included in Boase's ‘Modern English Biography,’ vol. ii. col. 1376. Mr. Boase refers to several books in which she is mentioned.

RALPH THOMAS.

In ‘The Living Races of Mankind’ (Hutchinson) there is a good photograph of Julia Pastrana, but whether from life or the embalmed body is not stated; the peculiar stiff attitude seems to indicate the latter.

S. PONDER.

PYRRHUS'S TOE (11 S. iii. 89, 131, 174).—The textual puzzle in Sir Thomas Browne's ‘Hydriotaphia’ pointed out by S. W. S. is solved in Dr. Greenhill's commentary. The words “which could not be burnt” are included by the quarto of 1658 in the list of ‘Marginal Illustrations omitted or to be added to the Discourses of Urn Burial and of the Garden of Cyrus.’ Curll's 1736 edition of ‘Hydriotaphia,’ a copy of which lies before me, was the first to follow the correction, and duly printed the words at the foot of the page (25). Simon Wilkin in his edition of Browne's works (vol. iii., 1835) inserted them in the text.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

LONGEVITY: REV. H. M. SHERWOOD (11 S. iii. 186).—It may be interesting to add that the Rev. H. M. Sherwood is the son of the Mrs. Mary Martha Sherwood whose books for children were formerly so much read, e.g., ‘Little Henry and his Bearer,’ &c. Mr. Sherwood was the only son of Capt. Henry Sherwood, the only son of Henry, who was the only son of another Henry Sherwood; and as the Rev. Mr. Sherwood's only son is also Henry, who in his turn has a son Henry (only son, I think), we find five (if not six) generations of Henry Sherwoods, all only sons.

W. BRADBROOK.

BARON DE STAËL IN SCOTLAND (11 S. ii. 387, 517).—Jane Welsh, writing to Thomas Carlyle from Fort Augustus, 24 September, 1822, says that on the day which she spent at Glasgow (a month earlier or more) she talked to a cousin of hers who had been at church that afternoon with a very interesting foreigner, Baron de Staël. She was very vexed to have missed seeing him. “To have been within a few minutes' walk of a person I would have given all my rings and necklaces to see!” (‘The Love Letters of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh,’ 1909, i. 77-78.) This day in Glasgow may have been 18 or 25 August, as Sunday fell on those dates in 1822.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

SIR W. ROMNEY, LORD MAYOR (11 S. iii. 169).—According to the original edition of the ‘D.N.B.’ (vol. xlix. p. 201) he was the only son of William Romney of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and his wife Margaret. He is not given as Lord Mayor, but as Alderman of Portsoken Ward in 1602, and as one of the Sheriffs in 1603.

A. R. BAYLEY.

FREEMAN: BEAUCHAMP: LAWRENCE (11 S. iii. 169).—Concerning the two Sir Ralph Freemans see 6 S. xii. 476. Perhaps I may also refer to my article on the first Sir Ralph in vol. v. of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

CECIL HOWARD (11 S. iii. 108).—Cecil Howard published ‘Dramatic Notes’ annually from 1890 till near his death. The first three volumes were published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co.; those from 1893 till the close were issued by Messrs. Gay & Bird. I have not heard of his ever having written a play.

W. S. S.

QUEEN'S REGIMENT: SHEFFIELD PLATE DISH (11 S. iii. 70, 138).—Through the courtesy of Heralds' College, I can answer my own query relative to the Sheffield plate dish in the possession of the Queen's Regiment. The crest and motto were granted in 1623 to Edward Rolt, who resided at Picton Hall, co. Bedford. Lieut.-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., was Colonel of the Queen's 1853-6; therefore the plate in question must have been presented by him to the officers' mess at that period.

W. MACKIE, Lieut.-Col.

Notes on Books, &c.

About Edwin Drood. (Cambridge University Press.)

No name appears on the title-page which precedes these notes on the mystery of Dickens's last plot, but it is known that the "H. J." who signs the Preface is Prof. Henry Jackson. Here he has provided an admirably clear marshalling of the evidence which can be brought forward to support one theory or another. The book, in fact, should become a permanent handbook without mastering which no one should dogmatize. The Professor gives us some conjectures of his own as to details—he would not be human if he failed to do that—but it is his clear and logical statement of the case as Dickens put it, or as one may reasonably suppose Dickens to have put it, which gives the book a place apart from much rather sloppy Dickensian literature. Dickens's intentions as revealed or deliberately clouded by his artistry are part of the case, and here we have the greatest confidence in Prof. Jackson's discrimination. Generally he sides with Mr. Cuming Walters in supposing that Datchery was Helena Landless disguised, and is against Proctor and Mr. Andrew Lang in affirming that Edwin Drood was really murdered, and did not turn up again suddenly to confute his assailant, as might seem to be indicated by the pictured cover of the original issue. That cover is, we think, with our author, not decisive, but we certainly hold that Drood was murdered, and think it probable that Helena Landless was Datchery. At least that seems the best solution of the matter we have got before us. Dickens completed twenty-three chapters only, and may have been meditating a surprise by the introduction of a novel character of importance. 'Bleak House,' it is pointed out, is a mystery in which the characters concerned behave irrationally—even absurdly. In his latest story, however, Dickens took more pains, for he "had learnt that a story ought to be plausible and consistent." We remark that it was so easy for Dickens, with his devoted public, to attain plausibility that he need not have been a determined follower after the other virtue. Were his powers in his last days at their best? That is a query that might enter into the argument.

But there are so many queries and objections to be started that the settlement of the case seems hopeless. Mr. Andrew Lang and the Professor

destroy points in each other's theories with alarming facility. Confusion is increased by the section offered here on the manuscript of the extant chapters of the book, which offers "decisive evidence that neither the order of the composition nor the order of the manuscript, nor the agreement of the order of composition and the order of the manuscript, proves the order of events and the order of publication."

While inspecting the MS. of 'Edwin Drood,' the Professor discovered a misprint of "tower" for "town" in the second sentence of the book, and another in chap. xix. This is characteristic of his vigilance.

Dodsley's Collection of Poetry: its Contents and Contributors. By William Prideaux Courtney. (A. L. Humphreys.)

THE elegantly bound little volume before us is one of 75 copies printed for private circulation, and its contents need no introduction here, for they are a revision and enlargement of a series of articles from our own columns.

Mr. Courtney is one of our soundest guides in all matters of bibliography, and not surpassed in thoroughness and research by any of his contemporaries. He tells us that his interest in the collection began as a schoolboy, and since then his long and varied wanderings in the byways of literary anecdote and history have produced many fruitful results. The work he has done here is done once for all, and will probably get the sincere compliment (not unknown to ourselves) of being frequently used with the slenderest of acknowledgment or none at all. To the genuine student of letters, however, the pleasure of the work is the thing, and we hope that Mr. Courtney will illumine many a dark corner for the book-lover as he has done here and in his 'Eight Friends of the Great.'

The Book of Decorative Furniture: its Form, Colour, and History. By Edwin Foley. Vol. I. (Jack.)

MR. FOLEY'S work has been coming out in parts of which this first volume represents seventeen. It has already received the applause of competent critics, which, indeed, it amply deserves. The illustrations are a special feature, including lavish reproductions in colour of the author's drawings (which alone would be sufficient to render the book fascinating), and text illustrations, which are very much to the point. Mr. Foley's letterpress shows alike excellent taste and very wide knowledge, and we have little doubt that his handsome and well-printed volume and its successor, which will complete the scheme, will be treasured everywhere. Once seen, it will certainly attract all lovers of beautiful furniture.

The present volume begins with the earliest times, the furniture of Egypt, Babylonia, Greece and Rome being lightly sketched, and ends with the William and Anne and George I. Period, 1688-1727. Before we reach the end, which, by the way, is muddled in the list of 'Contents,' we have had a deal of information pleasantly imparted to us, including chapters on British Homes and on 'Collecting,' with hints against forgeries as well as some philosophic considerations which interest us concerning the forms of furniture and the rival claims of fashion and convenience.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

We have from Messrs. Maggs Brothers another of their beautifully illustrated Catalogues, No. 265, in which they offer original etchings by Dürer, Rembrandt, Beham, Hollar, and other old masters. Those of the modern school include Whistler, Meryon, Haden, and Cameron. The range of the Catalogue is extremely wide, as it comprises examples of etchings and woodcuts from the fifteenth century to the present day. There are 476 items, and the illustrations include Dürer's 'St. Jérôme en Pénitence,' and his 'Holy Family' with the three hares; Rembrandt's 'Jesus healing the Sick'; Vaillant's 'The Love Letter'; Seymour Haden's 'Egham Lock'; and Cameron's 'View of the Quay at Ayr.' There are two of T. Bewick's, 'The Chillingham Wild Bull' and 'The Kylloe Ox.' Lucas, Palmer, and Rowlandson are also represented. The Catalogue closes with Japanese colour prints from the Happer and Hayashi collections.

Mr. Charles J. Sawyer's Catalogue 25 includes among extra-illustrated works 'Nollekens and his Times,' 2 vols., levant, 1828, 8l. 8s.; Thornbury's 'Turner,' 2 vols., levant, 1862, 7l. 10s.; Jesse's 'London,' 6 vols., purple levant, a choice specimen of modern English binding, 1871, 31l. 10s.; and Walpole's 'Letters,' Bentley's edition in 9 vols., extended to 18, 21l. Other entries comprise Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 'The Century Dictionary,' and Ainsworth's and Fenimore Cooper's novels. The large-type Library Edition of Dickens, 30 vols., is 7l. 10s.; Foster's 'French Art,' 3 vols., royal 4to, 8l. 8s.; and the Edition de Luxe of Dawe's 'Life of Morland,' folio, 4l. 12s. 6d. There is an uncut subscription copy of the Edition de Luxe of Ruskin, 37 vols., as new 1907-11, 26l. 10s. (cost 42l.).

Messrs. Simmons & Waters, c. Leamington Spa, send their 11th Annual Clearance Catalogue, which contains Staunton and Bloxham's 'Churches of Warwickshire,' 1l. 1s. There are lists under Catalogues of Art Sales, Art Books, Astronomy, and Biography. An extra-illustrated copy of 'The Croker Papers,' 3 vols., half-calf, is 3l. 3s. Under Folk-Lore is Lean's 'Collectanea,' 5 vols., 1l. 15s. Many important works will be found under Botany, Ceramics, Coinage, and various other subjects. There are several editions of Dickens. An extra-illustrated copy of Gronow's 'Reminiscences' is 5l. 5s. Works on London include Hyde and Meynell's 'London Impressions,' folio, 2l., and Hepworth Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' 2 vols., as new, 6s. There are many sets of magazines.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 712 contains A Beckett's 'Comic History,' first edition, 4l. 4s.; 'The Arabian Nights,' Forster's translation, with Smirke's plates, 5 vols., 4to, largest paper, blue morocco, 1802, 15l. 15s.; Bentley's 'Miscellany,' 1837-43, 14 vols., original blue cloth, 15l. 15s.; and Bohn's seven extra volumes, 3l. 10s. Under Byron is the first edition of 'Hours of Idleness,' large paper, original boards, Newark, 1807, 21l. Under Coronations are the 45 plates illustrating the Coronation of George IV., issued by special command, 28l. 10s. Dickens items include the Edition de Luxe, 16l. 16s.; and the first edition of 'Bleak House,' original parts, 4l. 10s. There

is a set of *The Edinburgh* to July, 1909, 17l. 17s. A choice copy of Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum' is 28l. Under Gospels is the first edition of the Anglo-Saxon Version, blue levant, John Daye, 1571, 25l. Under Ireland are *The United Irishman*, complete, 12 February to its conclusion, 27 May, 1848; *The Irish Felon*; and *The Irish Tribune*, Dublin, 1848, 35l. These are excessively rare as the stock was seized. There is a fine copy of the first edition of 'Endymion,' original boards (the outside label wanting), in a box, calf lettered as a book, 52l. 10s. Under Louvre are 'The Great Masters in the Gallery,' 2 vols., in 4, folio, half crimson levant, 1899-1900, 58l. This copy is No. 1 (only 25 issued). Under Ornithology is a set of Sharpe and Dresser's 'Birds of Europe,' 9 vols., royal 4to, 1871-96, 75l. Under Rodriguez is 'The Hindoo Pantheon,' containing 140 coloured plates of gods, goddesses, and godlings, 4to, calf, Madras, 1841-5, 12l. 12s. There are items under John Addington Symonds and Swinburne. Charles I. and the Spanish match are represented by Michael du Val's 'Rosa Hispani-Anglica,' 1623, 12l.

Messrs. Young & Sons' Liverpool Catalogue CCCCXVIII, contains a collection of engravings by John Scott, in 3 large volumes, brown morocco, 1800-26, 115l.; two illuminated Persian manuscripts; the first edition of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621, 57l. 10s.; the first edition of both series of Elia, 2 vols., morocco, 32l.; and Knight's 'Pictorial Shakespeare,' original issue, also Cowden Clarke's Concordance, the 9 vols., extended to 16 by the addition of 1,118 plates, 1843, 30l. Among other first editions are Percy's 'Reliques,' 3 vols., calf, 1765, 3l. 10s.; Marryat's 'Jacob Faithful,' illustrated edition, 3 vols., 1837, 7l. 7s., and 'Peter Simple,' 4l. 4s.; Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads,' 2 vols., 1866-78, 5l. 5s.; and Rossetti's 'Poems,' 1870, and 'Ballads,' 1881, 5l. 5s. There is a fine set of Thackeray, first editions, 10 vols., full calf, 1848-59, 21l. Under Painted Edge is the first edition of Besant's 'London,' morocco, 1892, 5l. 5s. The fore-edge has a painting of the Houses of Parliament.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ULSTER SCOTT ("Redeemable Stock").—Better suited to one of the financial papers.

PERCY ADDLESHAW ('A Voice from the Bush').—See the discussion *ante*, pp. 48, 114, 214.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

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Notes.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, AND CROSBY HALL.

I GATHER from *The City Press* that the much-abused foundation in Gresham Street is to be reconstituted and the premises rebuilt. Some thorough reforms are necessary, and it is to be hoped that this essentially City institution will be adapted to modern needs without becoming part of a larger educational body. Most regrettable is the fact that this renaissance was not begun in 1907, and made part of the scheme for the preservation of Crosby Hall *in situ*. This was strongly advocated at the time, as it had been on other occasions when the fine Hall was in danger; but never had it better advocate or greater probability of adoption than when Miss Maria Hackett, after the destruction of the Royal Exchange by

fire in 1838, urged the transference of the Gresham Lectures to Bishopsgate Street. The advantages of the scheme were put forward in a circular showing the ground plan and dimensions of the proposed accommodation at the Royal Exchange and that to be obtained for less cost at Crosby Hall; but a letter before me, addressed by Miss Hackett to her stepbrother, S. J. Capper, gives the comparison more fully:—

May 26, 1840.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

You have probably seen Mr. Tite's very clear and intelligible description of the accepted design for the Royal Exchange, in which, I perceive, he has reserved a considerable portion for Gresham College, intimating, however, that "the space so complete and isolated would readily let by itself or combined with the adjoining office for other purposes, to which, no doubt, it is much better adapted." The commercial value of such an area in such a situation may be soon determined. The proposed accommodations include

	sq. ft.
A Lecture Room, having an area of ..	1,575
Library	650
Room for Lecturers or Librarian ..	290
Ditto for apparatus	185
	2,700

And 3 or 4 smaller apartments for servants, &c.

The more ample accommodation at Crosby Hall would be:—

	sq. ft.
Lecture Room, Ground Floor ..	2,000
Ante Room, &c., do.	1,100
South Gallery	300
Room over do.	300
North Gallery	460
Room adjoining do.	160
Library, Committee or Lecture Room ..	600
Lecturers' Room	460
Librarian's Room	160
Room over do.	160

Sq. ft. 6000

Exclusive of 2 houses, with shops, having 24-foot frontage in Bishopsgate Street, and the ancient vaulted cellars beneath the premises.

Should you have an opportunity of entering upon the subject with any impartial members of the Gresham Committee, you will, I hope, induce them to compare the advantages afforded by the two localities. Setting aside all prepossessions in favour of Crosby Hall, a spot so interesting to the poet, the antiquary, and the historian, it must be evident that the Royal Exchange would be of all places the least appropriate for the site of a college from its enormous comparative rent and the unavoidable interruptions of a crowded city. To carry into effect so incongruous a union of the pursuits of commerce and of literature under the same roof would be equally opposed to good taste and good policy, and would be quite at variance with the example, and with the

declared intentions of the founder, as expressed in his last will. Sir Thos. Gresham finished the Exchange in Cornhill many years before his death, yet so far was he from sanctioning any scheme for locating the Professors at the Exchange, even as a temporary expedient, that he postponed the execution of his fondly cherished design till his mansion in Bishopsgate Street should be ready for his lecturers and their audience. It would it become the present trustees to act in contravention of his manifest intentions by following the precedent, so generally reprobated, of the last 70 years.

Your early attention to the enclosed will oblige

Yours ever affectionately,

M. H.

Gresham College was not brought back to the Royal Exchange; still more to be regretted, it was not installed at Crosby Hall. Instead, George Smith designed a building in "the enriched Roman style of architecture," and it was erected by Baker & Son at a cost of 7,000*l.*, where Basinghall Street enters Gresham Street. Most readers will be familiar with the interior, and few will regret its impending demolition. It has no charm of association, and my most vivid recollection of it will be the surprise and barely disguised indignation of the porter when I, as a singular member of the lecture-endowed public, entered the door to hear a discourse on algebra.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.

(See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386.)

In addition to the paragraph describing his appearance before Sir John Fielding, which, according to Casanova, was printed in *The St. James's Chronicle*, circa January-February, 1764, the newspapers of the day should give us two further items of information about the adventurer.

The furnished house in Pall Mall which he rented for "20 guineas a week" he discovered, soon after his arrival in London, through an advertisement in "the *Advertiser*." It consisted of

"a ground-floor and three stories; each story having two rooms in front, with a dressing-room, which in London goes without saying; and two beds on each story. Everything in this house was in perfect order—linen, furniture, carpets, glass, china, as well as bells and door-plates. A large cupboard contained all the necessary linen; in another was the silver, and several services of *china and earthenware*. The kitchen was com-

pletely equipped with utensils, bright and in the best condition....."—*Mémoires*, vi. 349 (Paris, Garnier).

It may be possible to identify this house by a search through the advertisement columns of *The Public Advertiser* during the latter part of June, 1763.

Shortly afterwards, Casanova, feeling lonely, put up a card in his window:—

"Second or third floor to let cheap, furnished, to a young lady, alone and free, who speaks English and French, and who receives no visitors neither day nor night."

Two days afterwards a copy of the card with the following comment appeared in *The St. James's Chronicle*:—

"The owner of the second or third story probably occupies the first. He should be a man of pleasure and taste, for he wants a lodger, young, alone, and free; and since she may not receive any visitor, it is necessary that he should provide her with good company. We fear, however, that the owner may be deceived by his bargain, for it is possible that this pretty girl may not rent the rooms to sleep in, and that she may not occupy them more than once a week; also she can refuse, if she wishes, to receive the visits of her landlord."—*Mémoires* (Paris, Garnier), vi. 389-90; *Mémoires* (Brussels, Rozez), v. 446.

We are told, moreover, that "three or four parodies" of the incident appeared in "the *Advertiser*"—*Mémoires* (Paris), vi. 404, 433.

There is an interesting reference to the extradition of John Rice, the forger, at pp. 272-3, vol. vi. of Garnier's edition; but the case was not *sub judice*, as the memoirist suggests, for the fraudulent broker was hanged on 4 May, 1763, five weeks before Casanova arrived in England. The innumerable discrepancies in the various editions of the *Mémoires* are due obviously to the vagaries of the editors, who have paraphrased the text as fancy has led them. There is much need for a new and complete edition, transcribed from the original MSS. without alteration or embellishment.

It is worthy of note that Casanova left London for Dover with "Pauline" on 10 August, 1763, and crossed with her to Calais, whence he set out for London on 12 August, since it fixes the date of many incidents that he describes. Thus his presentation to George III. at St. James's; his visit to Lady Harrington, whose residence he indicates accurately; the arrest of Thérèse Cornelys for debt; and the fall from his horse when he was calling upon Miss Chudleigh at Kingston, are all described as having taken place before 1 August. Nevertheless, in the present condition of the published memoirs.

we must not expect great precision in dates. For instance, Casanova seems to indicate that his letter of introduction was presented at Lord Egremont's house shortly after his arrival in London, but that the Earl was then ill, and died "some days afterwards"; whereas this nobleman did not die until 21 August, when he was seized suddenly with an attack of apoplexy.

The riot at Drury Lane when Garrick apologized to the audience—see 'Mémoires' (Paris, Garnier), vi. 369—which must have occurred before 15 September, 1763, for on that day the actor left London on a tour to Italy, puzzled Mr. EDGCUMBE (8 S. xi. 43); and I have failed to find any reference to the affair in the newspapers or magazines. Yet the description is so elaborate that it is difficult to believe that Casanova did not witness the scene. On another occasion when he mentions the same name his wonderful memory appears to be quite accurate. He tells us that Lord Pembroke introduced him to two very pretty sisters named Garich—ladies of the town—and no doubt he is describing the two Miss Garricks, mentioned by Capt. Edward Thompson in 'The Meretriciad' as being famous courtesans in 1761—'Mémoires' (Paris), vi. 488.

The account of Lady Rochford's character is endorsed by Walpole's 'Letters' and *The Town and Country Magazine*, while that of Lord Pembroke agrees perfectly with descriptions in contemporary memoirs; but Casanova's judgment failed him in regard to the Chevalier d'Eon, whom he declared to be obviously a woman—'Mémoires' (Paris), vi. 356.

The date of Casanova's presentation to George III., which, as I have stated previously, appears from the 'Mémoires' to have taken place before the middle of August, cannot have been until after 16 October, 1763, as on that date the new French Ambassador, the Comte de Guerehy, to whom the memoirist owed his introduction, landed in England (*St. James's Chronicle*, 15-18 October, 1763). Zuccato, the Venetian Resident, who declined to present the adventurer, remained in his office till August, 1764, when he was succeeded by De Vignola.

I have not been able to identify "The Star Tavern" or "The Canon," visited by Casanova; and it would be interesting to know if the names of Madame Binetti, dancer, and Madame Calori, singer, appear, as according to the 'Mémoires' they must have done, in the playbills of the Opera-House.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

OLD LONDON BRIDGE : DEATH OF SIR THOMAS REMPSTON.

THE following document (presumably at one time part of a proof of age of Thomas, Lord Roos, who succeeded his brother in 1421) seems worth printing as giving a graphic account of the danger of shooting Old London Bridge against a rising tide. The protagonist was a knight of the Garter and Constable of the Tower. The document is in the Public Record Office, Miscellanea (Chancery), Bundle 68, File 12, No. 333 :—

"Die lune primo die Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum octavo datum fuit intelligi Galfrido Brook et Nicholao Wotton vicecomitibus civitatis Londoniarum et Thome Chaucer capitali pincerne et capitali coronatori domini Regis in eadem civitate quod quidam Thomas Rempstone miles jacuit mortuus in parochia Omnium Sanctorum parva in warda de Dowgate Londoniis videlicet super wharfham vocatam Yerdeswharfe qui quidem vicecomites et coronator accesserunt ad locum predictum et invenerunt ibidem corpus predicti Thome jacens ibidem mortuum ex alia morte quam morte naturali prout eis prius datum fuit intelligi. Super quo quidem visu prefati vicecomites et coronator coram eis venire fecit [sic] . xij. probos et legales homines warde predictae et trium aliarum wardarum propinquarum prout mos est et consuetudo civitatis predictae videlicet per sacramentum etc. Qui quidem Juratores dicunt quod Thomas Rempstone qui ibidem mortuus jacuit die dominica ultimo die Octobris anno supradicto apud Powleswharfe in warda Castri Bernardi posuit se ipsum ibidem in quandam batellam cum suis servientibus ad remigandum versus Turrin Londoniarum subtus pontem civitatis predictae. Et idem Thomas sic remigando in batella predicta ipse cum servientibus suis predictis, fluxu aque tunc temporis valide et contrarie existente, super quo famuli dicte batelle vocati *Botemen* dixerunt eidem Thome quod ipsi non audebant dictam batellam subtus pontem predictum propter metum dicti fluxus et contrarietatis venti remigare nec ducere, qui quidem Thomas eisdem precipiebat ipsum ducere subtus pontem predictum sub pena amissionis eorum capitum, et sic ipsi famuli remigando dictam batellam subtus dictum pontem invitis eorum dentibus, contigebat dictam batellam transire erga quandam pilam dicti pontis et dictus Thomas hoc videns quod in periculo existeret posuit manum suam super dictam pilam causa cujus positionis manus sue accidebat dictam batellam revolvere et resupinam fore, et sic dictus Thomas cum servientibus suis predictis in aquam ibidem mergere. Unde idem Thomas ibidem submersus fuit et sic mortem suam cepit. Et ulterius dicunt juratores predicti quod idem Thomas causavit et causa fuit mortis sue predictae.

"Qui quidem Thomas Rempstone vicesimo septimo die septembris ante obitum suum de sacro fonte levavit Thomam dominum de Roos et sunt jam xxj. anni completi elapsi et amplius."

An account of Sir Thomas will be found in the 'D.N.B.' C. J.

STOKE NEWINGTON PARISH REGISTERS.—The work of transcribing and indexing the Registers of the parish church of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, covering the years 1559–1812, has been recently carried out by Mr. Frank W. Baxter. A copy, consisting of three volumes of transcripts and three volumes of indexes has been presented to the Stoke Newington Public Library for public use. The Registers of Stoke Newington have been well preserved, and have suffered very slightly from the ravages of time, and present an almost uninterrupted record from 1559 to the present day.

In addition to these, Mr. Baxter has prepared, and presented to the Library, a transcript of the inscriptions on the tombs and monuments and stones in the church and churchyard, with key-plan and index.

The Library also possesses the collection of books, prints, and portraits, and the genealogical papers relating to the Romford and Barking district of Essex, bequeathed by Mr. Edward J. Sage. The arrangement of these papers is now being carried out, and it is hoped that they will be available for public use at an early date.

G. PREECE, Librarian.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': "*POPYLORUM TIBI*."—The discussion on Dickens's "*Shallalah*" (see *ante*, pp. 68, 111, 153, 231) suggests the number of strange allusions—many hitherto unexplained—which lend an air of mystery to his stories. I believe I was the first to expound the cabalistic reference to Mr. Pickwick's portrait, which, by the way, "he never wished to have destroyed," or some phrase of the kind. But I have never met the learned Pickwickian—say an LL.D.—who was troubled in his mind by Mr. Mantalini's term of endearment "*my Popylorum tibi*." What did it mean? Only those familiar with the Latin version of the "*Te Deum Laudamus*" can supply it.

Where the eccentric Mantalini could have picked up these distorted words we cannot speculate: a more curious thing is it to wonder where Boz could have heard this bit of mediæval Latinity, save at some Roman Catholic chapel. Forster, it will be remembered, mentions some curious rumours that were abroad about this time. But this, like so many things in Dickens's writings, may be one of his "mysteries"—one of those little secrets which, like the Blacking mystery, he kept for his own strict privacy.

PERCY FITZGERALD.

Athenæum Club.

BOZ AND DOMBEY AS FRENCH PLACE-NAMES.—In the '*Guide Album de la Compagnie des Chemins de fer P. L. M.*' 22^{me} année, 1910, p. 90, in the chapter '*De Dijon à Lyon*,' one may read:—

"En face, et de l'autre côté de la Saône, que l'on suit toujours depuis Tournus, on aperçoit le village de Boz."

This particular bit of the line is that between Pont-de-Vaux-Fleurville station and Senozan, the point being some 12 kilomètres north of Macon.

On the next page but one (*i.e.* p. 92), in the description of Macon, is the following:—

"Signalons encore une maison en bois sculpté du XV^e siècle, située dans la rue Dombey."

The '*Album*' is a guide-book which one always finds in the carriages of the "*trains rapides*" between Paris and Marseilles.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Avignon.

SAMUEL RUDDER.—An error in the '*D.N.B.*' with reference to Samuel Rudder, author of the '*New History of Gloucestershire*,' 1779, may be worth noting. The statement as to Cirencester having been the place of his birth is incorrect, for the mural slab in the Lady Chapel of Cirencester Parish Church records that he was born at Stout's Hill, Uley (Gloucestershire). This slab and the tombstone of his father Roger (died 30 August, 1771) give the date of Rudder's birth as 24 December, 1726, but Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore states that he was baptized (as Samuel Rutter) at Uley on 5 December, 1726, and that both inscriptions must thus be wrong.

Buried with Rudder is his wife Mary, born at Cranham, also in Gloucestershire, on 13 December, 1724; she died 29 December, 1800. The slab also records the deaths of three of their eight children.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Public Library, Gloucester.

DR. ALEXANDER CARLYLE OF INVERESK.—The new edition of the Autobiography of "*Jupiter*" Carlyle (1722–1805), which has been brought out with many additional notes by an anonymous hand, is welcome, but it should be placed on record that the statements (p. viii) as to Dr. Carlyle's pedigree are not quite accurate. He was not the great-grandson of Lodowick Carliell, the courtier and playwright (1602–75), but was a descendant of Lodowick's elder brother James (of Newpark, Annan). The editor does not appear to have consulted the history of the Carlyles of Bridekirk included

in Nicholas Carlisle's family history (London, 1822) or the life of Lodowick Carliell by Prof. Chas. H. Gray of Kansas University (Chicago, 1905). M.

THE FRENCH CHAPEL IN LITTLE GEORGE STREET, formerly Little King Street, Portman Square, was used for the last time on Septuagesima Sunday, 12 February. Founded in 1799 by the Abbé Bourret, and originally dedicated to Notre Dame de l'Invocation, it was the sole survivor of a group of five French chapels founded in London about this time, the other four being Holy Cross in Soho; the Holy Angels', Fitzroy Square; one in Somers Town (probably represented by St. Aloysius's, Clarendon Square, still standing, but no longer French); and St. Louis' in St. George's Fields. When the last-mentioned disappeared the chapel in Little King Street seems to have taken the name of St. Louis. It was the scene of two magnificent requiem masses for the Duke of Montpensier, brother of Louis Philippe, afterwards King of the French, which were sung on Tuesday, 26 May, and Saturday, 6 June, 1807; and of the still more magnificent obsequies of Queen Marie Josephine Louise de Savoie, consort of Louis XVIII., King of France, which took place on Sunday, 25 November, 1810. Accounts of these ceremonies may be read in *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

THE BROAD ARROW: THE KING'S MARK.—An inquisition taken at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the seventh year of Richard II. (1383)—P.R.O. Miscellanea (Chancery) Bundle 72, file 4, No. 87—reports how one Richard de Welle, a deputy of the King's Butler, seized a pipe of wine for the King's use, and "in predicto celario intravit et predictam pipam vini extrai [*sic*] fecit, et signo Regio capiti sagitte consimili in alta via signavit." C. J.

WASHINGTON: LAWRENCE.—MR. A. HILL, of 3, Duke Street, Margate, having given his name and address ('N. & Q.' 12 Jan., 1907), and invited communications on the subject of the Washington pedigree in his possession, I think the following items may be of some use to him and to others interested in the family, occurring as they do in localities where one would hardly expect to meet with the name of Washington.

(1) From Calendar of Wills, Som. Ho., Peculiar Court of Dean of Sarum, Register 6, p. 267: "Washington, John, of Hurst,

Yeoman, will and inventory, 6 September, 1600."

(2) From Bishops' Transcripts of Parish Registers, Dioc. Exon.: "Barnstaple, Baptisms, 1614, April 25, George the son of James Washington."

In view of the connexion between the Washington and Lawrence families, it seems worth while to point out that about the middle of the seventeenth century, when Weekes' of the Honeychurch and Broadwood Kelly line* were living in Bideford, Francis Weekes being Recorder of Barnstaple, and Dr. John Weekes Rector of Shirwell, near by,† a Martha Lawrence was associated with John Weekes of Bideford‡; while the Rev. John had a daughter married to a Norfolk gentleman, Mr. Fermour Pepys,† Vicar both of Braunton and Bishops Tawton, and a nephew Richard Weekes married to a Suffolk Catlyn,* whose mother was dau. to — Lawrence, of co. Cambridge, Esq.§

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

'THE HULL ADVERTISER,' 1796: EXTRACTS.—Some years ago (I cannot call to mind how many) a friend lent to me a few numbers of *The Hull Advertiser* of 1796. I found on reading them several entries which I thought good to transcribe. A few of these I now send to 'N. & Q.' as I am under the impression that they may interest some of its readers.

"Twelve millions of newspapers are now circulated annually through the General Post Office. Before the establishment of Mr. Palmer's plan, the circulation was confined to two millions."—16 January, 1796.

A letter, which I regret to say I did not copy, but which was signed Edward Topham and dated Wold Cottage, 8 February, 1796, related to a stone that fell thereon 20 December, 1795.

"The new Dutch colours differ from the old in having a white jack in the centre of the red flag, on which is depicted a virgin seated on a green bank, holding in one hand a lance surmounted by a cap of liberty, and resting the other on a fascis of arrows. At her side is a lion, who also grasps a lance, and turns his head round with an air of menace."—9 April, 1796.

"Longevity.—Old Mr. Ingall, Lady Webster's butler, is still living at Battle Abbey, Sussex. He is supposed to be the oldest man in Great Britain, being in the 116th year of his age."—16 April, 1796.

* 'Visitation of co. Devon,' Col. H. Vivian.

† MS. of Prince's 'Worthies,' at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham.

‡ Dockets of King's Bench, Coram Rege, 15 Ch. II., Trin., 209 Devon.

§ Add. MSS. 19122, Davy's Suffolk Coll., Catlyn Ped.

"The lamentable effects of terror have been frequently recorded. We are sorry to add another instance of its fatal power:—On Friday morning a girl living at a public-house in Mill Street, in this town, was seized with an illness which threatened the most alarming consequences; to remove which, means were used without effect, for she died early on Saturday morning.—Thursday evening being what is called St. Mark's eve, the above girl in company with two others sat up to observe a custom of the most dangerous and ridiculous nature, which they called watching their suppers; in doing which it is supposed this girl heard some noise, or fancied she saw some object, which had such a terrible effect on her mind as to produce the fatal consequences above mentioned. We hope her awful example will be a warning to the thoughtless observers of such superstitions and impious practices."—25 May, 1796.

"A letter has been received by Samuel Slanidige [?], Knt., Mayor of this town, from S. King, Esq., acquainting him that 100 French emigrant clergy may be expected to arrive at Hull shortly. Their stay here will be short, as it is intended to remove them further inland as soon as possible, a seaport not being considered a proper place for their permanent residence. During their stay they will be supported by Government; but no doubt many particular cases will occur in which the humanity and generosity of individuals may be laudably exercised."—3 September, 1796.

M. Y. A. H.

SHAKESPEARE AND GOODMAN.—The following passage seems to refer to the "simple constable," Elbow, in 'Measure for Measure':

"The wittie Poet will bracke his iests on the Constable; but here is the mischiefe, his memorie will serue him to remember and to reuenge this iniurie and wrong."—Godfrey Goodman, 'The Fall of Man,' 1616, p. 50.

This interesting book is noticed in 'N. & Q.,' 2nd and 3rd Series.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

MARY TUDOR'S GRAVE. (See 7 S. xii. 125, 174).—In the chancel of S. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, where the remains of this royal lady rest, is a marble tablet erected by the Rev. Dr. Symonds in 1758, on which it is stated that she was married to Louis XII., King of France, in 1514, and to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1517. How can the mistake in the latter date be accounted for? The second marriage was solemnized in France and again in England within a few months after the death of the king!

It is interesting to know that our late King visited the church a few years since, and recommended that a marble coping should be put round Mary's grave, which is situated at the north end of the altar. This has been done, and an inscription engraved thereon.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'MATHEMATICAL TRANSACTIONS.'—I have recently acquired "Numb. I." of a mathematical periodical of small quarto format. It is entitled *Mathematical Transactions; consisting of Essays, Dissertations, Problems, &c.* Article I. (pp. 1-10) is by Mr. Samuel Clark; Article II. (pp. 11-24) by Mr. Ely Bates; Article III. (pp. 25-30) by Mr. William Chapple; Article IV. (p. 31) by "Mr. E." On p. 32 are six "questions" "to be answered in the next number." These questions were proposed by J. Smith, P. Thompson, Ely Bates, E. Jones, 'Αυτοματικός, and Analyticus. The cover and other pages of this number, as well as the 12 figures referred to in connexion with the above-mentioned "Articles," are wanting in my copy.

As Chapple and Clark were eighteenth-century mathematicians, the periodical must have appeared at that time. What was the exact date of its publication? Who was the publisher? Who was the editor? How many numbers were published? This periodical is not referred to in the British Museum Catalogue, in T. Wilkinson's *Mechanic's Magazine* articles, 1848-53, or in Dr. J. S. Mackay's 'Journalisme Mathématique en Angleterre.'

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

THESES BY PRINCIPAL ANDREW AIDIE.—Not much is known of Andrew Aeidie or Aidae, "philosophiæ professor" in the Gymnasium of Danzig, and afterwards third Principal of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. Mr. A. W. Robertson in his 'Handlist of Bibliography' mentions two works by him, of which there are copies in the British Museum:—

Pastoria in decem distributa eclogas. Dantisci, 1610.

Tractatus de noctuambulonum ingenio et natura. Dantisci, 1610.

The Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, has another, which is probably the 'De Ethica' attributed to Aidae in 'Catalogues of Scottish Writers,' p. 70:—

Clavis philosophiæ moralis, sive in Aristotelis Nicomacheia commentarius. Oppenheimii, 1614.

But copies of no fewer than thirteen theses by Aidae are preserved either in the Stadt-

bibliothek of Danzig or in the Bibliothek of Kirkwall; and it may be as well to put their titles on record.

Three are undated :—

1. De virtute heroica : resp. Severino Boner. Dant.....
2. De statu democratico : resp. R. Dembicky a Dembica. Dant.....
3. De tribus homileticis virtutibus : resp. Joanne Sownitzio. Dant.....

Those with dates are :—

4. De virtute morali in genere : resp. Gregorio Lago. Dant. 1610.
5. De fossilium et metallorum natura universaliori : resp. Georgio Martino. Dant. 1610.
6. De statu aristocratico : resp. Christophoro Stroimowski. Dant. 1610.
7. De corporibus vivis irregularibus : resp. Andrea Welsio. Dant. 1610.
8. De magnanimitate et modestia : resp. Thoma Adamo. Dant. 1611.
9. De temperantia : resp. Martino Barnero. Dant. 1611.
10. De liberalitate et magnificentia : resp. Johanne Burchardo. Dant. 1611.
11. De fortitudine : resp. Johanne Paulo. Dant. 1611.
12. De magistratu : resp. Davide Mylio. Dant. 1612.
13. De subiecto et accidente : resp. Thoma Servieno. Dant. 1612.

I shall be grateful for a note of any other theses sustained under Aedie's presidency, or for any further details of his career. The only other document known to me is printed in Maidment's 'Analecta Scotica,' ii. 337: "Petition of Andrew Adie to King James VI.," undated. P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND DREAMS.—I find the following book is attributed to Franklin. What proof is there that he was the author? I have searched the catalogue of Henry Stevens's Franklin Collection, but it is not there :—

L'Art

De se Rendre Heureux

Par les Songes

C'est adire en se procurant telle espece de songes que l'on puisse desirer conformement a ses inclinations

Francfort et Leipsic

MDCCLVI

It is foolscap 8vo, with xvi+238 pp.

Brunet, Barrier, and Ch. Nodier all assert that the volume is "fort rare."

C. ELKIN MATHEWS.

Vigo Street, W.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—I should feel very grateful if any of your readers who may possess records of the early days of the Philological School would communicate with me.

The school was founded, under the title of "The Philological Society," in 1792 by Mr. Thomas Collingwood of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and with him were associated William Wilberforce the philanthropist, the Rev. Basil Woodd, and Sir Rowland Hill.

G. S. BEECHING, Major.

3, Castlebar Crescent, Ealing, W.

TALMAN AND JOHN WEBB.—According to Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,'

"Mr. Talman had a quarto volume containing drawings in Indian ink of capitals and other ornaments in architecture which John Webb had executed in several houses."

If anything is known of this volume, I shall be glad to hear about it.

B. T. BATSFORD.

94, High Holborn, W.C.

JOHN MURRAY I. AS AN AUTHOR: COL. ROBERT GORDON.—The reissue of Smiles's 'Publisher and his Friends' serves to remind us that John Murray, the founder of the famous house in Albemarle Street, was an author, inasmuch as he wrote "two letters to *The Morning Chronicle* in defence of [Col.] Sir Robert [Gordon], who had been censured for putting an officer [Col. Keating?] under arrest at the siege of Broach," November, 1772. "The colonel's brother Gordon of Gordonstown" thanked Murray, as also did the Colonel himself on 20 August, 1774. Can any reader tell me in what issues Murray's letters appeared? Either they or some others were written by Murray over the signature of "Junius Asiaticus." Smiles is wrong in calling the colonel "Sir" Robert. Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown died 2 June, 1776, and was succeeded by his brother Sir William. Col. Robert Gordon made his will on 16 August, 1776, and left his entire estate to "William Gordon, brother of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown." The colonel may have been an illegitimate brother of these two baronets. Can any one solve this mystery? J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

MOFFETE FAMILY.—My grandfather, Samuel Moffete, went to Russia in the time of the Czar Alexander II., and served in the Russian fleet as an admiral. All my relations in Russia are dead, and I should like to find out whether I have any relatives still living in England. My uncle, who is also dead now, used to say that our family had many ramifications in England. I shall be glad of any information on the subject.

(Mlle.) V. MOFFETE.

Maison Russe, Menton, France.

LOCKHART ON DANTE.—Has Lockhart's warm appreciation of Dante, written on his last visit to Rome (Lang's 'Life,' ii. 403), ever been printed? W. E. A. AXON.

'DISCORD,' A SATIRE.—Who was the author of this poem, published in 1773? He is said by Nichols to have been "a writer of the first celebrity."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

WHITE LION OF THE HOUSE OF MARCH.—Planché in his 'History of British Costume,' under the heading of Edward IV., writes:—

"The collar of suns and roses, to which was sometimes appended the white lion of the house of March, was given by Edward IV. to his adherents, and is seen on many effigies of this period."

Planché gives two figures—those of the Countess of Arundel at Arundel and that of Sir John Crosby in the church of Great St. Helen's, London. Hollis in his 'Monumental Effigies' gives a collar of suns and roses with a sejant lion worn by Sir R. Harcourt, K.G., at Stanton Harcourt, Oxon. Can any reader help me to another instance?

The effigy I am studying has a pendent beast which is extraordinarily like the Golden Fleece, but for all that I am sure it is the white lion of March.

EDWARD LAWS, F.S.A.

BELL INSCRIPTION AT FALMOUTH: JEAN FRANÇOIS LAVAUD.—The following inscription was recently discovered on the bell in the tower on the stables of "Marlborough," Falmouth:—

MESSIRE JEAN FRANÇOIS LAVAUD THRESORIER DE FRANCE

PARRAIN DAME MARIE MIDAUD MARRAINE 1738 Poulange

Between the inscription and the word "Poulange" is a cross standing upon a rock.

The bell looks like a ship's bell, and might possibly have been taken by Capt. James Bull (1739-1821) or Capt. John Bull (1771-1851).

Perhaps some campanologist can tell me something about the bell and what the inscription means.

WILLIAM BULL.

BISHOP KEN.—Bishop Ken's father, Thomas Ken, of Furnival's Inn, Holborn, was married twice. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Rowland Hughes of Essendon, Herts; his second Martha, daughter of Jon Chalkhill of Kingsbury, Middlesex. In the family pedigree he is said to be the eldest son by the first wife, but his biographer, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, considers him to be the youngest son by the first wife. Izaak

Walton's wife Anne is often styled Ken's half-sister, which is not correct if the Bishop was son of the first wife. Most of Thomas Ken's children were baptized at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, their names and the dates of their baptism being subjoined:

- 1626. Jan. 1. John, son of Thomas Ken, gent.
 - 1628. June 28. Martha, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kenne, gent.
 - 1629. Feb. 23. Mary, daughter of Thomas Kenne, gent.
 - 1631. March 26. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Kenne, gent.
 - 1632. July 10. Hyon, son of Thomas Kenne, gent.
 - 1635. April 14. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ken'e, gent.
 - 1638. Aug. 17. Mary, daughter of Thomas Ken, gent.
 - 1640. March 16. Martin, son of Thomas Ken, gent.
- Buried.*

- 1639. Dec. 7. Mary, daughter of Thomas Ken, gent.
- 1640. March 19. Martha, wife of Thomas Ken, gent.

Three children mentioned in the pedigree were not baptized here, namely, Anne (afterwards Mrs. Walton), Jane, and Thomas.

At what date was Thomas Ken married to his second wife? If this can be ascertained, it will be known which wife was mother of the Bishop. The 19th of March was the bicentenary of the death of Bishop Ken.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

[The 'D.N.B.' under Bp. Ken says that his mother was the second wife of his father. Under John Chalkhill it says: "It is worthy of note that Walton married Ann Ken, a sister of Bishop Ken and daughter of Thomas Ken, an attorney, by his first wife. This Thomas Ken married a second wife, Martha Chalkhill."]

'THE HOUSE OF TOO MUCH TROUBLE,' POEM.—The end of this poem is as follows:—
In the house of too much trouble he is happy and at rest;

In the house of too much trouble, with a rose upon his breast.

Who is the author of the poem?

E. F. B.

'THE REFUGE,' 1808.—Could any reader kindly supply me with the name and calling of the author of a little book entitled 'The Refuge'? The volume was printed by C. Whittingham of Goswell Street in 1808, and is by the author of 'The Guide to Domestic Happiness.'

P. G. B.

CORSETS AND TIGHT LACING.—Can any of your readers inform me of trustworthy books on this question? Is it known whether men or women were the first to subject themselves to tight lacing? The Egyptians practised it. Dr. Arthur Evans

in his excavations in Crete seems to prove that it was the fashion 4000 B.C. The only book that I know which gives much information on this subject is 'The Corset and Crinoline,' by E. L. Lloyd, published about 1857; but this does not give much help until the period of the Middle Ages. Planché's 'Cyclopædia of Costume' has a short paragraph only.

Please reply direct.

HENRY WALKER.

Park House, Wortley, near Sheffield.

FISHING IN FRESH WATER IN CLASSICAL TIMES.—Can any of your readers kindly inform me whether there is any allusion, in either Latin or Greek literature, to fishing in *fresh* water with rod or line? I know there are allusions in Greek to sea fishing, but I am not aware of any to lake or river fishing.

W. RADCLIFFE.

Windham Club, S.W.

SIR JOHN BUDD PHEAR: REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, F.S.A.—Reference is sought to any oil paintings or engravings of the above: the former was an Indian Judge and Chairman of Devon Quarter Sessions; the latter a distinguished campanologist.

Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

78, Church Street, Lancaster.

MAJOR JAMES RUSSELL MADAN.—Can any correspondent kindly inform me whom this gentleman married? Born in 1701, he joined the army, and in February, 1741, was gazetted Major in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. During some fifty years he was Yeoman of the Robes to George II. and III., and died 30 November, 1788, leaving one daughter, Penelope Madan, who died in 1807. Kindly reply direct.

ALAN STEWART.

23, Willingdon Road, Eastbourne.

CHARD: ARMS IN THE ABBOT'S ROOM.—There is a coat of arms emblazoned at the foot of the bedstead in the Abbot's room at Chard. Can any one tell me what families were represented by the six quarterings of this coat? Would the quarterings represent successive abbots, or benefactors? If not, who was the original owner?

C. J. W.

'A WHITE HAND AND A BLACK THUMB' was a tale which appeared in *All the Year Round* many years ago. Had it any foundation of fact, or was it based on imagination? Who was the writer?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Replies.

LATIN HEXAMETERS BY MACHINERY: JOHN PETER.

(11 S. iii. 168.)

IF MR. BRESLAR turns up 9 S. ix. 273, he will find that I there mentioned an "ingenious method of making Latin verses by machinery of which an account was given at least twenty years ago in an English magazine," and suggested *Chambers's Journal*. On p. 12 of the next volume the late MR. MICHAEL FERRAR referred me to Bailey's dictionary (1727) *sub voce* 'Hexameter,' where six 'Versifying Tables for Hexameters' are given with full directions.

While still in Australia I came again on the article I had remembered. It is entitled 'Latin Versification for the Million,' and appeared in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, vol. xiii., New Series, in the number for 30 March, 1850. From this the following extracts are taken:—

"A few years ago (1845) considerable interest was excited in the London circles by the public exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, of a machine, constructed, I believe, by the celebrated German mechanician, Prof. Faber. This machine, when set in motion, composed Latin hexameter lines or verses of faultless prosody. The lines were not, as might be supposed, an unmeaning collection of dactyles and spondees, arranged according to rule, similar to what are termed in some of our classical schools *nonsense verses*; but each line conveyed a meaning in good grammatical Latin."

"Amusing myself lately by examining an old arithmetical school-book (a foot-note says: "Arithmetic. In Two Parts. By Solomon Lowe. London: 1749").....I found a note that a certain 'John Peters (Sep. 29, 1677)' had 'distributed' the letters of some Latin words into tables, and 'entitled the piece Artificial Versifying; whereby any one of ordinary capacity though he understand not one word of Latin, may be taught immediately to make hexameter and pentameter verses—true Latin, true verse and good sense'! Who or what John Peters was I do not know, neither have I met with any of his writings, but from the clue obtained, I, with a little trouble, succeeded in arranging the following tables, by which any one who merely knows the letters of the alphabet, and can reckon as far as nine, may make good and correct Latin hexameter and pentameter verses. This no doubt reveals the secret of the machine previously alluded to, it being highly probable that these or similar tables were used in its construction. I have neither ingenuity nor any acquaintance with mechanical art, still I cannot help surmising that the machine was constructed on the principle of the barrel organ; the tables being arranged on barrels, in a similar manner as notes of music are set on the barrels of that not very melodious instrument."

The tables of letters given in *Chambers's*, though closely resembling those of John Peter (not Peters, as in the magazine), are not absolutely identical in detail. The writer does not fully indicate the nature of the "clue" which he obtained from the 'Arithmetic.' I have examined Solomon Lowe's book ('Arithmetic in Two Parts,' Lond., 1749). On p. 39 he gives this problem: "What number of hexameter and pentameter verses, may be made out of the following lines [i.e., groups of words]?" Then follow six groups of nine words each for the hexameter, and five other groups of nine words each for the pentameter. To construct an hexameter any one word is taken from the first of the six groups. Five other words are then added, one from each of the following groups. The result is a line that will scan, and that contains sense of a sort. The pentameters are formed by a similar method from the words in the other set of groups. The answer to the problem, to quote Solomon Lowe, is:—

"In the Hexameter there being 6 lines [=groups of words] and 9 words in each line, the square cube of 9 gives 531441. In the Pentameter there being 5 lines and 9 words in each line, the sursolid or 5th power of nine gives 59049. In all 590490."

As the author of the article in *Chambers's* points out, this does not include all the varieties which might possibly be constructed with these words. Solomon Lowe continues:

"N.B. To give this feat an air of mystery.....the author, John Peter (Sept. 29, 1677), distributed the letters of these words into tables.....And to strengthen the paradox he called the piece Artificial Versifying," &c.

The work of John Peter bears the following title:—

"Artificial Versifying | A New Way | To Make | Latin Verses. | Whereby | Any one of Ordinary Capacity, | that only knows the A.B.C. And can count 9 | (though he understands not One Word of Latin, | or what a Verse means) may be plainly taught | (and in as little time as this is reading over) | how to make Thousands of Hexameter and Pentameter Verses which shall be True Latine, True Verse and Good Sense. | The Second Edition. | Wherein the Old Structure of Hexameters is quite taken down, and in its place a more Compact One raised; to which is adjoynd a New Model of Pen- | tameters..... | By the same Hand of John Peter ^{Γρω—} _{Ουρανο} } ^{μετρως} (London, printed by T. J. for John Sims, 1678.)

The licence is dated October 15th, 1677. At the end of the booklet is an advertisement of the author's almanac for 1678. The 'D.N.B.' ignores John Peter. The B. M. Catalogue describes him as "physician."

It will be seen that this verse-making by machinery resolves itself into ringing changes

on a limited number of words. Each line is complete in itself. Verses in any tongue could be constructed on the same principle. Those who gird at the practice of verse-writing in a "dead language" have no occasion here to blaspheme. It is difficult to see what connexion there can be between a machine to illustrate a mathematical problem such as the above and an automaton chess-player. With regard to the latter, is not one alleged automaton known to have concealed a living person?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

There are some pretty full accounts of the process of making Latin hexameters by machinery at 1 S. xii. 470; 2 S. i. 57; viii. 511.

W. C. B.

On p. 37 of vol. vii. of *The Illustrated London News* (19 July, 1845) is an account, with an illustration, of "The Eureka," a machine "for composing Hexameter Latin Verses," then being exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The account is too long to quote, as it would take about three columns of 'N. & Q.'

DIEGO.

[MR. ALECK ABRAHAMSON and U. also thanked for replies.]

WARWICK LANE AND ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS (11 S. iii. 121, 193).—MR. WILLIAM MERCER's interesting reply does not convict me of error. In stating that after Warwick's death on Barnet Field "all the honours and possessions of the Nevills fell into the hands of the ill-fated Clarence," I referred to the hereditary estates of the Nevills. It is not clear from MR. MERCER's reply whether the manors mentioned by him were comprised in the Tibetot or Montacute estates. The latter formed the inheritance of Alice, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who was killed at the siege of Orleans in 1428. Alice Montacute inherited from her father the baronies of Montagu and Monthermer, and married Richard Nevill, third son of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, who was created Earl of Salisbury by patent in 1442 and was beheaded in 1460. His eldest son, the Earl of Warwick, possessed, *jure matris*, the baronies of Montagu and Monthermer, which on his death fell into abeyance between his two daughters—Anne, who married firstly Edward, Prince of Wales, and secondly King Richard III., and died, leaving no descendant; and Isabel, the wife of George, Duke of Clarence, whose issue inherited the right to the baronies. Most,

if not all, of the Montacute property came into the possession of Alice's third son, John Nevill, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Nevill of Montagu in 1461, and created Marquis of Montagu in 1470. After his death on Barnet Field in 1471, he was succeeded by his son George, who had been created Duke of Bedford in 1469, but was degraded from all his dignities in 1477. On his death without issue in 1483, the Montacute possessions came into the hands of his five sisters, as coheirresses of their father, the first Marquis of Montagu.

The Tibetot property was shared between the three sisters and coheirresses of John Tibetot, Earl of Worcester, the second of whom, Joan, married Sir Edmund Ingaldehorpe or Inglethorpe, as shown by Mr. MERCER. Their daughter Isabella married John Nevill, Marquis of Montagu. This property, of course, had nothing to do with Richard, Earl of Warwick.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

THACKERAY'S NOSE (11 S. iii. 162).—The following from *The Westminster Gazette* of 10 March would appear to throw a fresh light upon this interesting discussion:—

"Many years ago an intimate friend of Thackeray told me that in the fight with Venables the nose was injured, but not seriously. The accident by which Thackeray was disfigured for life took place at St. Cloud, when he was living in Paris. There was a picnic, and the party were riding upon donkeys, when Thackeray's animal suddenly stopped, and he was thrown headlong on a heap of stones by the side of the road."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

'YOUNG FOLKS' (11 S. ii. 450, 511; iii. 34, 71).—May I return hearty thanks to those of your readers who have replied to my query? I may mention for the benefit of those interested that Messrs. Henderson are reissuing in penny parts most of the "giant stories" of *Young Folks* under the series title of "Young Folks Tales."

WM. GIFFORD HALE.

THE FIRST PERFORATED POSTAGE STAMPS (11 S. iii. 183).—I am just old enough to remember (and I think I do remember) the old sheets of unperforated stamps. A terrible nuisance it must have been, cutting them off. Perforation, so obvious now, was in its day a brilliant discovery. I remember about forty years ago a lady telling me the origin of the discovery. She said that a hunting man, about to start out, had to stamp a letter. Having neither knife nor scissors handy, he thought of

trying the rowel of his spur. He ran it along a stamp, perforating the edge, and tore it off. This, at any rate, was her story.

D. O.

I can remember the first coming of the postage stamp, which, after "a lick to the back," you put on the letter and hit it hard with the ball of the hand to "make sure" that it would not drop off. People were very choice over using the "Queen's yeds," as most folks called them, and asked for them at the shop which was the post office in any village of size. To ask for and get "a Queen's head" was not the work of a moment or two, for the stamp had to be cut with extreme care along the lines, it being held to be something that would have to be "answered for" if the stamp was damaged in any way, or "stuck on the wrong way up." I remember how carefully the old lady used to handle her scissors and the sheet of stamps as she served one with "a Queen's head," and how carefully she affixed it for those who did not feel equal to doing so.

When the perforated stamps came, they tore off so badly that scissors were used for a long time to detach them from the sheet; and at the town post offices the clerks would first crease a row along the perforations, to make them tear off the easier.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

TERRACE (11 S. iii. 207).—At 10 S. v. 186 I cited a mortgage bearing date 20 August, 1782, by which the brothers Adam assigned as security for a loan houses on the "Royal Terrace." This is evidently the first name by which Adelphi Terrace was identified, and the first terrace erected in London. It would be of interest to ascertain if during Garrick's residence at No. 4 (1772-9) his house received in his correspondence any other indication than "in the Adelphi."

ALECK ABRAHAM.

Adelphi Terrace, "facing the Thames, the second on the right in Adam Street, from 73, Strand," is given in Lockie's 'Topography of London,' 1810. Whether it was called Adelphi Terrace before this I cannot say. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

☞ Lambeth Terrace, behind Lambeth Palace, is marked on 'A New and Accurate Plan of London,' &c., published by Laurie & Whittle in 1796. It seems to have formed part of the present Lambeth Road.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Highbury Terrace, Islington, a fine row of good houses, still bears the date 1789 on the central house. Colebrook Terrace, Upper Street, Islington, and Cloudeley Terrace, Liverpool Road, are, I believe, both older.
MARIA POOLE.
Norwich.

"Terrace" was certainly used in its present sense of a row of houses as early as the first decade of the last century. In a map of Bath, published in 1810 in a work entitled 'A Guide to Watering-Places,' at the north-east corner of the city is a thoroughfare with houses on both sides called "Walcot Terrace." In the same book (p. 403) is a view of the "Terrace, Southend," of which the author writes: "The Terrace, which is commonly called New Southend, being built on a considerable eminence," &c.

Pennant's use of the word refers, I think, rather to the ground on which the houses are built than to the houses themselves. In his 'London,' 1793, p. 147, he says:—

"Durham Yard is now filled with a most magnificent mass of building, called the Adelphi..... Before the front to the Thames is a terrace commanding a charming view to the river."

By 1828 the word in its modern sense had become well established, largely in connexion with the new rows of houses encircling what had been Marylebone Fields, now dignified by the name of Regent's Park. In Elmes's 'Metropolitan Improvements,' 1830, there are a number of views of "Terraces" in this neighbourhood bearing date 1828, most of which are still in existence, Carrick Terrace being, I think, the single exception.

WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

John Nash, a well-known architect, laid out Regent's Park and most of the Terraces in that neighbourhood, such as York Terrace, Hanover Terrace, Cumberland Terrace, &c., in 1811.

A. H. ARKLE.

Thomas Faulkner in his 'History of Hammersmith,' 1839, writes (p. 342):—

"Hammersmith Terrace is a pleasant row of houses, built about the year 1770, with an elevated terrace behind, the gardens of which form a private promenade for the inhabitants, and it commands fine views of the opposite shores of Surrey."

On p. 363 he writes:—

"The handsome row of houses called Theresa Terrace was built about 1780, by Theophilus Walford, Esq., who named them [*sic*] after his daughter, Theresa."

Hammersmith Terrace still retains an old-world charm (see 11 S. i. 250); but Theresa

Terrace, which was on the south side of the main road called King Street, gave way some years ago to a forlorn row of shops.

In his 'History of Kensington,' published in 1820, Faulkner mentions "Kensington Terrace, a neat row of houses," but does not give the date when it was built.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

Hammersmith, W.

According to Craig's plan for the new town of Edinburgh, projected about 1770, a canal was to be made through the North Loch, and the northern bank of it to be laid out in terraces.

I find the following passage in 'The Traveller's Companion through the City of Edinburgh,' published by Alexander Kincaid in 1794, p. 65:—

"Nowhere in Britain can we find such a beautiful terrace as that of Prince's Street, or George's for elegance; and Queen's Street for the sublimity of its prospects."

W. S.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

ENGLISH MATHEMATICAL DIARIES (11 S. i. 147).—Since my query on this subject was published I have discovered a number of facts which seem worthy of preservation.

I. As remarked, Hutton's edition of the 'Ladies' Diaries' was published in five volumes under the title 'Diarian Miscellany.' The date on the title-page of each completed volume is 1775. This date is, however, misleading, as portions of the mathematical volumes, at least, were published as early as 1771. The number of pages in each of Hutton's five volumes is as follows: I., 364 pp.; II., 392 pp.; III., 424 pp.; IV., 396 pp.; V., 364 pp. According to an edition in the British Museum, the first three volumes were issued in fourteen parts, of which the dates and pagination were:—No. I., July, 1, 1771, pp. 1-60; No. II., Nov. 1, 1771, pp. 61-120; No. III., Feb. 1, 1772, pp. 121-80; No. IV., May 1, 1772, pp. 181-252; No. V., Aug. 1, 1772, pp. 253-324; No. VI., Nov. 1, 1772, pp. 325-64; No. VII., March 1, 1773, pp. 1-140; No. VIII., July 1, 1773, pp. 141-248; No. IX., Nov. 1, 1773, pp. 249-392; No. X., March 1, 1774, pp. 1-72; No. XI., July 1, 1774, pp. 73-168; No. XII., Nov. 1, 1774, pp. 169-288; No. XIII., March 1, 1775, pp. 289-372; No. XIV., July 1, 1775, pp. 373-424.

There are no covers bound in with Vols. IV. and V. of this British Museum copy, and I suspect (although I did not think to make the verification at the time I inspected the work) that the reason is that Vols. IV.

and V. were published within the same covers as Vols. I., II., III., but with different paging. (The fourteen numbers of *Leybourn's Mathematical and Philosophical Repository and Review* were issued in this way, 1796-1804.) Will some one please refer to the Museum copy to verify the surmise? However this may be, Nos. I.-VI. were published at 1s. 6d. each, and Nos. VII.-XIV. at 2s. each.

Another point to remark is that the above fourteen numbers may be classed as a periodical publication, since the work is not merely a "reprint of selected portions," as MR. ANDERSON states (11 S. ii. 347). On several of the covers the editors' names are given as "Chas. Hutton and others." The mode of collaboration is announced in 'The Ladies' Diary' for 1771, p. 96. In reprinting the Diaries

"it is intended to preserve every person's name and performance sacred and entire; but, where they will admit of correction or Improvement, it will be done by way of Notes at the Bottom of the pages; and in this department he [Mr. Hutton] shall be glad of the Hints of every ingenious gentleman whose name shall be annexed to such Remarks as he may furnish, unless he desires the contrary."

2. In my query I also referred to the 'Diarian Repository' published in 1774 "by a Society of Mathematicians." On the cover of No. II. of the 'Diarian Miscellany,' Hutton speaks bitterly of the publication of No. I. of the 'Diarian Repository,' and refers to the editor as "Mr. S. Clark or A Society of Mathematicians." The 'Repository' was, therefore, also issued in numbers between 1771 and 1774. What are the dates of these numbers?

3. My first list contained "The Gentleman's Diary or Mathematical Repository, 1741-1800. Ed. by T. S. Davies. 3 vols. London, 1814." Instead of "Ed. by T. S. Davies," I should have put "Davis's edition." The publishers of Vol. I. were Davis & Dickson, of Vol. III., A. Davis & Co. This work also seems to have been issued in parts, as the following note occurs in Vol. III.: "Communications for the improvement of the earlier and future parts of this work and corrected solutions will be thankfully received." R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

MATHEMATICAL PERIODICALS: C. HUTTON'S 'MISCELLANEA MATHEMATICA' (11 S. ii. 347, 434).—Although I cannot give MR. ANDERSON the information he wishes, I have no doubt but that it may be found on the covers of the XIV. numbers of the 'Diarian Miscellany' to which I have referred above.

I also should be glad if some one who has access to this work would publish the dates thus found. I venture the guess that the first number of the *Miscellanea Mathematica* appeared in 1771 and that Lowndes' remark, which MR. ANDERSON quotes, is correct. R. C. ARCHIBALD.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 408, 512).—Nothing like the words *καιρῷ δουλεύειν τοὺς δοκοῦντας ἄρχειν*, mentioned by MR. PIERPOINT as attributed to Thucydides, can be found in Bétant's 'Lexicon Thucydideum,' 1843. I do not believe that the expression occurs in Thucydides.

In an epigram by Palladas (end of the fourth century A.D.) in the 'Palatine Anthology,' ix. 441, relating to a statue of Hercules which has been cast down from its place, Hercules is made to say, *καιρῷ δουλεύειν καὶ θεὸς ὦν ἔμαθον*, "Though a god, I have learnt to obey the times."

FINGLAN.

PARISH FORMATION (11 S. iii. 88, 175).—The origin of parishes is dealt with in Southey's 'Book of the Church,' 1825, which will probably be found to be the most readable popular account. Holland has an article, given in Hearn, on the 'Antiquity of Parishes.' 'A Book of the Names of all Parishes and Market Towns in England and Wales' was published in 1677.

With regard to Scottish parishes, an examination of the 'Origines Parochiales Scotiæ,' 1850-55, 3 vols., published by the Bannatyne Club, is indispensable.

W. S. S.

PENSIONERS IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT (11 S. iii. 103).—Those who desire fuller information on this subject than that given by MR. J. C. RINGHAM from *The Universal Magazine* of January, 1750, may usefully refer to J. C. HOTTEN's reprint ('Sarcastic Notices of the Long Parliament,' 1863) of the excessively rare pamphlet, published in 1660, called 'The Mystery of the Good Old Cause briefly unfolded. In a Catalogue of such Members of the late Long Parliament, that held Places both Civil and Military, contrary to the Self-denying Ordinance of April 3, 1645.' Readers with Cromwellian leanings will find a congenial antidote in the 'Flagellum Parliamentarium,' also reprinted by Hotten, but originally published by J. B. Nichols in 1827 from the Lansdowne MS. 805 in the British Museum. The 'Flagellum' consists of sarcastic notices of nearly two hundred members of the first Parliament after the Restoration, 1661-78.

But the most interesting, to my mind, at least, of all these lists is

"A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their Estates." London, Printed for Thomas Dring at the signe of the George in Fleetstreet neare Cliffords Inne. 1655."

W. D. Fellowes in his 'Historical Sketches of Charles the First, Cromwell, Charles the Second,' &c. (Murray, 1828), reprints this little book in an appendix: he considers it very rare. According to the amounts given in the 'Catalogue,' a copy of which lies before me as I write, the total received from those who compounded was 1,305,299*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Fellowes states that the grand aggregate of the money raised by the Commonwealth from 1640 to 1659 was no less than 96,608,393*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

JOHN HODGKIN.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD: FELLOW IN 1625 (11 S. iii. 149).—The only Edmond in the list of Fellows here to whom COL. FYNMORE's query could apply is Edmundus Shepherd or Shepharde, who entered the College as batler in Easter Term, 1612, "plebei filius," a native of Cumberland, aged 16. He was nominated Dudley Exhibitioner of Oriol 2 July, 1614, but, as was usual with Dudley Exhibitioners, continued at Queen's, where he was elected taberdar 2 July, 1615, resigning his exhibition on the following 12 October. He proceeded B.A. 7 February, 1615/16, and M.A. 21 June, 1619. He was Lecturer in Grammar in the College, 1618; elected Fellow 26 October, 1620, and was "magister puerorum" or Dean in 1623. He continued Fellow till his death. His will was proved in Oxford 21 November, 1625. JOHN R. MAGRATH.

BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL (11 S. iii. 167).—In 'Calendar of State Papers,' 10 December, 1618, p. 601, is recorded a commission to examine into a complaint that "Thomas Jenner, Governor of Bethlehem Hospital for Lunatics," was "not qualified for his office, and unskilful in medical art."

R. J. FYNMORE.

The painting by Hogarth of Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, was exhibited at the British Institution in 1814. It was then the property of a Mr. Jones. Its present whereabouts is not known.

Might not the pictures of Fox and Burke be discovered by consulting Wright's 'Works of James Gillray,' London, Chatto, 1873, or Gillray's 'Caricatures, Political and Social,' edited by Wright and Evans, London, 1851?

S. W. S.

The REV. E. G. O'DONOGHUE may be interested to know that the Rake in Bedlam—"moody manners laughing wild amid severest woe"—was included in the Progress series staged at the "Old Surrey" Theatre in April, 1838. In November of the year following "Old Bedlam" was again in the play bills, as a scene in 'Jack Sheppard,' adapted by J. T. Haines from Harrison Ainsworth's novel. R. A. H. UNTHANK.

GOODBETER: ITS LOCALITY (11 S. iii. 167).—Is not "Mecksfyld" intended for Mexfield? There is a Mexfield Road in Putney. L. L. K.

May not "Goodbeter" be merely a misprint for Gloucester? According to an Itinerary of 1798, it appears that about two miles beyond Marshfield, on the Bristol highway, a road struck off to Gloucester. It is unnecessary to suppose that the traveller never turned aside while on the way to Bristol. O.

THOMAS HARE (11 S. ii. 509; iii. 72).—In the "parentele," or lists of minor candidates for election into College, for 1738 and 1739 Thomas Hare is described as the son of Thomas Hare of Boston, New England. Probably this was a mere temporary address, for in the admission of the son to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1743 the father is described as of London. G. F. R. B.

THOMAS CORYAT AND WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (11 S. iii. 29, 72).—There is no record at Westminster of Coryat having been at the School, for the admissions of that date are not in existence. Croker in his edition of Boswell's 'Johnson' (1831, vol. ii. p. 170, note) asserts that Coryat was educated at Westminster, but does not give any authority for the statement.

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM JOSEPH LOCKWOOD (11 S. iii. 29, 97).—Before this query was sent to 'N. & Q.' information was sought from the family, and they suggested that 'N. & Q.' should be consulted. The full name of the Westminster boy stated to have been "shot blind" was William Joseph Lockwood, and Burke, I am informed, is incorrect in calling him William only. G. F. R. B.

MATTHEW PRIOR'S BIRTHPLACE (11 S. iii. 47, 91).—In the 'Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge,' part ii. p. 92, it is stated that "Dorcestr." was altered by a later hand to "Middlesexiensis."

With regard to the date of Prior's birth, it is as well to note that he is described as "ætatis suæ 17" at the date of his admission, 2 April, 1683. His father is described as "generosus," a term which surely would not have been applied to a joiner.

G. F. R. B.

ALIEN PRIORIES: THEIR CHARTULARIES (11 S. iii. 167).—In 'N. & Q.' for 16 Jan., 1909 (10 S. xi. 57), an account appeared of the dispersal of the collection of deeds belonging to the Abbey of Fécamp in Normandy. The abbey was all but destroyed in the Revolution, but the title-deeds, and MSS. containing the receipt for the famous "Benedictine," were saved, and are presumably in the muniment room of the distillery at Fécamp, along with numerous charters, giving or confirming properties possessed in England by the monks. The manors of Brede and Steyning in Sussex were given by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Fécamp. In 'A Calendar of Documents, preserved in France, illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland,' by Round, much information relating to the English estates of the French religious houses may be found.

A. L. F.

MR. ROWE will find, I think, full information in 'Bibliographie Générale des Cartulaires Français ou relatifs à l'Histoire de France,' by Henri Stein, published by A. Picard & Fils, Paris, in 1907.

T. C.

HAS MR. ROWE consulted the large revised edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' which prints chartularies in many cases? He might also consult the Abbé Gasquet's book on 'English Monastic Life' in Methuen's series (with bibliography); and the Patent Roll Calendars for Inspeximus of the charters, which often embody a charter not otherwise obtainable.

D. M.

In 1779 John Nichols printed and published 'Some Account of the Alien Priors, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales [collected from the MS. of John Warburton and Dr. Ducarel by J. N., i.e., John Nichols].' Copies of the same book were reissued in 1786 with a new title-page, on which the authorship was more definitely stated. To John Warburton (1682-1759) credit must be given for this work, though the volumes were revised and seen through the press by A. C.

Ducarel and Richard Gough, both of whom added valuable notes, and Gough contributed a Glossary (see Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. vi. p. 631).

In the Public Record Office 'Lists and Indexes No. 5,' pp. 403-21, there is given a very extensive list of documents relating to alien priories which are preserved in the P.R.O., and the names of the places to which they relate. See also Scargill-Bird's 'Handbook to the Records,' 3rd ed. (1908), p. 95; and compare with the note on p. 80 of Walter Rye's 'Records and Record Searching,' 2nd ed., 1897, in which he refers to the Reports of the Deputy Keeper in which lists of alien priories are given. In Dugdale (Bandinel's edition), vol. vii. p. 935, there is a list of a hundred and twenty or more alien priories.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

An article on 'Alien Priors of the Isle of Wight,' published in *The Archaeological Journal*, 1872, vol. xxix., may perhaps afford some of the information required. An article entitled 'Dominican's Priory, Bristol,' which appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Archaeological Institute, 1851, may also be named.

S. S.

"SEEKERS," RELIGIOUS SECT (11 S. iii. 207).—Perhaps the information required will be found in one of the Thomasson Tracts—E. 620 (6)—with the title, "A Sober Word to a Serious People; or, a moderate discourse respecting as well the Seekers (so called) as the present Churches, wherein the difference between them touching the administration is discovered and discussed.... by a Lover of Truth and Peace," 1651. In the British Museum Catalogue, under 'Anabaptist'—at the press-mark 669. f. 8/27—is a broadside explaining their position.

A. RHODES.

IF MR. WILLCOCK refers to the 'Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, &c.,' edited by the Rev. J. H. Blunt (Rivingtons, 1874), p. 550, he will find a short account of this "sect of Puritans, which were afterwards merged in that of the Quakers, who professed to be seeking for the true Church, Scripture, Ministry, and Sacraments," where a passage is quoted from Baxter's 'Life and Times,' p. 76.

F. W. BAXTER.

There are brief accounts of the sect in the Rev. James Gardner's 'Faiths of the World' and Dr. Brewer's 'Historic Notebook.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In point of time the Seekers preceded the Quakers. They were, however, entirely distinct from the Quakers, comprehending men of every shade of belief, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and even infidel. The Quakers were at first called "Seekers" because they withdrew from the communion of every visible Church to "seek the Lord in retirement." After the rise of Quakerism the original "Seekers" became known as Ranters. There are numerous references to the original "Seekers," but no very full or clear account of them. See 'Baxter's Life and Times,' Barclay's 'Anarchy of the Ranters,' and 'The Life and Death of Sir Henry Vane,' 1662.

For an account of religious sects during the Commonwealth, perhaps the American edition of Neal's 'History of the Puritans,' published in 1844, and bringing down the history to 1688, might be helpful. O.

INDEXES LOCORUM TO PRINTED PARISH REGISTERS (11 S. iii. 186).—Indices Locorum are printed to all the issues of the Parish Register Society, and the Register Societies of Durham and Northumberland, Salop, Bucks, and most other county societies.

W. BRADBROOK,

Hon. Sec. Bucks Par. Reg. Soc.

The Lancashire Parish Register Society has published 36 volumes of registers, and in every one of them is an Index of Places as well as of Names, and in nearly all there is a third Index, entitled 'Trades, and Miscellaneous Entries.'

The last index is found to be of great value, enabling the reader to see at a glance any peculiar entries without wading through the volume. By means of this index you can find out what were the trades or occupations of the people of the parish and stray entries often of local interest. The following few samples from one small register (1606-1701) will illustrate this: Fustian weaver, milner, plumber, schoolmaster, Sir (parson), right of way acknowledged, godparents, nativities cast, nicknames, &c.

HENRY FISHWICK.

The Heights, Rochdale.

Countless literary workers, including the undersigned, would warmly welcome the general adoption of the practice of including place-names in parish-register indexes, although a shortsighted policy seems hitherto to have banned them as irrelevant. The circumstance that registers are usually printed in the interests of genealogists is not

an adequate answer to the present complaint, for every pedigree worker will admit that names associated with given localities often possess a significance they totally lack when occurring in a distant county without any intimation of locality. Hence much valuable information is, for practical purposes, lost sight of, or non-existent, for lack of topographical indexes. I am aware that many registers are issued without indexes of any kind, the extra expense being no inconsiderable matter in connexion with what are usually unremunerative undertakings. But in those cases where printed registers are accompanied by indexes, I can scarcely conceive that the question of the small additional outlay operates to the exclusion of place-names, preferring to believe that it is partially a matter of unfortunate precedent, and partially ignorance of the really high importance of such a feature.

Personally, I have spent many days, that might otherwise have been saved, in perusing printed registers in search of topographical references. If this correspondence should lead to an amendment in future register indexes, there will be something to be thankful for.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

ATREBATUM (11 S. iii. 189).—Atrebatum in Belgia is Arras, which was formerly in the province of Flanders.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.

Munich, Hildegard Str. 14.

PLAISTOW AND ITS PRODUCTS (11 S. iii. 208).—The verses inquired for by Mr. GLENNY appeared in *The London Magazine* for January, 1734, and are signed "Quintilianus Icenus." They are printed in full in the fourth edition of my 'Old Plaistow.' Except as a description of Plaistow in the eighteenth century, they have no value.

J. SPENCER CURWEN.

JORDAN NOT A TYPE OF BAPTISM (11 S. iii. 184).—Perhaps the connexion in thought between Jordan and baptism is partly explained by the words in the English Baptismal Office immediately following those referring to the passage of the Red Sea. In the 1549 book they run: "And by the baptisme of thy welbelovéd sone Jesus Christ, thou diddest sanctify the flud Jordan, and al other waters, to this mystical washing away of sinne." In modern editions the sentence is altered to "by the baptism... in Jordan didst sanctify water." There may be some

alliance between this thought and that of a final purification by the passage, in faith, of the cold stream of death.
R. H. Stamford Hill.

Does not the prominence given to the work of St. John Baptist in the Gospels, together with the wonders attending the story of the baptism of Jesus, bear materially upon this subject? It is a familiar fact that water brought from the river is much sought after for baptismal purposes by Christians in many parts of the world.

I have looked from the battlements of Tabor, Bohemia, founded by the blind general Jan Zizka, upon the large Hussite baptismal pond styled "Jordan," in accordance with the prevailing fondness for Scriptural appellations. Near by is the pretty valley where the misguided Adamites attempted to establish a "garden of Eden."

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

"NO GREAT SHAKES" (11 S. iii. 129, 173).—The following is from James Smith's 'Next-Door Neighbours' ('Memoirs and Comic Miscellanies,' 1840, vol. i.):—

"Who are the comers next to Blakes?"
"At Number Four?"—"Yes." "No great shakes, Sad junketings and wastings.
I saw the play in 'Days of Yore,'
He acted Hastings in 'Jane Shore,'
And she Jane Shore in 'Hastings.'"

Smith, who died in 1839, appears to have been an industrious collector of "Americanisms," to judge from his satire entitled 'The Land of Promise.'

R. L. MORETON.

Barrère and Leland ('Dictionary of Slang,' vol. ii. p. 213) have a long note on the probable origin of "no great shakes." Quoting from Dr. A. Smythe Palmer, the note says:—

"It is probable that *shakes* here is identical with the provincial word *shake*, to brag, which must be of ancient usage, as we find '*schakare*, or cracker, or boost maker, jactator, philo-compus' in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' about 1440..... Thus *no great shakes* would mean nothing to make a noise or brag about. Otherwise we may look for it in the provincial *shakes*, a bargain, comparing Danish *skakke*, to peddle, or huxter; Icelandic *skakka*, to balance."

The note goes on to state:—

"It has also been suggested that *no great shakes* may possibly be attributed to the expression to *shake the elbow*, i.e., to play at dice, thus, *no great shakes*, a bad throw."

The references adduced for the use of the phrase in the dictionary are all of them modern.

T. S. R. W.

MEG DODS AND 'THE COOK AND HOUSEWIFE'S MANUAL' (11 S. iii. 209).—The writer of this cookery book was Mrs. Christian Isobel Johnstone (1781–1857), whose biography is to be found in the 'D.N.B.' Her husband was proprietor of *The Inverness Courier*, and the book was "originally written at Inverness, chiefly to keep *The Inverness Courier* press going." It was much the most popular of her works, and went through several editions in her lifetime.

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

"Mistress Margaret Dods of the Cleikum Inn" was the pseudonym of Mrs. Christian Isobel Johnstone, novelist, the wife of John Johnstone, who for a time, with her assistance, edited *The Inverness Courier*. See Halkett and Laing (who call her "Christina Jane Johnstone"); Anderson's 'Scottish Nation,' vol. iii., Supplement; and a characteristic note in Scott's 'Journal,' edited by Mr. David Douglas, p. 344. Sir Walter had nothing to do with 'The Cook and Housewife's Manual.' W. SCOTT.

Halkett and Laing state that the authoress was Mrs. Christina Jane Johnstone, but the 'D.N.B.' gives her name as Mrs. Christian Isobel Johnstone. The 'Manual' was published in 1826.

R. A. POTTS.

[Mr. W. E. A. AXON also thanked for reply.]

"STICK-IN-THE-MUD" (11 S. iii. 106, 175).—This expression is also quite common in Ireland, meaning a dullard or slow-coach. I fancy that the meaning of a number of these old expressions could be better solved in Ireland than even in England, owing to the fact that the former is still an agricultural country and goes slower.

DUNMURRY.

[*The Athenæum* has recently on one or two occasions, when reviewing books dealing with the English used in different parts of Ireland, called attention to the survival of old English words and phrases in the language of the Irish peasants of to-day. But we think the phrase in question is in use everywhere in England.]

[Mr. N. W. HILL is thanked for reply.]

"ROYAL BLUE" OMNIBUSES (11 S. iii. 189).—It appears that the "Royal Blues" were originally called the "Eagles," and were painted green. They ran from the "Compasses" at Pimlico to Blackwall, via Piccadilly, and were owned by a Mr. John Clark. According to Moore's 'Omnibuses and Cabs' (1902), p. 48, the owner was driving one of his omnibuses by Hyde Park Corner when suddenly Queen Victoria approached

on horseback. Though the road was partially blocked, he succeeded in pulling out of the way, and the Queen, in acknowledgment of his skill, bowed to him as she rode by. In commemoration of this incident Clark had the omnibus painted blue, substituted "Royal Blue" in the place of "Eagle" on the side panels, and had a picture of the Queen on horseback painted on the panel of the door. Subsequently he called all his omnibuses on that line Royal Blues, "but the original 'Royal Blue' was the only one that bore a picture of the Queen."

G. F. R. B.

The 'buses of the L.G.O.C. that ran to the east down Bethnal Green Road formerly found a terminus at "The Salmon and Ball" at the corner of the Bethnal Green and Cambridge Roads, opposite to St. John's Church. About 40 years ago, as the Company did not extend the journey, some enterprising individual or company ran a line of 'buses which continued eastward down Green Street, over Twig Folly Bridge, to "The Earl of Aberdeen" in the Roman Road, Old Ford, at the corner of the Grove Road. This line of 'buses was called the "Royal Blue." The L.G.O.C. naturally had to lengthen their run to compete with the "Royal Blue" vehicles. The sympathy of the public was for many months with the Blue 'buses, and I as a small boy well remember the juvenile population occasionally gathering in small crowds round a "Blue" when it stopped to pick up or set down in Green Street, and crying out "Hurrah, Royal Blue!" and cheering.

There was also running at the same time a "Royal Red" line of vehicles. I believe that these distinctions disappeared years ago.

WILLIAM BRADBROOK.

Bletchley.

THORESBY PEDIGREE (11 S. iii. 188).—The 'Notes' by Mr. A. S. Ellis are in the Thoresby Society's "Publications," vol. ix. pp. 112-25.

A Thoresby pedigree, in which the point raised in Dr. Round's foot-note is referred to, appeared in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, September, 1910.

G. B.

ARISTOTLE ON EDUCATION (11 S. iii. 107).—See 'Physics,' I. 7. 7: *Γίγνεται δὲ τὰ γιγνόμενα ἀπλῶς τὰ μὲν μετασχηματίζει, οἷον ἀνδρίας ἐκ χαλκοῦ, τὰ δὲ προσθέσει, οἷον τὰ αὐξανόμενα, τὰ δ' ἀφαιρέσει, οἷον ἐκ τοῦ λίθου ὁ Ἐρμῆς*, and 'Metaphysics,' II. 5, 6, IV. 7, 8, VIII. 6, 2. The application to the process of

education is Addison's, and is not attributed by him to Aristotle. A Greek prose version by Sir R. C. Jebb of part of *The Spectator*, No. 215, will be found in Jebb, Jackson, and Currey's 'Translations.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

Cicero makes use of the same illustration in the second book of 'De Divinatione,' chap. xxi.; see the passage beginning, "Quasi non potuerit id evenire casu et non in omni marmore necesse sit, inesse vel Praxitelia capit!" to the end of the chapter.

N. W. HILL.

The idea of the statue existing already in the block of marble, and only needing to be cut out, is attributed by Prof. Raleigh ('Style,' p. 62) to Michael Angelo. It occurs also in Donne:—

As perchance carvers do not faces make,
But that away, which hid them there, do take;
Let crosses, so, take what hid Christ in Thee,
And be His image, or not His, but He.

'The Cross' ('Muses Library,' i. 168).

C. C. B.

[Mr. W. Scott also thanked for reply.]

VANISHING LONDON: PROPRIETARY CHAPELS (11 S. ii. 202, 254, 293, 334; iii. 149, 193).—I recollect St. Etheldreda's Chapel, Ely Place, when the upper portion was used for worship by a Welsh Episcopal congregation, and the crypt was utilized as a cellar for storing beer by Reid's Brewery. This was in 1875. The late Father Lockhart purchased it for the Fathers of Charity the following year. Cardinal Manning opened it with Pontifical High Mass in 1877.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

RICE FOR THE COMPLEXION (11 S. iii. 189).—The habit of eating raw rice for the complexion is fairly common among girls, and I have known more than one case of serious injury to the health result. Undoubtedly rice so eaten does whiten the complexion by inducing anæmia, but it can scarcely be said to improve it.

C. C. B.

Fifty years ago, at any rate, the girl in a village who had naturally a pale complexion was an object for envy amongst a bevy of ruddy village lasses, and the least sensible of them ate such things as raw rice and chalk in order to make them pale. Many of the girls carried rice in their pockets, and crunched all the day long. Chalk was considered to be as effective, but less tasty. I do not think the practice is now common.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Notes on Books, &c.

The First Duke and Duchess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By the Author of 'A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby,' 'The Life of a Prig,' &c. (Longmans & Co.)

THE work before us is extremely interesting, but can by no means be regarded as an adequate biography of two illustrious persons who have never had justice done to them. When we look back on the past, it is plain that inferior, and indeed sometimes worthless, people have frequently been commemorated, while those of high character have been left in shadow.

The first Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was the most important commander in Charles I.'s army, and the series of his victories would, it is almost certain, have been crowned by another triumph on Marston Moor if Cromwell had not taken the matter in hand and inflicted a decisive defeat on the Royalists. Before hostilities began the Duke (only then an Earl) had served the King in many ways, as well as entertaining him and the Queen at his seats of Welbeck and Bolsover, incurring expenses which were very great. At the beginning of the Civil War, or, to speak more accurately, before it actually broke out, the King sent the Earl to Hull as governor. This, one would have thought, had historic order been kept, would have been recorded previously to the crushing defeat at Marston Moor, but in the present volume chronological sequence is often not regarded. There is no doubt that, if the work before us had been compiled with strict regard to dates, many things would have been dwelt upon before that great Puritan victory was reached.

The Duke of Newcastle was the commander of the Royalist party, and Fairfax that of the Parliament, in the North of England. In many ways Fairfax had the advantage, not only as being a Yorkshireman of old and respected family, but also a soldier of some experience, he having served with an English army abroad, while the Duke of Newcastle had never seen military service.

The first wife of the Duke died on 17 April, 1643. She was succeeded by Elizabeth, Lady Lucas, whose marriage took place in December, 1645. The Duke had fled to Holland almost immediately after the battle of Marston Moor. He was much blamed by many of his own party for going abroad, but it seems, when we weigh all the circumstances, the wisest thing to have done; for if he had fallen into the hands of the Parliamentarians, it is almost certain he would have been put to death. It was not until after the battle of Naseby, when Cromwell had gained great influence, that mercy for the Royalist commander would have been taken into consideration.

Newcastle did not return to his native country until the Restoration, and during his long absence he suffered much from poverty. Sometimes, indeed, it seems to have been well-nigh impossible for him to supply himself with money, although he visited at intervals Paris, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and, we believe, other places. His second wife possessed funds of her own, with which she

could relieve him, at least for a time; but creditors became more and more importunate, and it was absolutely necessary that her husband's brother Charles should accompany her to England, where the sum of two hundred pounds was raised, and arrangements were made regarding the estates which were in the long run satisfactory. During the whole period of the Duchess's exile Queen Henrietta Maria, it seems, assisted the Duke and Duchess by gifts of money, though there is no evidence of the various amounts.

The conduct of the Duke, upright man as he was, must have been very irritating to all who tried to assist him, for difficult as it proved on many occasions to get even a fitting supply of food, he was too passionately fond of horses to practise economy. On one occasion, when money came in freely, he is said to have had in his possession eight of these animals, and we believe he had always a pair at least. His love of them induced him to write a valuable book on horses and horsemanship, which probably brought in no inconsiderable amount of money, as editions were published in London, Paris, and Nuremberg in both English and French. This is the work he is chiefly known by, but he wrote four comedies and much else, the greater part of which was published in the volumes containing the numerous literary productions of the Duchess.

After the Restoration, except at the very beginning, the Duke and Duchess seldom went to Court; their tastes were far removed from what was to be seen and heard there. Both loved rural life and were devoted to letters; and, as has already been said, the Duchess was a prolific author. It has long been the custom to treat her writings with contempt, an opinion which we hope will soon be much modified. We have read only a portion of her work, but from what has come before us, we believe the whole to be more important than some things that have taken high rank in recent times.

During the turbulent days of the earlier part of the great Civil War, the Hothams, father and son, attracted much notice. The author draws attention to a letter written by Sir John Hotham in October, 1642, to William Lenthall, which is both interesting and amusing:—

"Upon Sunday night last, as the neighbours of Sherborne tell our men, they [the Cavaliers] drew certain forces out of York to have set upon my son's men at Cawood. When they came in Sherborne, a village three miles from Cawood, they espied a windmill, which they took for my son's colours marching to meet them, and certain stooks of beans for his men in order; whereupon they returned in more haste than they came."

It has been usual in modern times to condemn both the elder and the younger Hotham. We are sorry for this, as we believe that both desired to do well for their country, though on more than one occasion they may have transgressed military law. It seems, therefore, that the execution of the father and the son, if not a crime, was a serious error. The whole affair should be carefully examined. It is not impossible that, if this were done, it would be found that both of them were anxious to bring about peace on terms satisfactory alike to Cavaliers and Parliamentarians.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MESSRS. S. & E. COLEMAN'S Tottenham Catalogue 3, Third Series, is devoted to Manuscripts, Deeds, Court Rolls, Pedigrees, &c. Under Royal America is the King's Warrant to John Wentworth to be Surveyor of Woods in Nova Scotia and Territories in America, 3 pages, large folio, signed by George III., Lord Portland, and others, 1 August, 1783, 10l. 10s. Another document relating to America is a grant by George III. of land in Nova Scotia to Alexander McNutt, William Caldwell, Arthur Vance, and others, 5l. 5s. Under London and its Rebuilding after the Great Fire there is a deed between the Mayor and citizens of London and Peter Gelsthorp, citizen and apothecary, who was owner of the land where King Street is now. Peter, to oblige the Mayor and citizens, sold his land to them, so that in the future those who stood in Cheapside could see the Guildhall. The document is priced 5l. 5s. There are also deeds relating to the old theatre of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Drury Lane Theatre, and several Militia Rolls. Pedigrees include those of Hills and Andrews, Harvey, Ayres, and other families.

Mr. William Glaisher's April Remainder Catalogue contains Moore's 'Collector's Manual,' 9s.; Crane's 'Artist's Reminiscences,' 6s. 6d.; 'Grammont Memoirs,' 4s. 6d.; 'Greville Diary,' 4 vols., 10s. 6d.; 'Inchbold's 'Under the Syrian Sun,' 2 vols., 9s.; Lorimer's 'Law of Nations,' 5s.; Mackinder's 'Rhine,' with 50 coloured plates by Mrs. Jardine and 2 folding maps, 7s.; and 'Russell of Killowen,' by O'Brien, 2s. 6d. There are novels at a shilling each.

Messrs. Maggs's Catalogue 266 is devoted to a remarkable collection of autograph letters and MSS. Among Rulers, Princes, and Court Favourites are Anne of Denmark, Mary of Modena, Charles Bonaparte, Madame Bonaparte (the mother of Napoleon), the Stuarts, and the Georges. Of American interest is a letter signed by Washington in reference to the Continental troops meeting the Convention troops which surrendered under Burgoyne. There are also letters of Capt. John Paul Jones, one of which relates to the corruption in America's "infant navy." Under Naval and Military we find Nelson, Wellington, and a collection of letters of Lady Hamilton. Under Statesmen and Authors are John Bradshaw, Brougham, Bright, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Harrison Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Byron, and Burns. There are letters of the Carlyles, De Quincey, Cowper, George Eliot, and Dickens. Among Thackeray's letters is one on 'The Newcomes' in which he compares himself with Dickens; it is dated Paris, April, 1854. Another of 3 December, 1810, refers to his 'Shabby Genteel Story,' and a third to 'Pendennis.' Under Swinburne are original manuscripts.

Messrs. Maggs have also a Catalogue of Nineteenth Century Authors, first editions, including many presentation copies. This Catalogue has been compiled with special reference to the Thackeray and Dickens celebrations, although there are choice items under Byron, Coleridge, Books with Coloured Plates, George Meredith, Kate Greenaway, R. L. Stevenson, and many others. In all there are nearly seventeen hundred

entries. Among many choice Dickens items is an uncut series of first editions, 75 vols., in the various sizes in which they were issued, but uniformly bound by Rivière in full crushed levant, 350l. A remarkable copy of 'Pickwick,' all the numbers being dated 1836, and enclosed in a morocco case, is 185l. Part II. contains the rare printed address announcing the death of Seymour. Other addresses include the one which appeared in Part XV., dated June 30, 1837, in which Dickens announces the resumption of the work, which had been "interrupted by a severe domestic affliction of no ordinary kind" (the death of Miss Mary Hogarth, Dickens's sister-in-law, who died suddenly on May 7, 1837). Under Dickensiana is the original portrait by Frith, 210l. Among choice Thackeray items are two volumes, *The Snob* and *The Golem*, 1820-30, each enclosed in levant pull-off case by Rivière, 275l. They are in the original board covers, which are apparently not known to Thackeray bibliographers, nor can Messrs. Maggs trace any other copy with them.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons' Liverpool Catalogue CCCCXIX. contains a most interesting series of autograph letters of Scott; a set of R. L. Stevenson's Works handsomely bound; Gerard's 'Herbal,' a fine copy, 1633, 18l. 18s.; French engravings; ornamental bindings; Baines's 'Lancashire,' extra-illustrated; Hogarth, original impressions, engraved by Cook, 1795-1802, atlas folio, 10l. 10s.; and Hazlitt's 'Dodsley's Old English Plays,' 15 vols., 1874-6, 8l. 8s. There are works under Ancient Religions and Aldine Press. The sixth edition of Chaucer, full morocco, 1687, is 10l. 10s.; and Scott's edition of De Foe, 20 vols., Talboys, 1840-41, 12l. 12s. There are first editions of the Brownings; specimens of early printing; the first edition of Hamerton's 'Graphic Arts,' 1882, 4l. 4s.; and some fine old portraits and prints.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

T. P. ("The world forgetting, by the world forgot").—Pope, 'Eloisa to Abélard,' l. 208.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

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Notes.

GABRIEL HARVEY'S LETTER-BOOK.

GABRIEL HARVEY'S 'Letter-Book' (MS. Sloane 93) was edited for the Camden Society by Mr. E. J. L. Scott, and printed in 1884. Those who know the book will remember the curiously minute account which Harvey gives of the dishonourable pursuit of his sister Mercy by a young nobleman. The latter has not, I believe, hitherto been identified, though, as Mr. Scott remarked, there are materials for an identification. He is called "Milord A. S." (fo. 74 b); he signs a love-letter "Phil." (fo. 83); he has an aunt "Mieladie of W." (fo. 72 b); he is married; and he is living about Christmas, 1574, within a few miles of Saffron Walden.

The person who satisfies these conditions is Philip Howard (b. 28 June, 1557), at that

time called by courtesy Lord Surrey, in spite of the attainder of his father, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1572. Through his mother, Lady Mary Fitzalan, he was heir to his grandfather, Henry, Earl of Arundel, whom he eventually succeeded in 1580. By a covenant made previously between Henry, Earl of Arundel, and Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (G. E. C.'s 'Peerage,' 1887, p. 153), it was provided that after Philip had become Duke of Norfolk, his son and heir apparent should be called "the Earl of Arundel and Surrey" (the former of these titles, as the older, having precedence). Although Philip in the lifetime of his grandfather, Lord Arundel, had no claim to be called anything more than Earl of Surrey, Harvey's "Milord A. S." no doubt is due to Philip's eventual right to the Earldom of Arundel. A sister of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was Jane, wife of Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland.

Philip was married at the age of 14, in 1571, to Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, stepdaughter to his father the Duke of Norfolk, who had taken as his third wife, in 1567, Lord Dacre's widow. The Duke's second wife—whom he married in 1558, and who died in 1563—was Margaret, sole heir of Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden. Through this marriage Audley House or Audley End* came to be the home of the Duke of Norfolk, though it belonged in fact to his eldest son by this second marriage, Thomas Howard, who was restored in blood as Lord Thomas Howard in 1584, and created Lord Howard de Walden in 1597, and Earl of Suffolk in 1603. I imagine that, even after the Duke of Norfolk's death, his family continued to occupy Audley House, and that Philip, Lord Surrey, and his young wife were living there in 1574 with his stepmother (his wife's mother), and his stepbrothers and stepsisters by his father's second and third marriages.

Lord Surrey was perhaps already studying at Cambridge. The University conferred the degree of M.A. on him under special conditions in 1576 (see Cooper's 'Athenæ,' ii. 188). There is a portrait of him after Zuccherò in Lodge's 'Portraits.' Both he and his wife eventually became Roman Catholics, and their sufferings for their new faith are matter of history. That such a man should have played in his youth the part which the 'Letter-Book' assigns him is at least curious.

* The great house known as Audley End was not built till later.

I append a list of cases in which I respectfully differ from Mr. Scott's reading of his MS. or the errors of his printer. I have put my points in the form of corrigenda, but merely for convenience, and not from any belief in my own infallibility.

For some of the corrections below I am indebted to Mr. R. B. McKerrow, who was kind enough to look at the MS. for me after I had left London. These are marked with a *.

- P. 5, l. 8, for "M. Jackson" read *M. Jacksun*
 P. 5, l. 14, for "nu matter" read *mi matter*
 P. 5, last line, for "point" read *paint*
 P. 6, l. 6, for "oun iudge" read *oun iudg*
 P. 10, l. 8, for "more" read *none*
 P. 11, l. 1, for "tutors" read *Autors*
 P. 12, l. 10, for "twelmunth" read *this twelmunth*
 P. 13, l. 2, for "ishu" read *issu* (?)
 P. 13, l. 10, from bottom, for "than" read *then*
 P. 14, l. 9 from bottom, for "their" read *there*
 P. 16, l. 9, for "givin....givin" read *givin....giving*
 P. 18, l. 11, for "mi" read *nu*.
 P. 20, l. 15, for "too" read *too too*
 P. 21, l. 14, for "too" read *to*
 P. 22, l. 3, for "reprochful" read *more reprochful*
 P. 23, l. 17, for "disseassis" read *disseassis*
 P. 23, l. 13 from bottom, for "than" read *that*
 P. 23, l. 3 from bottom, for "disseassid" read *disseassid*
 P. 24, l. 21 from bottom, for "yow" read *you*
 P. 26, l. 11, for "came" read *cam*
 P. 27, l. 15, for "thurrough" read *thurrouh*
 P. 33, l. 5, for "abroid" read *abroad*
 P. 33, l. 12, for "nixt" read *next*
 P. 34, l. 13 from bottom, for "ere" read *long ere*
 P. 34, l. 5 from bottom, for "zephyrus" read *Zephyrus*
 P. 34, l. 2 from bottom, for "everie" read *everi*
 P. 35, l. 13 from bottom, for "antiquis felicius-que" read *antiquius feliciusque*
 P. 36, l. 8 from bottom, for "cum" read *eum*
 P. 36, l. 3 from bottom, for "existem" read *existam*
 P. 37, l. 14, for "pictatem" read *pietatem*
 P. 37, l. 13 from bottom, for "oppressæque" read *oppressæ*
 P. 37, l. 11 from bottom, for "magisne" read *magisue* or *magisve*
 P. 39, l. 7, for "Hic" read *Sic*
 P. 41, l. 9, for "injoined" read *injoind*
 *P. 43, l. 10, for "said" read *suid*
 P. 43, l. 7 from bottom, for "refused" read *refusid*
 P. 45, l. 10 from bottom, for "intended" read *intendid*
 P. 47, l. 16, for "lerned" read *lernid*
 P. 48, l. 2 from bottom, for "accustomid" read *accustomed*
 *P. 49, l. 15, for "tould him" read *tould him*, (with comma)
 P. 50, l. 14 from bottom, for "faither" read *farther*
 P. 51, l. 5, for "reasonable" read *reasnable*
 P. 52, l. 3, for *ἐργω* read *ἐργω* (?)
 P. 55, l. 3, for "innocat" read *inuocat* or *invocat*
 P. 55, l. 17, for "incidit" read *inuidit* or *invidit*
 P. 58, l. 7 from bottom, for "spees" read *spies* (?)
 P. 57, l. 1, for "before" read *tofore*

- P. 59, l. 1, for "overbarish" read *ouerlawish* or *overlawish*.
 *P. 59, l. 9 from bottom, for "voluntarie" read *voluntarie* (?) (the *l* possibly an accidental mark)
 *P. 60, l. 15 from bottom, for "neerelye" read *neerelye*
 *P. 63, l. 3 from bottom, for "halfed" read *hakid* (?)
 *P. 63, l. 2 from bottom, for "filters" read *fitters*
 P. 64, l. 6 from bottom, for "crinibus" read *crinum*
 *P. 64, last line, for "proxime....proximo" read *proximo....proximo*
 P. 65, l. 5, for "crines" read *crinum*
 *P. 66, l. 10 from bottom, for "nihils" read *nifils* (?)
 P. 69, l. 15, for "the" read *them*
 P. 70, l. 14, for "to" read *lo*
 P. 71, l. 13, for "frenesis" read *Erass* [= Erasmus's]. Cp. "Erasmus renowned Follie" (Harvey's 'Works,' ed. Grosart, ii. 110).
 *P. 74, l. 13, for "peltinges" read *peltinge*
 *P. 74, l. 18, for "bewntifull" read *boontifull*
 P. 79, l. 3, for "Russellis" read *Russellis* [= Russell's]
 P. 79, l. 13, for "Bodin" read *Bodine*
 P. 88, l. 11, for "and disposition inclination" read *and disposition* ["inclination" deleted?]
 *P. 90, l. 6, for "mundation" read *inundation* (?)
 *P. 91, l. 15, for "queyntefelt" read *queyntefelt*
 *P. 94, l. 12 from bottom, for "melancohiall" read *melancoliall*
 P. 98, l. 7, for "shewte" read *shewe* (?) [It is doubtful to me if what was taken for a *t* belongs to the word.]
 P. 100, l. 15, for "Mack Morrise" read *Mach Morrice*
 P. 105, l. 16, for "venomous" read *venemous*
 P. 105, last line, for "lyfe" read *life*
 P. 106, l. 18, for "you" read *ye*, and for "bowrde," read *bowrde* (without comma)
 P. 106, l. 3 from bottom, for "consanguinity" read *consanguinitie*
 P. 108, l. 7, for "Death" read *Deatha*
 P. 108, l. 16, for "thither" read *thether*
 P. 109, l. 16, for "purles of purle" read *purles of pearle*
 P. 109, l. 18, for "chose" read *choste* (?) (= cost) [Cp. spelling "chakes," p. 144, mid.; "charcher," p. 12; "chrotchet," p. 48; "chussion," p. 173.]
 P. 109, l. 21, for "cuffed" read *tuffed*
 P. 110, l. 14 from bottom, for "my" read *mye*
 P. 111, l. 3, for "Martials Julia" read *Julia* ["Martials" in next line, with a blank apparently for the name of a lady.]
 P. 111, l. 4 from bottom, for "muskeratt" read *muskecall*
 P. 112, l. 12 from bottom, for "half" read *halfe*
 P. 113, l. 8, for "dame" read *Damme* (?)
 P. 115, l. 14, for "feastinges" read *festinge*
 P. 115, l. 19, for "sugettes" read *succettes*
 P. 117, l. 1, for "Manger" read *Mauger*
 P. 117, l. 8, from bottom, for "drapssocks" read *drapsacks*
 P. 126, l. 12 from bottom, for "in gourgeois" read *gourgeois*

* Girolamo Ruscelli, 'Le Imprese illustri,' Ven., 1566.

- P. 128, l. 10, for "shrewe" read *shrowe*, and for "shrewdely" read *shrowdely*
 P. 129, l. 4, for "kisse" read *kysse*
 P. 129, l. 9, for "nighte" read *nighe*
 P. 129, l. 17, for "Englande" read *Inglande*
 P. 132, l. 14, for "into" read *to*
 P. 132, l. 5 from bottom, for "loovinge" read *Looninge* (?)
 P. 133, l. 14, for "Robbin," read *Robbin* (no comma)
 P. 133, l. 15, for "whiuste" read *whuiste*
 P. 134, l. 5, for "time" read *tyme*
 P. 134, l. 8, for "afforde" read *affourde*
 P. 135, l. 5, for "I reade and reade" read *I reade and I reade*
 P. 135, l. 7 from bottom, for "And I" read *As* [corrected from *And*] *I*
 P. 136, l. 7 from bottom, for "Boos" read *Bajs* [or *Bays*]
 P. 138, l. 11 from bottom, for "consollations" read *constellations*
 P. 140, l. 16, for "from above" read *from aboove*
 P. 142, l. 5, for "advizements" read *advizement*
 P. 142, l. 9, for "inseparable" read *incomparable*
 P. 142, l. 11, for "lottery" read *yo' lottery*
 P. 142, l. 2, from bottom, for "tymes" read *tyme*
 P. 148, l. 2 from bottom, for "prommisses" read *prommissis*
 P. 151, l. 3, for "culd" read *could*
 P. 151, l. 9, for "of a like" read *of a like* (no full stop) (= *belike*)
 P. 151, l. 2 from bottom, for "stay" read *stay*
 P. 153, l. 13, for "tarne" read *turne* (?)
 P. 156, last line, for "he put" read *put*
 P. 157, l. 10, for "possession" read *possessing*
 P. 163, l. 7, for "wæne" read *wenne*
 P. 163, l. 16 from bottom, for "rashley" read *rashly*
 P. 175, l. 5 from bottom, for "verri" read *verrie*
 P. 179, l. 2, for "verum" read *rerum*
 P. 179, l. 11, for "ad huc" read *adhuc*
 P. 179, l. 16, for "Binge" read *Bingi*
 P. 179, l. 21, for *παγγελυρικον* read *παγγελυρικον*
 *P. 182, last line, for "nec" read *ne*
 *P. 183, ll. 7, 8, for "primus...secundus...tertius" read *primas...secundas...tertias*
 *P. 183, l. 11, for "primus" read *primas*
 *P. 183, ll. 13, 14, for "novimus" read *norimus*

A great part of the manuscript is "almost illegible and undecipherable," as Mr. Scott says, and we have to thank him for his courage, patience, and skill in making it out. The reader should take note, however, that the headings of the letters are Mr. Scott's, not Harvey's (has Mr. Scott any ground, by the way, for describing Sir Thomas Smith as "of Audley End," pp. 19*n*, 162, 168, beyond the fact that he was born at Saffron Walden?), and that the editor is somewhat inconsistent in his treatment of words which Harvey has corrected and replaced by others. Thus (p. 16, l. 9 from bottom) the words "in ye parlur" are written by Harvey in the margin, and Mr. Scott is responsible for the place of their insertion. The words "written by him in Essex" (p. 55, l. 7 from bottom) are a

correction of "written in Pembroke Hall at Cambridge," but Mr. Scott takes no notice of the original reading. So on p. 94, l. 10 from bottom, where Harvey first wrote "my brother Tom," then corrected "Tom" to "Watt," and finally to "Nedd." On p. 106, l. 18, the words "ye gabb" are a correction of "ye lye." On p. 134 the lines "Livye—Thucidides" were written later than the rest. On p. 143, last line, "thirde" is underlined in the text, and "seconde" written in the margin. Here Mr. Scott prints "ye 'thirde' seconde letter" (which puzzled G. art, 'Harvey's Works,' iii. xxii.). So on p. 168, l. 5, Harvey first wrote "M. Capel," then inserted "good" before it, struck out "Capel," and substituted "Arthure." Mr. Scott prints "good M. Arthure 'Capel.'" This use of inverted commas to denote a word deleted needed, perhaps, a word of explanation, especially as Mr. Scott occasionally prints the deleted word in his text and gives the correction in inverted commas: e.g., p. 52, l. 17, "an ["sum" in margin] other time."

Mr. Scott's first note on p. 43 is incorrect. The Senior Proctor in May, 1573, who put Harvey first in the Ordo Senioritatis of the Masters of Arts of his year (see 'Grace Book Δ,' ed. Venn, p. 262), was Walter Allein (*ibid.*, p. 568) of Harvey's old college, Christ's, not Lancelot Browne of Pembroke, who had been one of those who had opposed his obtaining the grace for his degree. Browne was Junior Proctor in 1573-4.

It may be remarked that the changes of punctuation introduced by Mr. Scott not unfrequently rather obscure the sense.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The University, Sheffield.

A WELSH PRINTING SOCIETY: CYMDEITHIAS LLEN CYMRU.

THE revival of interest in Welsh literature is one of the notable features of the present day. It has led to the printing of various texts formerly inaccessible, and one of its accidental results has been the popularizing of English translations of some of the monuments of Celtic literature. A generation ago Lady Charlotte Guest's version of the 'Mabinogion' was known only to scholars and rich book-collectors. Now it gives pleasure to thousands of readers who know no Welsh.

Among the agencies making for a greater knowledge of the older Welsh literature

the "Cymdeithias Llen Cymru," of which Mr. John Ballinger, the Librarian of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, is the honorary secretary. It was started by six persons, and the first idea was to share the cost of printing and then distribute the copies among the members of the little society. This plan was modified, and that now adopted is that the books are sold at cost price and without pecuniary profit to any one. This is, roughly speaking, the plan of the Early English Text Society and similar organizations. The Welsh Society deserves wider support, and doubtless only needs to be better known in order to receive many accessions to its ranks.

The publications, which are fine specimens of typography from the press of Mr. William Lewis of Cardiff, are in quarto form and divided into series, which, for convenience, may be called by the colour of the covers.

The Blue series lead off with the 'Carolau' of Richard Hughes, who was "Footman Extraordinary" to Queen Elizabeth and had an annuity of 50*l.* for his services.

The second issue contains 'Hen Gerddi Gwleidyddol: 1588-1660,' and opens with a poem on the Spanish Armada, and includes a Welsh "song made on the ransacking the country in the time of Oliver Cromwell's Protectorship" by John Griffith of Llandudfryn, who relieved his feelings to the tune of 'The King shall enjoy his Own Again.' There is also a Litany which includes a comprehensive petition for deliverance from the Turk, the Scots, the Pope, the Presbyterians, and the Independents.

The third issue is a 'Casgliad o Hen Ganiadau Serch,' including some of the songs formerly attributed to Rhys Goch.

The fourth issue, the 'Casgliad of Hanes-Gerddi Cymraeg,' is a curious evidence of the eclectic spirit of the Welsh bards. There are seven ballads; all but one are apparently of extraneous inspiration. The story of the three sons of the king and the 'Crus Gwaed-lyd' appear in the 'Gesta Romanorum.' The 'Wraig o Ganaan Wlad' is a variant of the wife of Bath. The 'Gleiniogwerth Synnwyr' appears in an old French fabliau. Another is a well-known story from Pliny. The 'Blodyn Du' relates to a Cornish murder. There are three versions of 'Yr Hen Wr o'r Coed' ('The Old Man of the Wood'), a Welsh form of the legend of Rip van Winkle which is discussed at length in Sir John Rhys's 'Celtic Folk-lore.'

The fifth and sixth of the Blue series appeared as a double number and contain

'Caniadau yn y mesuran Rhyddion'—pieces ranging from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth. To this Mr. J. H. Davies, who has edited the Blue and Red issues, prefixes an elaborate introduction.

Of the Red series two only have yet appeared. The first contains a reprint of 'Contemplations upon these Times; or, The Parliament explained to Wales,' which was printed in 1646, and came from the pen of John Lewis of Glasgrug, Llanbadarn Fawr, the friend of Richard Baxter. It is a vigorous and characteristic defence of the Republican proceedings in the struggle with the King. The Oxford Parliament Lewis dubs "a Jack-a-Lent." He is stoutly patriotic, and claims that St. Bridget and St. Catherine of Siena are witnesses for the kingdom of God which he hopes to see in these islands. He protests against non-resistance in matters of conscience, defends the Solemn League and Covenant, and urges the prohibition of the Book of Common Prayer, declaring that some of the ministers "scarce can read it," and that in many places there is hardly a sermon once a year. On the other hand he is delighted with the more popular edition of the Welsh Bible and the prospect of a pocket New Testament. Finally he suggests the establishment of a college for the training of the ministry—a suggestion elaborated in a later publication.

The second is a reprint of 'An Act for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales' which was passed in 1649. With this are given the proceedings of the Commissioners for North Wales—of whom John Lewis was one—from a MS. in the Bodleian, and a vigorous letter of Vavasour Powell in defence of their actions in the removal of "scandalous" and "malignant" ministers. These documents show the Puritan position, but it is intended to illustrate the "other side" in later issues.

A special series has been started in Buff to deal with hymnology. Every editor of a hymn-book thinks himself entitled to alter the words of the author. Sometimes the author belonged to another sect, and laid too strong—or too weak—emphasis on the doctrines which the editor desires to inculcate; sometimes the changes are due merely to caprice and bad taste. It is therefore desirable to have the original and unadulterated texts of the great singers of sacred song. The first issue is a reprint of the 'Emynau' of Morgan Rhys, printed in 1775 with the quaint title of 'Golwg o Ben Nebo ar wlad ye Addewid' ('A View of the Land of Promise from the Top of Mount Nebo').

The editor is the Rev. H. Elvet Lewis, whose book on the 'Sweet Singers of Wales' has done something to make known to the English people the riches of Welsh hymnology.

The Cymdeithias Llen Cymru should be welcomed by all who are interested in Welsh literature or bibliography; and an immense impetus must be given to this interest by the great Welsh National Library which is now being built up at Aberystwyth.

MANCEINION.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA: HENRY LUSHINGTON.

A MONUMENTAL tablet, surmounted by a marble bust, to the memory of Henry Lushington, one of the survivors from the Black Hole at Calcutta (for other survivors see 11 S. ii. 528; iii. 74, 111, 192), may still be seen in the Old Church at Eastbourne, of which parish his father was Vicar from 1734 till 1779. The inscription is interesting, and runs as follows:—

"Sacred to the Memory of HENRY LUSHINGTON, Eldest Son of HENRY LUSHINGTON, D.D. Vicar of this Parish And MARY his Wife | whose singular Merits & as singular Sufferings Cannot fail of endearing Him to y^e latest Posterity.

"At Y^e Age of Sixteen in y^e year 1754 He embarked for Bengal in y^e Service of y^e India Company, & by | attaining a perfect Knowledge of the Persian Language made Himself essentially useful—It is difficult to | determine whether He excelled more in a civil or a military Capacity. His Activity in Both | recommended Him to the Notice & Esteem of Lord CLIVE: Whom with equal Credit to | Himself & Satisfaction to his Patron He served in the different Characters of | Secretary, Interpreter & Commissary. In y^e year 1756, by a melancholy Revolution, He was with Others | to y^e amount of 146 forced into a Dungeon at CALCUTTA so small that 23 only escaped Suffocation.—He was | one of y^e Survivors, but reserved for greater Misery, for by a Subsequent Revolution in the Year 1763 He was | with 200 more taken Prisoners at PATNA, & after a tedious Confinement being singled out with JOHN ELLIS & | WILLIAM HAY Esq^r was by the Order of the Nabob COSSIM ALLY KAWN & under y^e Direction of One SOMEROO | an Apostate European, deliberately & inhumanly murdered: But while y^e Seapoys were performing their savage Office | on y^e first mentioned Gentleman, fired with a generous Indignation at the Distress of his Friend, | He rushed upon his Assassins unarmed, & seizing One of their Scimitars killed Three of them & wounded Two Others, | till at length oppressed with Numbers He greatly fell.

"His private Character was perfectly consistent with his publick One. The amiable | Sweetness of his Disposition attached Men of y^e worthiest

Note to Him—the Integrity of his Heart fixed them ever | firm to his Interests. As a Son, He was One of the most kind & dutiful, as a Brother y^e most affectionate. | His Generosity towards his Family was such as hardly to be equal'd his Circumstances and his Age | consid'd, scarce to be exceeded. In short He lived & died an Honour to his Name, his Friends & his Country.

"His Race was short (being only 28 Years of Age when He died) but truly Glorious. | The rising Generation must admire, May They imitate, so Bright an Example!

"His Parents have erected this Monument as a lasting Testimony of their Affliction & of his Virtues."

ALAN STEWART.

"LONG HOME."—The expression "long home," meaning "grave," is duly given in the 'N.E.D.' with a quotation from Robert of Brunne in 1303. But it is far older, as it is found in Anglo-Saxon. In 'An Old English Vision of Leofric,' printed by Prof. Napier in the *Phil. Soc. Trans.*, 1908, pp. 180-88, we find, just at the end: "A fortnight before his death he foretold the day on which he should come to Coventry to his long home," where the original text has "to his langan hame."

I observe no very late quotation for this phrase; but it occurs in 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' chap. xxv., and it is no less a person than Mrs. Gamp who uses it: "Ah, the sweet creeturs! playing at berryins down in the shop, and follerin' the order-book to its long home in the iron safe!"

WALTER W. SKEAT.

AN INDIAN AERIAL POST.—The following, which appeared in *The Times* of 13 March under the above heading, deserves a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"Among the letters which reached England by the Indian Mail from Bombay on Friday were several from Allahabad bearing a new postmark, which may become historic. The postmark represents an aeroplane flying over a range of mountains, and bears the inscription 'First Aerial Post. U. P. Exhibition, Allahabad, 1911.'

"The explanation of this postmark is that the Indian postal authorities recently granted permission to Captain Windham to establish an aerial post in connexion with the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad, for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of an aerial service for the use of a beleaguered town. The arrangements were under the personal supervision of the Postmaster-General of the United Provinces, and only letters and postcards were allowed in this special delivery. The postal authorities would not agree to an increase in the actual cost of delivery, but the letters to be forwarded by aeroplane were sent under special cover to Allahabad, with an extra fee of six annas, which was devoted to the funds for the new buildings of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel at Allahabad. The mail was duly carried by aeroplane from

the exhibition grounds to Allahabad post-office, and was there distributed, and to mark the event a special die was cast in the postal workshops at Aligarh."

A. F. R.

COLLEY CIBBER'S 'APOLOGY.'—Ten years after Colley Cibber had completed his famous 'Apology,' he disposed of his rights in that book to Dodsley. It was originally "Printed by John Watts for the Author. MDCCLX." The following is an exact copy of the receipt given by Cibber for the amount paid him by Dodsley. The original document was, if I mistake not, in the possession of the late Mr. R. W. Lowe, who pasted it in the front cover of his 1740 edition of the 'Apology.' The receipt reads:

"Rec^d March y^e 24th 1749/50 of M^r Robert Dodsley Bookseller in Pall Mall the Sum of fifty two Pounds ten Shillings, in consideration of which Sum I do hereby assign & make over to him y^e said M^r Robert Dodsley his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for ever, all my Right and Property in the Copy of my Book entitled an Apology for the Life of M^r Colly Cibber &c as witness my Hand
"Colley Cibber"

WATSON NICHOLSON.

Authors' Club, S.W.

"ANON."—At 10 S. ix. 135 it was shown by an extract from 'Quentin Durward,' chap. xii., that Scott, as well as Thackeray, slips into the use of "anon" in the sense of *erewhile*. As a final contribution towards exemplifying this whimsical practice (see 10 S. i. 246, 337; v. 274, 454, 496; vii. 136), an instance may now be given from the twenty-seventh chapter of 'The Abbot.' In the interview in which he strives to master the identity of his partner in the dance, Roland Graeme avers that, while this mysterious personage favours "snood and kirtle" at the moment, the garb may presently change with the mood. "Perhaps," he ventures, "you may be seen to-morrow in hat and feather, hose and doublet." A little later a home thrust stirs him to draw upon the vocabulary of valour, and his interlocutor quickly counters with the remark, "Beware of such big words; you said but anon that I sometimes wear hose and doublet." The explanation of the matter probably is that it is easy to confuse "in a minute" with "a minute ago." Possibly Scott may have intended to write "e'en now."

THOMAS BAYNE.

THE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—MR. G. SHEERWOOD, who inquired at 10 S. iv. 230 about this Society, may like to know that I have a letter of the secretary (Rycroft Reeve)

of the Society, dated 14 May, 1858, wherein he states that it was founded in 1854 by several noblemen and gentlemen to promote the study of family history,

"since when a large amount of authentic genealogical and historical matter relating to the early ancestry of Fellows of the Society has been collected and arranged, and several elaborate pedigrees, commencing with the ninth and eleventh centuries, and brought down to the present time, have been compiled."

From a newspaper cutting of 21 July, 1860, I find that the annual meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, 17 July, in the picture gallery at Bridgewater House, through the courtesy of Lord Ellesmere.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

ANANIAS AS A CHRISTIAN NAME.—Surely this name, one of reproach and contumely, was of rare occurrence, even among the Puritans. In the 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1606–10,' p. 345, it is stated that

"Ananias Plommer of Gosport was examined on Jan. 19, 1607, relative to slanderous words spoken against the King."

W. B. GERISH.

HORSES TAKEN TO CHURCH.—J. R. Planché in his 'Descent of the Danube' (1828), p. 19, tells his readers that

"in Ratisbon, formerly, even the horses went to church! On St. Leonard's Day the peasantry of the neighbourhood brought their whole stud, gaily caparisoned, and indulged each animal with a peep into the Maltheser-kirche, a pious precaution which was supposed to preserve them the year round from the staggers, and indeed every other disorder that horse-flesh is heir to."

The same author tells us (on p. 99) that "at Engelhardtszell, in 1551, another church was erected for the same purpose, apparently, as that to which the Maltheser-kirche was formerly applied at Ratisbon. The horses were here brought annually to the door of the church, and allowed a peep at St. Pancras, whose effigy graced the altar. This sight and a few oats at the same time administered were supposed to preserve them from all disorders for a twelvemonth."

L. S. M.

"O.K.": NEW EXPLANATION.—The usual story is that the letters "O.K." are a contraction of "Oll Korrekt," an American humorous spelling. I find, however, a new explanation in *The Chicago Record Herald* for 16 December, 1910, printed under a picture of a square army biscuit stamped with the letters O.K. :—

"The above picture of an army biscuit is said to explain the presence in our American tongue of the slang symbol 'O.K.' When the civil war broke out there existed in Chicago a firm of bakers known

as O. Kendall & Sons, the head of the firm being Orrin Kendall. This firm immediately began the manufacture of army biscuits, and stamped them 'O. K.' to represent the firm. These biscuits, it is said, came to be preferred by the soldiers, who thought them a little better than the ordinary army bread. Soon 'O. K.' became a cant term of approval in the army, and after the war it was carried into civil life and peace occupations."

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

COBBETT AT KENSINGTON AND BARN ELMS FARM.—Where exactly did William Cobbett live in Kensington in 1821? Where exactly was Barn Elms Farm, to which he removed soon after?

LEWIS MELVILLE.

'NINE TAILORS OF TOOLEY STREET,' 1832-5.—Can any of your correspondents tell me the author of the 'Nine Tailors of Tooley Street,' a skit written about 1832-5?

C. T. HAGBERG WRIGHT.

London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.

MEDIAEVAL "OBERAMMERGAUS."—In Pecoock's 'Repressor' (1457), vol. i. p. 221, we read:—

"No Cristen man now luyng hath these iij condicions anentis the person of Crist in his manhode, as hath a stok or a stoon graued into the likenes of Crist hanging on a cros nakid and woundid.....except whanne a quyk man is sett in a pley to be hangid nakid on a cros and to be in semyng woundid and scourgid. And this bifallith ful seelde and in fewe placis and cuntrees."

Where in the fifteenth century?

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

Univ. Coll., Cork.

PERCIVAL BANKS.—I am anxious to discover the genealogy of Percival Banks, who left Aylesbury, Kent, in the seventeenth century, and settled in Ardee, co. Louth, Ireland, later moving to Ennis, co. Clare.

C. BOWKER.

Boston, Mass.

SIR RICHARD HOTHAM: MARY H. CHOLMONDELEY.—Can any reader tell me who is now the possessor of the portrait, painted by Romney, of Sir Richard Hotham (M.P. for Southwark in 1780, died 1799) or perhaps of some other picture of him?

I am also anxious to find a picture of Mary Henrietta Cholmondeley, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Cholmondeley. She was killed in a carriage accident near Dorking in 1806.

LEVERTON HARRIS.

70, Grosvenor Street, W.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S POCKET-BOOKS.

—Where are Reynolds's MS. notebooks, which were used by Leslie and Taylor in their life of the painter?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

MAN IN THE IRON MASK DRAMATIZED.—

Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether the subject of the Man in the Iron Mask has ever been treated dramatically? If so, what are the names of the authors?

G. W. MORTON.

PORTRAIT IN PITTI GALLERY.—I have in my possession a portrait (copy) of a young man in armour. The original is in the Pitti Gallery, Florence, and is said to represent a son of Frederick III., King of Denmark. Can any of your readers inform me what was his name, and the dates of his birth and death?

T. ARNOLD DAVIS, Colonel.

Weston Park House, Bath.

'HAMLET' IN 1585.—Is it an established fact that a play called 'Hamlet' was acted at Cambridge in 1585? I should be much obliged for the name of any book dealing with this: I see no mention of it in Halliwell-Phillipps's works.

IONIA.

'PICKWICK' DIFFICULTIES.—I shall be glad to learn the meaning of the following obscure expressions in 'Pickwick.' My references below are to the edition published by Chapman & Hall and Frowde:—

Chap. xvi., p. 279, l. 6.—Punch and "the flatheaded comedian with the tin box of music."

Chap. xxv., p. 411, l. 36.—"Old Strike a Light."

Chap. xl., p. 657, ll. 18-19.—"Guillotined cabriolet."

PHILIP F. STEPHENSON.

C. H. SPURGEON'S KNOWLEDGE OF GREEK.

—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly inform me who it was that criticized a sermon of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, and recorded in a diary or letter that it proved conclusively that Spurgeon was unacquainted with the Greek language at that period of his life?

Direct replies will greatly oblige.

FREDK. CHARLES WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Roath Park, Cardiff.

SAMUEL ROGERS AND DISRAELI'S BAPTISM.—In the 'Maclise Portrait Gallery,' published, with memoirs, by the late William Bates, a well-known contributor to 'N. & Q.,' it is stated in the notice of Benjamin Disraeli that his precocious talents

"attracted the notice of Samuel Rogers, the poet, who was wont to visit the elder Disraeli at Hackney, and who, regretting to see so intelligent a youth without religious instruction, took him to Hackney Church."

Benjamin, we are told, was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, at the age of 13. Where do we find mention of Rogers's share in leading up to this important event?

W. S.—R.

CATHERINE HYDE.—"Secret Memoirs of the Royal Family of France, now first published from the Journal, Letters, and Conversations of the Princess Lamballe by a Lady of Rank." London, 1826, is usually attributed to "Catherine Hyde" (i.e., Cambridge University Library Catalogue, and, I think, British Museum Catalogue). Can any one give me particulars of the editor, apart from those which she gives of herself in the introduction? I should be glad of any information as to her birth and parentage.

EDGAR H. VIGERS.

The Rectory, Little Stukeley, Huntingdon.

JOHN BAGNALL, who is described as "a learned and rich philosopher," was living at Donnington Castle House, Newbury, in 1784, and at Erleigh Court at the beginning of the nineteenth century. One of his daughters married Sir William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell. Was Bagnall one of the Bagnalls of Stafford and Newry, Ireland? If so, can any one give me fuller particulars as to his "philosophy" and connexions? **ERNEST W. DORMER.**

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COSTUME PLATES.—Twice, on looking over collections of portraits and views of Cambridge, my attention has been arrested by handwritten inscriptions of names, on costume plates extracted from the 'History of the University of Cambridge' published by Rudolph Ackermann in 1815—one of them, the Doctor in Divinity in the scarlet gown, being inscribed as a portrait of Dr. Chafy, who was Master of Sidney Sussex College 1813-43, and another, the Doctor in Divinity in the ermined robe or cope, as Dr. Milner, Professor of Mathematics 1798-1820; so that evidently the costume plates of the histories of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and Public Schools, published

between 1814 and 1816, must be portraits of prominent personages, living at the time these valuable works were prepared.

The undermentioned are all that I have been able to find up to the present, and I trust that some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' may be able to furnish others. The identification of these plates would now be generally interesting, probably some of them representing celebrated people not commemorated by other portraits.

Cambridge University.

Doctor in Divinity in the ermined robe or cope, Dr. Milner.

Doctor in Divinity in the scarlet gown, Dr. Chafy.

Doctor in Music, Dr. Hague.

Doctor in Law or Physic in Congregation robes, Dr. E. Clarke.

Nobleman, Lord Weymouth (?).

G. H. C. CRISP.

7A, St. Botolph's Lane, Cambridge.

THOMAS LEA AND CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.—In Pitt's 'History of Staffordshire,' 1817, p. 389, there is the following passage:—

"Clayton gave name to a family who were seated there at a very early period; the last of the eldest branch of the male line, Thomas Clayton, Esq., died about the eleventh of Charles II., leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, and heiress, married Thomas Lea, Esq. This gentleman was descended in the direct male line from the ancient Earls and Dukes of Suffolk, and the Earls of Lichfield."

Can any one supply me with the genealogical table connecting Thomas Lea with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married Mary, daughter of Henry VII.?

Please reply direct.

T. PAPE.

The Middle School, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

THE GRANGE, SHROPSHIRE.—Pitt's 'History of Staffordshire,' p. 389, says:—

"Mary Clayton married William Windsor, Esq., of Rees-hall, Cheshire, and the Grange, Shropshire."

Where was "the Grange, Shropshire"? Was it Halesowen Grange?

Please reply direct.

T. PAPE.

PHEASANT PENNY.—In an old diary occurs the following:—

"Mary Bains engaged from 29 Nov., 1814. To have seven guineas a year & find her own tea and sugar, & to be at liberty on a month's wage or warning. P^d her 5/6 pheasant penny."

Another entry ends: "P^d per 6/ Coach hire, 2/6 pheasant penny."

What is the origin of this "pheasant penny"?

RAVEN.

TONY LUMPKIN AND HIS UNCLE.—In the sixties an old family dependent used to repeat to us children a set of verses about Tony Lumpkin, who came to London to find his uncle. Forgetting the latter's name, he nevertheless asked where he lived, but on being shown into a pawnbroker's shop, received scant civility at the proprietor's hands, which led him to ejaculate:—

Talk o' Lunnon! nay, give me blind Ball and the cart;

Such hard-hearted uncles will break my poor heart.

Can any of your readers supply the author's name? I believe the first lines are:—

From a nate little village in Zummerzetshire
To find out my uncle they zent me up here;
So I, Tony Lumpkin, in Lunnon's great town,
At 'The Cow and Two Calves' from the wagon gets down.

Allowance must be made for the original reciter's possible inaccuracy and the taxing of my memory after 45 years and more.

ALGERNON WARREN.

MACHYN'S DIARY.—I have often seen extracts from this in books on old London. Can you tell me who Machyn was, and if his Diary has ever been published?

T. F. B.

[There is a life of Henry Machyn in the 'D.N.B.' His Diary, 1550-63, was edited by J. G. Nichols for the Camden Society in 1848. We are not aware of any reprint.]

CITY LANDS: ANCIENT TENURE.—To what "certain City Lands" does the following paragraph refer?—

"On Monday Sir Richard Hopkins and Felix Feast, Esq., two of the new Sheriffs, went to Westminster, and were sworn at the Exchequer-Bar, before the Lord Chief Baron and the rest of the Barons of that Court. At the same time the usual Ceremonies of cutting Withies, and counting Horse-nails, were perform'd, for the Tenure of certain City Lands."—*Weekly Journal*, Oct. 25, 1723.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ROSAMOND SPONG: "ORTA CAROLO REGE."—On a mural tablet in Aylesford Parish Church to the memory of Rosamond Spong (*née* Walter or Walters), who died 1840, aged 92, the above inscription occurs. Can any of your readers supply me with the connecting links of that lady's descent?

RECTOR.

Over Worton, Steeple Aston, Oxon.

"VEXATION GIVES UNDERSTANDING."—Bp. Hall in his contemplation on Manasseh, King of Judah, says: "How true is that word of the prophet!" Can your readers give me his name?

M.A. OXON.

[See Isaiah xxviii. 19.]

MANSEL BRANSBY was admitted to Westminster School in January, 1718/19, aged 8. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning his parentage and career.

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM BRÉSSEY was admitted to Westminster School in January, 1727/8, aged 8. Can correspondents of 'N. & Q.' give me any information about him?

G. F. R. B.

ARTHUR BRETT was admitted to Westminster School in June, 1723, aged 8. Particulars of his parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

"PUT A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK AND HE WILL RIDE TO THE DEVIL."—Shakespeare gives another reading of the old saying ('3 Henry VI.,' Act I. sc. iv.):—

Unless the adage must be verified,

That beggars mounted run their horse to death.

Can any one give an earlier use of this proverb?

HENRY FISHWICK.

"NEVER SWAP HORSES WHEN CROSSING THE STREAM."—This is given as a "proverb," without reference to any source, in 'Cassell's Dictionary of Quotations' by Benham, but I cannot find it in Bohn's 'Dict. of Proverbs' (1855) or W. C. Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs' (1882). Is anything known of its origin?

C. F. H.

[Generally attributed to Abraham Lincoln.]

"SKOLPYNE."—What sort of fish is a "skolpyne" (Exeter, *temp.* Ed. IV.)?

E. L.-W.

BOOTHBY FAMILY QUARTERINGS.—In Glover's 'Derbyshire,' ii. 41 (octavo edition), is depicted a shield of the arms of Boothby, Baronet, of Ashbourne Hall, with twenty-four quarterings. Of these, Nos. 3 to 24 seem to have been brought in by the marriage of Sir William Boothby with Hill, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Brooke, K.B. (nephew of Henry, Lord Cobham). I should be glad to know to what families the fifth and ninth quarterings belong. They appear to be: Ermine, on a chief three bucks' heads cabossed; and A fesse dancetté or between ten cross-crosslets, five in chief and five in base.

The twenty-four quarterings seem to belong to these families:—1. Boothby, 2. Hayes, 3. Brooke, 4. Cobham, 5 [?], 6. Braybrooke, 7. Ledet, 8. Foliot, 9 [?], 10. Delapole, 11. Peverel, 12. St. Amand, 13. Braye, 14. Braye, ancient (or Longvale),

15. Hallywell, 16. Norbury, 17. Boteler,
18. Pantulf, 19. Sudely, 20. Montfort, 21.
Planch, 22. Haversham, 23. Crosier, 24.
Dabernon. W. G. D. FLETCHER.
Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

Replies.

MURDER ON GAD'S HILL IN 1661.

(11 S. iii. 208.)

FULL particulars of this murder are given in two rare contemporary tracts, the titles of which are as follows:—

"A true and exact relation of the horrid and cruel murther lately committed upon Prince Cossuma Albertus by his own attendants near Rotchester in Kent, October 19, 1661, and also how the barbarous murtherers were apprehended and brought before the Right Honourable Richard Brown(e), Knight and Barronet, Lord Mayor of the City of London, with the manner of their examination and confession. London, Printed and are to be sold by R. Vaughan in St. Martins, 1661," 4to.

The second tract bears date a year later (1662), and is entitled:—

"The arraignment, sentence, and execution of Isaac Jacob *alias* Jaqucs and Casimerus Karsagi for the bloody murther committed on Cossuma Albertus, a Prince of Transylvania, between Gravesend and Rotchester, where now he hangs in chains. London, Printed by Roger Vaughan living in St. Martins le Grand, 1662."

The following extracts from the two tracts will give particulars of the nature of the murder.

On p. 3 of 'A True and Exact Relation,' we read:—

"Cossuma Albertus, a Prince in the Dominions of the King of Poland, being by the Germane Forces worsted and forced to seek for relief, came to our Gracious King for succour, of whom he found a kind Reception, and a sufficient maintenance.

"This good Prince having occasion to go to Rotchester in Kent, on Saturday October 19, 1661, carried a considerable sum of money with him, and took onely his Coach-man and Foot-boy; This Coach-man knowing what money he took with him, agreed with the Foot-boy to tell him when his Master was a sleep (it being usual with him to sleep when he went such long journeys.)

"When they came within two miles of Rochester, this Prince being a sleep, his Coach-man (whose name is Isaac Jacomb *alias* Jackques a Jew) having a long knife ready for that use, stabs his Prince to the heart; Then the Prince cryed out Lord have mercy upon me, will you be Prince of my Country? After this the Coach-man and Foot-man pul'd him out of the Coach, and then drew out the Princes Hanger, and cut off his head, and pulled out both his Eyes, cut off his Chin,

and mangled his Face, that so no one might discover who he was, then they cut off one of his Arms, and when they had done all this to hide their Villany, they threw his Body into a Ditch, and his Head about two Furlongs off in another place.

"After this they had the Coach and Horses to Graves, and left them at an Inn there, and gave the Oastler a great charge to look well to the Horses till they came again.

"About two or three days after a Doctor of Physick that lived at Rotchester, riding through the Parish of Strode, his Spaniel Dog brought up the arm of a man, upon which the Doctor made search, and found out that there was a man slain, of which he gave notice to the Countrey.

"Presently after this Coach-man went into Burchen Lane in London, to sell the Hanger which was his Princes, and a Picture, at which time a Grocer which knew the Prince (the Princes Lodgings being hard by, at the George in Lumbar Street) he questioned this Coach-man why he should sell those things; But finding no sufficient but a suspicious answer, caused him to be apprehended and carried before the Lord Mayor.

'The Arraignment' gives on p. 6 the following account of the trial:—

"There came in witness against them, the Inne-Keeper of Greenhith, which witnessed, That after the Murther, these two, viz. the Chariot-driver and the Page, brought their Princes Chariot & Horses to his house, and desired him to take care of them; for they said their Master was gone for London ["had taken a pair of oars at Gravesend, and was gone for London," is the account in an earlier page] and they must by water haste after him. The Page told the Honorable Bench that the Chariot-driver, when his Master was asleep, did kill him (he for his life, as he said, dared not to oppose him) and after he had kil'd him, he made him help him to draw him out of the Chariot. And the Page being asked how his Masters head came to be cut off, made answer, that the said Chariot-driver went several times to the place where he had laid him; so that it appeared he had opportunity enough to fulfill his Bloody Design: For which this last Assizes the Page, Casimirus Karsagi, received the just sentence of Death, To be hanged till he was dead, which accordingly was executed, and his body buried: but the Chariot-man according to sentence given, was hanged in chains at the place where he committed this bloody and unparallel'd Murder on his Prince and Master."

There is a slight discrepancy in the two narratives, not only as to the date when the murder took place, but also in minor particulars. In the earlier tract the date given is 19 October, 1661, and in the later tract 15 October.

J. R. Smith in his 'Bibliotheca Cantiana' mentions the first tract only, and appends a note saying that the victim was "buried in Rochester Cathedral with great solemnity 23 Oct., 1661." He cites no authority for this statement.

Thorpe's 'Registrum Roffense' gives a list of monuments in Rochester Cathedral.

Neither tract mentions where the victim was buried. The name Cossuma is perhaps more correctly spelt Kossuma.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Mr. G. H. Palmer in his 'Rochester Cathedral' (Bell & Sons), 1897, after relating the murder of Prince Cossuma Albertus, writes:—

"Two contemporary accounts of his death and of his funeral, which took place on Tuesday, the 22nd [of October], have been found. From one of these, in the *Mercurius Publicus* of October, 1661, the following is taken: 'His body, being brought to the parish of Strood, was accompanied from thence to the west door of the Cathedral Church of Rochester by the Prebendaries of the said church in their formalities, with the gentry and commonalty of the said city and places adjacent, with torches before them. Near the Cathedral they were met by the choir, who sang Te Deum before them; when Divine service was ended, the choir went before the body to the grave (which was made in the body of the church) singing Nunc dimittis. Thousands of people flocked to this Cathedral, amongst whom many gave large commendations of the Dean and Chapter, who bestowed so honourable an interment on a stranger at their own proper cost and charges.' The exact site of this grave cannot be pointed out."

A. R. BAYLEY.

The burial of the murdered prince is recorded under 21 October, 1661, in "The Registers of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, 1657-1837. Transcribed and edited by Thomas Shindler, M.A., LL.B. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law." The editor prints, however, in his Introduction the account from *Mercurius Publicus*, 1661, No. 44, "From Thursday, Oct. 24, to Thursday, Oct. 31," p. 686, which states that the funeral took place "on Tuesday last," which was the 22nd.

I do not find any notice of the murder in Murray's 'Guide to Kent,' Black's 'Guide to Kent,' or Hasted's 'History of Kent.'

R. C. BOSTOCK.

Mr. W. B. Rye gives an account of the murder in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vi. 70-72.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[A. D. and COL. R. J. FYNMORE also thanked for replies.]

'A VOICE FROM THE BUSH' (11 S. iii. 48, 114, 214).—If Mr. Sladen were in England, he would, I am sure, be the first to disclaim the authorship of these verses, which Mr. SCOTT persists in attributing to him, for no one knows better than he that they were written by Mr. Mowbray Morris. Mr. Morris

has himself told me their history, and I have his authority for repeating it now.

They were written in the autumn (our spring) of 1871, when Mr. Morris was serving on the staff of the late Sir James Fergusson, then Governor of South Australia, and sent to *The South Australian Register*, where they were published with the title of 'Under the Trees,' Mr. Sladen being at that time, according to 'Who's Who,' a schoolboy of fifteen in Cheltenham. On Mr. Morris's return to England in 1873 the verses were reprinted, as 'A Voice from the Bush,' in *Temple Bar*, by permission of Mr. J. Howard Clark, the editor of *The South Australian Register*. In 1880 a complete edition of Gordon's poems was published, with an introduction by Marcus Clarke, which included 'A Voice from the Bush'—an inclusion which was met by a protest from many people in South Australia, who were aware of the true authorship. A letter signed Lavington Glyde, and printed in *The South Australian Register* of 26 September, 1880, duly ascribed 'A Voice from the Bush' to Mr. Mowbray Morris, on the authority of Mr. Howard Clark.

How the verses ever came to bear Mr. Sladen's name MR. SCOTT can ascertain from Mr. Sladen's own preface to a volume called 'Australian Poets' (Griffith, Farran & Co., 1888).
C. W.

"WHEN SHE WAS GOOD," &c. (11 S. iii. 128, 234).—Some fifteen or twenty years ago a well-known American lady told me that when she was a very little girl Longfellow took her on his knee and repeated the words as follows:—

There was a little dirl,
And she had a little curl
Just in the middle of her forehead;
And when she was dood,
She was very dood indeed,
But when she was naughty
She was horrid.

I know of no reason to doubt her word, nor does there seem to be any reason why Longfellow should wish to suppress them.

E. MARSTON.

"MOUNER" (11 S. iii. 229).—It should rather be *mounier*, which is Old French for *meunier*, a miller, Lat. *molinarius*. The very same Latin word is represented in English by Milner and Miller. I have found a quotation which is quite decisive. In the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, vol. i. 64, No. 72, some land is described as belonging to "Willelmus le Mouner alias Miller, *Felo*."

Felo signifies that he was, no doubt, a rascal; but there were some honest millers even in the days of Chaucer.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Mouner is always equivalent to "miller." To an agreement (14 Edward I.) between the citizens of Norwich and the woad merchants of Corbie and Amiens, Nicholas, Peter, and Ralph le Mouner are three of the parties. Each of their seals, still attached to the original document, contains in some form the canting device of a mill-rine.

FRANK W. HALDINSTEIN.

Norwich.

[A. C. and PROF. E. WEEKLEY also thanked for replies.]

THOMAS JENNER OF ASCOT (11 S. iii. 209).—Thomas Jenner was the representative of a family which from the reign of Charles I. had held the appointment at Windsor of builder to the Crown. He was appointed in 1821, by the Duke of York and the Marquis of Cornwallis, Clerk of the Course at Ascot, and he retained this position until 1837, when changes were made in the management, and he retired. He was succeeded by my grandfather Mr. William Hibburd, who was Clerk of the Course and Secretary to the Trustees 1837-50. E. W. HIBBURD.
Ascot, Crouch End, N.

[MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK also thanked for reply.]

'GUIDE FOR THE PENITENT' (11 S. iii. 88).—I have myself been able to get on the track of the author of this work, but only to some extent. Pusey in his tract 'The Church of England leaves her Children Free,' &c., mentions it as being due either to Taylor or to Bp. Duppa. This was, I suppose, Brian Duppa (b. 1588), sometime Dean of Ch. Ch., and successively Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester. E. M. FOX.

The author of the 'Guide for the Penitent' was Brian Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards of Winchester. The book appeared as an independent publication in 1660. See Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica' under Brian Duppa. S. S.

ROEITES OF CALVERTON (11 S. iii. 9, 194).—While thanking Mr. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL for his reply, I may say that I am familiar with the testimony of local, historical, and topographical writers, none of whom treat the subject in what would now be considered a comprehensive sense. I had hoped to learn of some non-local chronicler who had

dealt with the history of the movement from a detached standpoint, but have not thus far been successful. However, since my query appeared I have gleaned many entertaining particulars from contemporary newspapers and controversial pamphlets, which I hope to publish in the near future.

A. STAPLETON.

Nottingham.

HOLWELL FAMILY: J. PIGOTT: J. POWER (11 S. ii. 528; iii. 74, 111, 192).—The date of John Pigott's commission as ensign in the 39th Regiment was 5 January, 1750, and as captain 6 May, 1772.

John Power's commission as ensign in the same regiment was dated 16 December, 1752.

W. S.

"TEAPOY": "CELLARETTE": "GARDEVIN" (11 S. iii. 149, 194).—"Teapoy" is a term well understood in ceramics. One sees it constantly in the sale catalogues of china nowadays.

A teapoy is a bottle of porcelain or pottery used for holding tea in the old days, and is generally of square form, with a lid of the same material as the receptacle. I have two in my collection—one of early Staffordshire pottery, the other of Berlin porcelain—and they do not differ much in shape. An excellent example is figured, under this specific name, in Prof. Church's 'English Earthenware,' plate 41. It is of salt glazed earthenware, and has on the front a stamped representation of the tea plant, with an inscription "Cia or Te Herb," and on the reverse "Herb Tea." See also Freeth's 'Old English Pottery,' p. 15.

Whatever the etymology of the word may be, there can be no doubt what a "teapoy" is, in England at all events.

E. T. B.

I have always understood that a "teapoy" was an earthenware canister, and that the piece of furniture into which it fitted was a "teapoy stand." I have seen the word spelt—and I believe correctly—"teapoy," but cannot give the reference.

J. T. Smith in 'Nollekens and his Times,' 1828, vol. ii. p. 243, mentions "Banks the cellaret-maker."

AITCHO.

Is not "cellarette" a simile for "gardevin"? I have a piece of furniture which used to be called a "gardevin," probably about a hundred years old. It is a small mahogany box, with an arched lid, having inside six divisions for decanters. It stands

on four short legs. The word "gardevin" is or was pronounced "gar-de-vin," the last syllable riming with "din." At all events, that was our pronunciation fifty to sixty years ago. These "gardevins" appear now and then in old furniture shops.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LONG BARROWS AND RECTANGULAR EARTHWORKS (11 S. iii. 88).—The querist is no doubt acquainted with Sonnenschein's 'Best Books,' pp. 469-70, and his 'Reader's Guide,' p. 358, where certain works on the above subjects are mentioned. Perhaps some of the following books and articles may have escaped his notice:—

Wright's 'Essays in Archaeology' has a section on 'Barrows in East Yorkshire.'

Miss MacLagan's 'Hill Forts, Stone Circles, and Sepulchral Remains of Scotland,' 1875, contains descriptions of several barrows.

Barnes's 'Ancient Britons,' 1858, deals with 'Earthworks of the Britons.'

Anderson's 'Scotland in Pagan Times,' 1881-2, 2 vols., discusses various antiquities.

Transactions of Archaeological Inst., 1853, deals with 'British Barrows near Chichester.'

Nature, 1870, vol. i., considers 'Ancient British Long Barrows.'

"Gentleman's Magazine Library" ('Archæology,' Part I. 1896) contains 'Barrows in Cornwall and Dorsetshire' and 'Accounts of Encampments, Earthworks,' &c.

Transactions Devon Association, vol. xxviii., gives 'Devonshire Assoc. Report of Barrow Committee.'

Proceedings Somerset Archaeological Society, vol. xlii., contains article on 'Two Barrows on the Brendon Hills.'

T. S. R. W.

UNICORN ON ROYAL ARMS (11 S. iii. 187).—Supporters have long been associated with the blazonry of the royal shield. They are said to have been introduced by Edward III., to whom a lion and a falcon have been assigned. The royal supporters varied continuously from the time of Edward III. until the time of James I., since when they have remained unchanged. Edward VI. had a lion and a dragon gu. and Mary and Elizabeth had the same, with sometimes a greyhound arg. replacing the dragon gu. on the sinister side. Two unicorns had succeeded to two lions as the supporters of Scotland before the birth of Mary Stuart's son, James VI. of Scotland. When James became the first Stuart King of Great Britain he assumed as his supporters a golden lion, representing England, on the dexter, and a silver unicorn, representing Scotland, on the sinister side of his shield.

The unicorn in heraldry signifies extreme courage and great virtue. At the time of its introduction as an heraldic device it was not such a fabulous creature as it is now. To its horn special virtues were attributed. John of Herse, who made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1389, gives the following interesting information:—

"Near the field Helyon in the Holy Land is the river Mara, whose bitter waters Moses struck with his staff and made sweet, so that the children of Israel could drink thereof. Even now, evil and unclean beasts poison it after the going down of the sun; but in the morning, after the powers of darkness have disappeared, the unicorn comes from the sea and dips its horn into the stream, and thereby expels and neutralizes the poison, so that the other animals can drink of it during the day. The fact which I describe I have seen with my own eyes."

Guillim in his 'Display of Heraldry,' 1724, p. 162, says:—

"The Unicorn hath his Name of his one Horn on his Forehead. There is another Beast of a huge Strength and Greatness, which hath but one Horn, but that is growing on his Snout, whence he is called Rinoceros, and both are named Monoceros, or One-horned. It hath been much questioned among Naturalists, which it is that is properly called the Unicorn: And some have made Doubt whether there be any such Beast as this, or no. But the great Esteem of his Horn (in many places to be seen) may take away that needless Scruple."

There is an interesting account of the unicorn in Sir Thomas Browne's 'Works' (vol. i., Bohn's ed., 1852, pp. 337-43).

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

Saffron Walden.

The unicorn was probably appropriated as the sinister supporter of the royal shield of England on account of its invincible strength in combat. So strong was he, says Bartholomeus ('De Proprietatibus Rerum,' trans. by J. Trevisa, bk. xviii. § 90), "that he is not taken with might of hunters." Topsell in his 'Four-footed Beasts,' pp. 551-9, says that the unicorn is an

"enemy of the lions, wherefore as soon as ever a lion seeth an Unicorn, he runneth to a tree for succour, so that when the Unicorn maketh force at him, he may not only avoid his horn, but also destroy him; for the Unicorn in the swiftness of his course runneth against the tree, wherein his sharp horn sticketh fast; then when the lion seeth the Unicorn fastened by the horn, without all danger, he falleth upon him and killeth him."

The former racial animosity between England and Scotland was typified in the popular interpretation placed upon the two animals, as referred to by Spenser in his 'Faëry Queene' (ii. 5):—

Like as a lyon, whose imperial power
A prowde rebellious unicorn defyeth.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

James IV. of Scotland (1488-1513) seems first to have used as supporters of his arms the two silver unicorns royally gorged and chained or, which figure also in a signet of his granddaughter Mary, Queen of Scots. James VI., when he succeeded to the crown of England, assumed one of these unicorns as the sinister supporter of his new coat-armorial.

But is not RAVEN rather begging the question in asking, "Why a fabulous beast?" The unicorn was not looked on as fabulous until well on in the seventeenth century, and is generally taken to be an heraldic development of the Syrian antelope, whose long straight horns, set close together, appeared like one when viewed from the side. There was in *Cassell's Magazine* of some few years back (I fear I cannot give the date) a curiously interesting and informing article, called 'The Rise of the Unicorn.' A unicorn is more commonly found as a charge on Scottish than on English shields; and many well-known Scottish families bear it.

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR, O.S.B.
Fort Augustus.

The unicorn was made the supporter of the royal arms of Scotland by James III., as may be seen upon his gold coins—the unicorn and half-unicorn—struck in 1486.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The unicorn was an old device of the Scottish kings, and subsequently the supporter of the royal arms of that kingdom. See Nisbet's remarks in his 'Heraldry,' i. 304, ii. 35 (Edinburgh, William Blackwood, 1816).

T. F. D.

In 1884 I stumbled on the owner (Mr. Piceller) of a gilt-bronze badge representing a unicorn, which was supposed by him to be a relic of Hawkwood's English freelances, having been dug up in a field near Ponte S. Giovanni, 4 miles from Perugia, where they fought bravely. Its workmanship is thought by experts to be of the fifteenth rather than of the fourteenth century, but I cling to a conviction that it was once worn by an English man-at-arms who fell in the siege by Hawkwood.

This unicorn I conveyed, at the request of the late Sir Wollaston Franks of the British Museum into the possession of the English descendants of the Hawkwood family (Coggeshall, Essex), to which he claimed to belong.

WILLIAM MERCER.

It is hardly necessary to say that, however "fabulous" the unicorn afterwards became, the belief in its existence was virtually universal in early times; and its reputation for courage and magnanimity was such as amply to explain the choice of it in heraldry. "It seemeth by a question moved by Farnesius," says Guillim (quoted by Miss Phipson),

"that the unicorn is never taken alive; and the reason being demanded, it is answered, that the greatness of his mind is such, that he chooseth rather to die than to be taken alive."—'Display of Heraldry,' p. 163, ed. 1724.

C. C. B.

There is a great deal of literature about the unicorn, but RAVEN will find it all embodied in a little work called 'The Unicorn: a Mythological Investigation,' by Robert Brown, and in a more recent work by John Vinycomb, 'Fictitious and Symbolic Creatures in Art.'

A. RHODES.

[Scotus also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 228).—The line,

As we journey through life, let us live by the way, occurs in an old Border drinking song called "Sae will we yet." There is much rollicking, humorous, homespun philosophy in the song, which is in the Lowland Scotch dialect. I remember several of the verses, the first of which is

Come sit ye doon, ma cronies,
An' gie us ye'r crack,
Let the win' tak' the care
O' this life on its back,
For oor hairts tae despondency
We never will submit;
We hae lippened aye to Providence,
An' sae will we yet.

I never saw the song in print, and never heard who was the author.

ANDREW HOPE.

Exeter.

'RENAISSANCE: THE SCULPTURED TOMBS OF ROME' (11 S. ii. 304).—A critical genealogist has called my attention to a statement by MR. GERALD S. DAVIES as to the relationship of the "two vassal kings, Charles and Charles Martel," who walked beside Boniface VIII. in the procession when that Pope took possession of the Lateran, 23 January, 1295. Reference to Gregorovius (vol. v. of Mrs. Hamilton's translation, published by Bell, 1897) in which the "picturesque incident" is related, readily determines the question.

On pp. 518-21, in the description of the election of a successor to Nicholas IV. and the bringing of Celestine V. from his hermit's cavern to Aquila, Charles II. of Naples and "his youthful son Charles Martel, titular king and claimant of Hungary," led the ass, on which the unfortunate Pontiff was riding, "with reverent solicitude by the bridle."

On the occasion of the coronation of Boniface VIII. at Rome (p. 532) it is stated:—

"beside him, clad in scarlet, walked two vassal kings, Charles and Charles Martel, holding the bridle of his horse. Only half a year before the same kings had walked beside a Pope who wore a hermit's tunic and rode upon an ass."

It was Charles Martel, who died the same year, grandson of Charles I., and not his son Charles Robert, Charobert, or Caribert, the great King of Hungary, great-grandson of Charles I., who took part in the two functions. Charles Robert appears not to have been called Charles Martel.

THEODORE F. DWIGHT.

La Tour de Peilz, Vaud, Switzerland.

H.M.S. PACTOLUS (11 S. iii. 209).—Perhaps this extract from 'A Naval Biographical Dictionary,' by W. R. O'Byrne, 1849 (pp. 29, 30), may be helpful:—

"Aylmer, C.B., K.F.M. (Rear-Admiral of the Red, 1837).—In Jan., 1812, he next joined the *Fortunée*, 36, in which he cruised for four months on the Irish station. After an interval of half pay he was appointed, on 14 of the following Sept., to the *Pactolus*, 38, and while in that frigate, in the summer of 1815, he conducted an eminently successful expedition to the Gironde in support of the French King, which terminated in the royal colours being hoisted on the castle of Bordeaux and the surrounding districts.* Previously to the latter event the *Pactolus*, besides escorting the Duke of Cambridge to Cuxhaven, and his late Majesty to the *Scheldt*, had, we believe, assisted at the bombardment of Stonington in America."

AITCHO.

CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSEN AND KOSSUTH (11 S. ii. 510; iii. 55).—Charles Henningsen was the grandson of the Marquis de Henningsen who was guillotined by Robespierre. His wife was condemned to the same fate, but Robespierre died just before the time appointed for her execution, and she was saved. General Henningsen's eldest sister was the Lady Superior of the Convent in Grahamstown, South Africa. Another sister, Henrietta Maria, lived in a cottage in the convent grounds.

When Abdul Kader had taken Kossuth prisoner, Henningsen offered his sister

Henrietta in exchange, but Lord Palmerston would not allow it. She said to me years afterwards: "I was quite willing to die for Kossuth."

General Henningsen married a widow in America. She built the hospital at Richmond, and her son was the first patient. General Henningsen was a remarkably handsome man: I have his portrait.

W. GLANVILLE.

'WAVERLEY': DEPARTED HERO AND THE SUN'S LINGERING LIGHT (11 S. iii. 207).—Perhaps A. S. P. means the passage in 'Old Mortality,' chap. xxxiii., where Claverhouse is made to say:—

"It is not the expiring pang that is worth thinking of in an event that must happen one day, and may befall us on any given moment—it is the memory which the soldier leaves behind him, like the long train of light that follows the sunken sun—that is all which is worth caring for, which distinguishes the death of the brave or the ignoble."

W. MORISON.

In the chapter of 'Old Mortality' which has for motto Scott's famous lines in the old heroic style, "Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife," &c., Claverhouse is represented as saying something that appears to be an echo of Dryden's verse, and this echo on the author's part is not improbable when we remember Sir Walter's familiarity with "glorious John." If my memory serve me aright, there is a passage in 'Don Sebastian' to the effect that

A setting sun

Should leave a track of glory in the skies.

See the first edition of Chambers's 'History of English Literature,' article 'Dryden.' The critic, I think, applies these words to Dryden himself, because his late literary career was so splendid in achievement.

HAWTHORNDEN.

"PROBABILITY IS THE VERY GUIDE OF LIFE" (11 S. iii. 226).—Butler is quite as likely to have derived his doctrine of probability from writers nearer his own time, e.g., Hooker, 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' Bk. I. chap. viii., and Bk. II. chap. vii.; Locke's 'Essay,' Bk. IV. c. xv., besides other references all through these works. Hobbes ('Leviathan') also makes use of the doctrine.

W. BRADBROOK.

THE MAGPIE'S DEATH (11 S. iii. 187).—I read this story in an old book of jests over sixty years ago. It was entitled 'Breaking the News,' and described a young man returning to his home. On asking for news,

* Vide *Gaz.*, 1815, p. 1513.

he is informed that his old raven is dead. Further inquiries as to the bird's demise gradually develop a series of misfortunes to his family. The book was called 'The Laughing Philosopher,' but as it contained several stories of a rather too pronounced character for boys, my father gave it away. I should like to get a copy. A. MASSON.

28, Burma Road, Stoke Newington, N.

In the version with which I am familiar it was the announcement of the death of a raven that formed the introduction to a long narrative of an extraordinary series of misfortunes. The bird had overgorged itself on the dead horses that had drawn a funeral coach, &c. How does a magpie come in? I have read the story in German or French.

L. L. K.

STAGE HISTORY AS SHE IS WROTE: WILSON BARRETT (11 S. iii. 225).—In pointing out one mistake Mr. O'NEILL has fallen into another, though a slight one. The part of the Irish priest in 'Peep o' Day' was played by Mr. Barrett (known in the profession as "Paddy" Barrett), of the Princess's and Lyceum Theatres, who had been a prominent actor at Sadler's Wells under Mr. Phelps; but Mr. Barrett's Christian names were Henry Michael. There was no Mr. J. Barrett.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

AVICE CAPELL=JOHN WARNER (11 S. iii. 228).—E. L. W. cannot be correct so far as the residence of Richard Capell at Ware Park, Hertford, is concerned. That was the residence of Sir Henry Fanshawe and his son Sir Thomas Fanshawe, K.B. (made Viscount Fanshawe in 1661) from 1601 to 1665, and had been the residence of Thomas Fanshawe, father of Sir Henry, from 1576, when he bought it from the Countess of Huntingdon, to 1601.

H. C. FANSHAW.

72, Philbeach Gardens.

INDEXES LOCORUM TO PRINTED PARISH REGISTERS (11 S. iii. 186, 256).—I am at present engaged in indexing 'The Coventry Leet Book,' transcribed and edited by Mary Dormer Harris. I should be glad to have the opinion of those who are frequently using indexes of this kind as to whether it would be any help to have dates added to the index of names of persons. My plan is shown in the following example:—

Crosé (Will.) (1400-50) 24, 33, 38, (1450-1500) 102, 113, 115, (1500-50) 324, 342, 355, &c.

I thought this might be particularly useful where fathers, sons, and grandsons have the same name; and in any case a date must be a landmark, and takes up very little room. But, so far, the idea has not received any encouragement.

The index will also include place-names.

Please reply direct.

(Miss) JESSIE H. HAYLLAR.

19, Highdown Road, Hove.

'BIG BEN' AND PHIL MAY (11 S. iii. 187, 237).—The statement that *Big Ben* was never published seems to conflict with the record in the 'Periodical Publications' section of the British Museum Catalogue. *Big Ben* is there entered as a continuation of *The St. Stephen's Review*, and as having been published in 1892-3. There was a previous *Big Ben* in 1883.

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

BISHOP WALKER OF DERRY (11 S. iii. 227).—Walker was never Bishop of Derry. Tillotson certainly wrote to Lady Russell on 19 September, 1689, "The King... hath made him Bishop of Londonderry"; but there was no vacancy. Ezekiel Hopkins, the bishop who fled from his see before the siege, died only two days before Walker. The latter, as is well known, was killed at the Boyne on 1 July (O.S.), 1690. "My liege, the Bishop of Derry is killed at the ford," cried a breathless messenger to the King. "What brought him there?" growled William.

As regards portraits, in *The Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, First Series, vol. ii., 1854, at p. 262, there is a portrait of "The Reverend & Valiant Mr. George Walker, Governour of London Derry," reduced from an old engraving. At p. 272 there is a foot-note quoting a letter from Charlotte Elizabeth (i.e., Mrs. Tomlin) dated "November 6th, 1838":—

"I write with a fine print hanging just opposite me—an engraving by Vaudrebane [*sic*]—from the spirited portrait taken by Sir Godfrey Kneller and bearing the emphatic date 1680."

The Rev. John Graham in the preface to his 'History of the Siege of Londonderry,' 8vo, Dublin, 1829, says:—

"Sir Godfrey Kneller, at the King's command, drew his picture; and copperplates struck off from it were dispersed through the three kingdoms. In some of the prints he is drawn with a Bible open at the 20th chapter of Exodus in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other. His garment of a purple colour, and a large old-fashioned band, form a strong contrast to the military sash

appearing in crimson folds about his waist. A copy of this curious print hung for half a century over the parlour fireplace of a tavern in Londonderry. It was seen by the author a few years ago, in the possession of the late Lieut. Walker of the Royal Navy, who kindly permitted him to have a copy taken of it. About eighty years ago either the original or a copy of Kneller's portrait of the venerable hero was in possession of Mr. Hunter, a painter in Dublin; from it, tradition says, the likeness of Walker on the tapestry of the Irish House of Lords was taken. It was sold by Mr. Hunter to Mr. Joshua Deane of Palace Row, Dublin, who claimed a collateral descent from Walker. In his house it remained for fifty years, and after his death it was purchased by John Boyd, Esq., by whose permission it is carried annually on the 7th of December to Morrison's Hotel, in Dublin, where a numerous and highly respectable Society of the descendants of the defenders of Londonderry assemble to honour the glorious memory of their ancestors."

The frontispiece to the volume is a portrait of Walker as above described, with the addition of a pistol stuck in the sash, "from the tapestry in the House of Lords & eng^d by Kirkwood & Son."

THE EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

While in London, Walker sat to Kneller by the King's desire, and the engraved portrait has been reproduced by Canon P. Dwyer ('Siege of Londonderry in 1689,' London, 1893), who mentions various relics (p. 135n.). Walker's portrait was also engraved by Peter Vanderbank in 1689, as well as by Loggan, R. White, Schenck, and others.

A. R. BAYLEY.

LADY O'LOONEY'S (MRS. JANE MOLONY'S) EPITAPH (11 S. iii. 108, 154, 190).—There are two epitaphs in a like strain at 6 S. ii. 404, where others are referred to.

J. T. F.

RICHARD ROLLE: 'THE PRICK OF CONSCIENCE' (11 S. iii. 227).—In addition to other MSS. of Richard Rolle of Hampole, there have been at least two of 'The Prick of Conscience' in the Philipps Collection, so far as that wonderful library has been dispersed at Sotheby's. I do not know if exact references to these two MSS. will be helpful to Miss ALLEN. They were both fifteenth-century MSS. on vellum.

One was lot 596, 12 June, 1896, and consisted of 274 pages in fine preservation, with the following note by the cataloguer:—

"This manuscript of Hampole's famous poem differs very considerably from other manuscripts of this work, and Sir Thomas Philipps suggests that it is a paraphrase of it by Thomas of Arundel."

The second MS. was lot 670, 8 June, 1899, and consisted of 236 pages; it belonged to

Thomas Bower in 1615. Mr. Quaritch purchased it for 26*l.*, and he may be able to trace the MS. to its present owner.

W. ROBERTS.

18, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.

A MS. copy of 'The Prick of Conscience,' "differing considerably from other MSS.," was sold by Messrs. Sotheby in 1896, and acquired by Mr. Quaritch for 29*l.* 10*s.*

Allibone refers to various sources where the question of authorship is discussed.

S. W. S.

I am not sure of the date, but I think an important manuscript of 'The Prick of Conscience' was sold about the year 1903 by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, in whose catalogue it will be found described as being "on vellum in English verse of the end of the fourteenth century." It was formerly the property of the famous Manchester philanthropist Humphrey Chetham, and was found in a loft at Pennington Hall, near Leigh in Lancashire, the seat of the Hiltons, intimate friends of Chetham. A similar, but less perfect MS. was sold in 1898 for 25*l.* 10*s.*

In Quaritch's Catalogue (No. 261) it is stated that the two English treatises more especially assigned to Grosseteste—viz., 'The Prick of Conscience' and the 'Tract on the Lord's Prayer'—are almost certainly both the work of Richard Rolle of Hampole. It has not been definitely ascertained that Grosseteste wrote anything in English except a few sermons, and perhaps a translation of Walter of Henley's 'Book of Husbandry.'

"Perhaps the final test will have to rest on the evidence of dialect. Hampole wrote in Northumbrian, Mannyng in Lincoln or Middle English, Michel in Kentish. On the whole, the spelling inclines apparently to the Northern dialect, which would attach it to Hampole."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HARVEST SUPERSTITIONS: JUDGMENTS ON IMPIETY (11 S. iii. 226).—A story closely resembling the second version of the Hertfordshire legend is current in Lincolnshire. In it the impious farmer sleeps till other people have harvested their corn, when beating rain spoils his crop before he awakes. A shelter has to be built over him, as in the Hertfordshire story.

A few years ago the tale was revived during a showery summer. To my amusement, I was asked if I had heard of the farmer who was asleep and could not be roused because he had spoken lightly of God.

SOUTHUMBRIAN.

Such things were related in Derbyshire, Notts, and Lincolnshire more than sixty years ago, and in all cases the incidents were much the same as told by MR. GERISH. The tale, as I have heard it told times over years ago, and once quite recently, is to the effect that, a farmer showing a friend round his fields, the friend remarked upon a particularly fine stretch of corn. The farmer said: "Heigh! if God'll only let it aloon!" The farmer had "a stroke" instantly, was carried home, and lay in bed senseless for some weeks. From that day the field of corn stood still, remained green all through the summer, and as the crops from other fields were being gathered the stricken field faded "down to the ground."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

MACAULAY'S ALLUSIONS (11 S. iii. 207).—As indicated in the editorial note, the whole paragraph from which the quotation is taken applies almost exclusively to the Irvingites. The allusion to some one "coming down with messages from God to the House of Commons" is to Henry Drummond, M.P. for West Surrey, one of the founders of the Irvingites, now known as the Catholic Apostolic Church. Prince Hohenlohe's miracles are referred to in a previous part of the essay.

SCOTUS.

LAST MAIL COACH (11 S. iii. 186, 237).—Without doubt, the mail coach in which COL. FISHWICK travelled from Plymouth to Truro in 1859 was one of the four "Quicksilver" coaches. They were solidly built vehicles, designed for strength and speed; each could accommodate nine passengers, the comfort of whom was not seriously considered. The bodies of the coaches were rather wide and squat, with small doors and windows; they were painted scarlet, and the hind boot sloped down to the rear, carrying the guard's perch, where he sat guarding the mails.

The "Quicksilver" left Falmouth at 11 A.M., reaching Plymouth at 6 P.M.; and, vice versa, leaving Plymouth at 6 A.M., reached Falmouth at 1 P.M., the distance being 70 miles. Thus the average rate at which they travelled was 10 miles per hour, including stoppages, changing horses, &c. The quickest run between Plymouth and Falmouth was down the Glynn valley, from Draw Bridge (Halfway House) to Glynn Bridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 10 minutes. The "galloping stage" on the up journey was the 4 miles from Limekiln to Sheviok in 20 minutes. The stages were Plymouth,

Sheviok, Treskilly, Limekiln, Liskeard, Halfway House, Bodmin, Bugle, St. Austell, Grampound, Truro, and Falmouth. The average length of a stage was 6 miles. The Government paid the company 1s. 6d. per mile each way for carrying the mail bags. Sam. Brewer, a noted local whip, drove on the last day the coach ran, i.e., Sunday, 14 May, 1859. On the following day the newly opened Cornwall Railway ran the first mail train.

P. JENNINGS.

St. Day, Cornwall.

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI OF DUBLIN (11 S. iii. 28, 134).—I think I must have taken the spelling of this name from a copy of a deed instead of looking at the original. The 'Dublin Directory' for 1799 gives the name of the notary public as Benjamin D'Israel (without the *i* or the second *l*).

J. T.

GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA (11 S. iii. 127, 235).—W. H. W.'s names at the former reference are perfectly correct. When Gleig's list differs, it is the latter that is at fault. Thus the true date of Stanwix's appointment is, as W. H. W. stated, 13 January, 1714/15 (not 1714).

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

Notes on Books, &c.

The House of Lords during the Civil War. By Charles Harding Firth. (Longmans & Co.)

PROF. FIRTH's books are always, as becomes his office, accurate and full statements of their main subjects, but they have the additional merit of stimulating inquiry into, and of throwing light upon a whole group of questions altogether outside their direct scope. The House of Lords, from its origin to the present day, has been intimately concerned in the discussion of almost every constitutional question that has arisen in our history, and Prof. Firth, though he has refrained from indicating points of similarity between the controversies of the seventeenth century and those of the twentieth, has given us the opportunity of satisfying ourselves that the difference between the popular oratory of that time and our own is small. We have no intention of entering at length on a discussion of the main features of the book, which have, indeed, received adequate attention and well-merited praise elsewhere; but a few notes on some minor points will be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'

Prof. Firth's introductory remarks on the position of the peerage under Elizabeth and James I. are of great value, but he hardly emphasizes the commanding position the peers held at the accession of James, which is illustrated by the action of the Howards at the Council on the death

of Elizabeth. S. R. Gardiner's account does not do justice to the situation. There was at the moment, with a possibly disputed accession, no legal authority in England except the peers, and they alone could act. This dilemma was reflected by the change in the Accession Proclamation. Before that time every new monarch, even if an infant, had proclaimed his accession in his own name, but James could not do so without risk and delay; he was proclaimed, therefore, by the peers and magnates—a true Great Council—and it was not till new patents had been made out by James's order that the ordinary administration could resume its functions. The stress laid in Stuart times on landed property as a qualification for the peerage was not only founded on a definite economic and political theory, but also rested on an historical basis. The *Modus tenendi Parliamentum* is, of course, only evidence of the political theories of its time (Richard II.), but on this point it coincides with much other evidence as to the qualification for summons to the early Parliaments being connected closely with the holding of a certain number of knights' fees. Readers will appreciate the great divergence of the estimates as to the distribution of wealth between the Lords and the Commons, which may be compared with Temple's a few years later, when drawing up his scheme for the regeneration of the Privy Council.

A subject of more than ordinary constitutional interest is the difference laid down during the Civil War between the peerage and the right of sitting as a Lord of Parliament. On two separate occasions it was formally agreed both by Charles I. and by Parliament that persons raised to the peerage by him after a certain date should be peers of England, but should not have the right to sit in the House of Lords or to vote. On one of these occasions it was added that to obtain this right the new peers must be approved by a vote of both Houses. Prof. Firth does not emphasize this discussion in any way, and a casual reader is likely to overlook a constitutional point which has become one of some importance. A full discussion of the separability of these privileges of peerage may be found in Prynne, whose knowledge of our records has only been surpassed by one student, happily still among us. A number of other interesting constitutional points will suggest themselves to every reader of this valuable and well-written history.

The National Review is vigorous, as usual, in 'Episodes of the Month.' 'A Heroic Woman,' by Ignotus, is a favourable view of the Empress Eugénie, presented as due to modern historians of the Franco-German War. We cannot endorse all that is said, or free the Empress from the charge of causing confusion by taking it on herself to give orders apart from her husband. To call her career "the most tragic in all history" is overstrained. She has always been able to live in comfort, and she has never been imprisoned—to take two points only. 'The Case for Woman's Suffrage' is a speech by Lord Selborne, which *The National* prints with a laudable desire to be above that "conspiracy of silence" which certainly affects some publications. Mr. W. M. Fullerton thinks that 'The New French Ministry' is not so bad as it was painted in the first days after the fall of M. Briand. Mary M. Maxwell dwells

on 'The Lack of Privacy in the American Home,' which has many conveniences of equipment, but wants doors. The children bounce in on their parents at all times, and even borrow brushes from visitors. Mr. C. Hagberg Wright has a very interesting article on 'The Beginnings of the London Library,' an institution for which many a reader has to thank the grumbings of Carlyle. Capt. Humphries opens up in 'Apparitions of Animals' a subject that would repay scientific investigation. There seems little doubt that the dog at least shares in collective hallucinations. The Captain, however, should not write of phenomena, "the *bond fides* of which are beyond question." There is a double mistake here which a man of education ought to have avoided.

IN *The Nineteenth Century* 'God's Test by War,' by Mr. H. F. Wyatt, contains a number of debatable statements which readers may find difficulty in believing. Mr. W. S. Lilly's 'Some Notes on Chateaubriand' tells us little that is new, and contains some exaggerated language which is not impressive. Bishop Welldon brings forward some striking comparisons of different renderings in a good article on 'The Making of the Authorized Version,' and Mr. Ian Malcolm writes some entertaining 'Humours of English Elections.' This article is not entirely fresh to us, but anecdotes in these days are frequently repeated. In 'The Story of the "Crown Domain"' Mr. E. D. Morel once again exposes the horrors of the Congo, and the unblushing efforts made by the late Belgian King to bribe journalists and silence the complaints of investigators. 'The Case of Gwendoline Casson, Misdemeanant,' by H. M. Wallis, is a pitiful story of a girl whose case has some peculiar features which made it difficult to help her. Sir Harry Johnston in 'The Seamy Side of Travel' offers some very sensible criticisms of avoidable discomfort on English railways and elsewhere. We notice also an article by Dr. R. Y. Tyrrell on 'Our Debt to Latin Poetry as distinguished from Greek,' which cannot fail to interest classical scholars. The writer is a master of his subject and has besides an attractive liveliness. We congratulate *The Nineteenth Century* on a number so well varied, and on an increase of interest in literary matters.

IN *The Cornhill* Sir Laurence Gomme has brought together the results of various inquiries concerning the folk-lore of 'Telling the Bees,' in which our own columns have been concerned. Mr. Horace Hutchinson has a pretty story in which a war correspondent is going to be shot or hung as a spy until his Yankee judge discovers that both shared 'The Home of their Fathers' in North Devon, and arranges for his getting off. 'The Meaning of Death' is discussed by Mr. Julian Huxley with reference to various experiments on lower forms of life. Sir Edmund Cox on 'Pig-sticking in India' writes with an enthusiasm which the sport deserves. 'A Doctor's Wife' has an obviously genuine, and so interesting account of the trials and pleasures of 'A Country Practice.' Mr. A. C. Benson's subject this month is 'Frederic Myers,' with whom he does not seem to have had the same degree of intimacy as appeared in some of his earlier subjects. He writes, however, well on a man of singular mark, though we cannot regard his portrait as a complete one. The literary competition set this month concerns Dickens.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. BARNARD'S Tunbridge Wells Catalogue 42 contains Antiquarian, Bibliographical, and Miscellaneous Books. There are numerous volumes of *Archæologia*. A copy of Saint-Allais's 'Art de vérifier les Dates,' 18 vols., 1818-1819, is 2*l.* 2*s.* There are publications of the Bibliographical Society, and of the Camden Society, and a number of interesting catalogues. Other items include the 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Scotland,' selected by Craig, 3 vols., large folio, 1867-72, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Gillow's 'History of the English Catholics,' 5 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; and Burke's 'Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,' second edition, 1841, 2*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Andrew Baxendine's Edinburgh Catalogue 122 contains numerous works on Angling, a Clearance List of Bibles, and books on Birds. Many editions of Burns appear, including Allan Cunningham's, 8 vols., 1834, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and a tall copy of the first London edition, 1787, red morocco, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Under Rebellion, 1745, is a collection of the proclamations of Charles, Prince of Wales, and other Rebellion literature, 1745-7, 2*l.* 6*s.* There are lists under Mary, Queen of Scots, and Scotland. Among first editions of Scott are 'Kenilworth,' 'Quentin Durward,' and 'Redgauntlet.' Other items include Barrie's Works, Edition de Luxe, 10 vols., half-vellum, 1896-1900, 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Cunningham's 'Songs of Scotland,' 4 vols., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Gilhllan's 'Poets,' 48 vols., half-calf, 1859, 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Hood's Complete Works, 10 vols., half-calf, 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., half-calf, 3*l.* 3*s.*; the Library Edition of Macaulay, 8 vols., tree calf, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Motley's Works, 9 vols., 2*l.* 5*s.*; and a set of the New Spalding Club, 1887 to 1909, 36 vols., 4to, original cloth, as new, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 194 contains first editions of Matthew Arnold and works under Alpine, America, Art, Bells, Bibliography, and Chapbooks. Under Defoe is a collection of tracts, including 'The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Mr. D— De F— of London, Hosier, in a dialogue between him, Robinson Crusoe, and his Man Friday,' 1719, 10*s.* 6*d.* Under Isaac D'Israeli is 'Flim-Flams,' 3 vols., 12mo, 1806, 7*s.* There is a unique copy of Huth's 'Inedited Poetical Miscellanies, 1584-1700,' 4*l.* 4*s.* Only 50 were printed for private circulation: this copy was presented by Huth to the late Alexander Smith of Glasgow, and he has added his reprint of the piece referred to in the preface, 'Of London Phisicons.' The section entitled Volumes of Pamphlets includes collections under Blasphemy Trials, Bradlaugh, Catchpennies, Clerical Anecdotes, Holyoake, Marriage and Divorce, Shaker Communism, and Shakespeare. The catalogue closes with some choice items recently purchased, one being the first edition of 'Paradise Regained,' a fine crisp copy in the original calf, with the licence leaf and the leaf of errata, 1671, 30*l.* Among engraved song-books are a fine clean copy of 'Clio and Euterpe'; or, British Harmony, 3 vols., 1759-62, 10*l.* 10*s.*; 'Calliope'; or, English Harmony, 2 vols., 7*l.* 10*s.*; and 'Universal Harmony'; or, The Gentleman and Ladies Social Companion, Newbery, 1746, 6*l.* 6*s.*

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 308 contains works under Alphabets and Monograms, America, and Art. Bibliographies include Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, and English Military Books to 1642. Under Birds is Lilford's 'Birds of the British Islands,' first issue, in the original parts, 1885-1897, 48*l.* Under Book-plates are both series of 'Armorial Book-plates' in 1 vol., 4to, half-morocco, 1884-92, 6*l.* 10*s.*, as well as 'Irish Book-plates,' 1*l.* 10*s.* A set of the English Dialect Society, 1874-96, is 10*l.*; and a rare set of *The European Magazine*, 1782-1824, with portraits, 85 vols., new half-calf, 24*l.* Under Gardens and Botanical Literature are some choice works, including a set of *Curtis's Magazine*, Edwards and Lindley's 'Botanical Register,' and Sowerby's 'English Botany.' There are works under Italy, Portugal, Spain, Russia, and Paris. A complete set of the *Transactions of the Royal Society* is 250*l.* Other items include the Library Edition of George Washington's writings, 12 vols., Boston, 1839-40, 4*l.*; Carlyle, 34 vols., 8vo, 7*l.* 15*s.*; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., 2*l.* 14*s.*; Dickens, Gadshill Edition, 34 vols., 7*l.*; Jesse's 'London,' 4 vols., original editions, 1847-50, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Roberts's 'Holy Land,' 4 vols., atlas folio, half-morocco, 5*l.*; and Scott, Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols., royal 8vo, half-morocco, 1842, 5*l.* There is a copy of what Mr. Edwards describes as "one of the most beautiful books ever published," 'Il Vaticano descritto ed illustrato da Erasmo Pistolesi,' containing 850 large plates, 8 thick vols., royal folio, half-vellum gilt, Rome, 1829-38, 7*l.* 5*s.* (published at 60*l.*).

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

C. C. and P. H. W.—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 131, col. 2, l. 20 from foot, for "Greenwood" read Greenhill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911.

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Notes.

THE TERCENTENARY OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.

THE exhibition of Bibles and documents at the British Museum in connexion with this great Tercentenary was described in *The Athenæum* of the 18th of March, but no history of the Tercentenary celebrations would be complete without a record of the remarkable exhibition now open (and to remain open during the rest of the year) at the John Rylands Library, Manchester, of the manuscripts and printed copies of the Scriptures belonging to that institution. I am indebted to Mr. Henry Guppy for an early copy of the Catalogue he has prepared, in which he has included a valuable sketch of the history of the transmission of the Bible. In this sketch reference is made to the discovery (due to William Cureton in 1842) of some fragments in the British Museum of the old Syriac

version of the New Testament, very different from that of the Peshitta. This version received the name of the Curetonian Syriac. No considerable portion of it was known, however, until 1892, when Mrs. Lewis and her sister Mrs. Gibson discovered a palimpsest manuscript on Mount Sinai which they photographed; the underwriting of this was found to be a nearly complete copy of the four Gospels of a textual character closely akin to that of the Curetonian.

This country, which was to be distinguished in after years for its zeal in printing and circulating the Scriptures, was, Mr. Guppy points out, "late in entering the lists. England was nourishing her faith on manuscript copies of Wiclif's versions long after the time when Bibles in the vernacular were being printed in other countries." This is apparent from the Rylands exhibits, which include the following first vernacular Bibles other than English:—

Dutch, Delft, 1477.

French, Lyons, 1473-8.

German, Strassburg, 1466.

Italian, Venice, 1471.

Luther's New Testament, Wittenberg, 1522, and Luther's first Bible, Nuremberg, 1524, are also shown, as well as the first Bible with verse divisions, Lyons, 1528.

"When James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the throne in England as James I. in the year 1603, there were three notable Protestant versions of the Bible in the popular tongue: The 'Great Bible,' the 'Genevan,' and the 'Bishops'."

At the Hampton Court conference held in January, 1604, James agreed to the proposal made by Dr. John Rainolds that a new translation of the Bible should be undertaken, with the well-known result that in 1611 the new version was given to the public.

As to its being called the Authorized Version, Mr. Guppy remarks that, "strange to say, it was never formally authorized. Indeed, much of its history is involved in obscurity"; and he quotes Dr. Scrivener, who says: "Never was a great enterprise like the production of our 'Authorized Version' carried out with less knowledge handed down to posterity of the labourers, their method, and order of working."

"No evidence," continues Mr. Guppy, "has yet been produced to show that the version was ever publicly sanctioned by Convocation, or by Parliament, or by the Privy Council, or by the King. It was not even entered at Stationers' Hall, with the result that it is now impossible to say at what period of the year 1611 the book was actually published."

With regard to criticism of the new version, Mr. Guppy says that "it is not generally known that the work of revision began so early" as 1638, when the first folio Cambridge edition of the Authorized Version was published. This edition, a copy of which is among the exhibits, "contains evidence of careful and extensive revision of the text, italics, and marginal readings. It remained the standard text until the publication of the Cambridge edition of 1762, edited by Dr. Paris."

From 1653 for two centuries demands continued to be made for a revision. "It was not until 1870, however, that steps were taken in earnest to have a thorough revision of the whole Bible instituted. The honour of being the first to take action in this matter belongs to the Convocation of Canterbury." It may be well to note that the revisers began their labours in June, 1870. The New Testament was completed in November, 1880, and published on the 17th of May, 1881. The revision of the Old Testament was completed on the 20th of June, 1884, and was published on the 19th of May, 1885. The Apocrypha was not published until 1895.

Mr. Guppy, with his usual courtesy, acknowledges the help that his colleagues, Mr. Vine, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. A. Kiddle, have rendered him.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

CITY CHURCHES DESTROYED OR DEMOLISHED.

It may be well to put on record in 'N. & Q.' the changes which have taken place in the churches of the City of London from the time of the Great Fire of 1666.

Before the fire there were ninety parishes, each with its parish church, with the exception of S. Mary Axe, the church of which was pulled down in 1561.

After the fire the following thirty-five parish churches were not rebuilt, but their parishes were united with others:—

All Hallows, Honey Lane.
All Hallows the Less, Thames Street.
S. Andrew Hubbard.
S. Anne, Blackfriars.
S. Benet, Sherehog.
S. Botolph, Billingsgate.
S. Faith under S. Paul.
S. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street.
S. Gregory by S. Paul.
Holy Trinity, Garlick Hill.
S. John the Baptist, Walbrook.
S. John the Evangelist, Cheapside.

S. John Zachary.
S. Lawrence, Abchurch Lane.
S. Leonard, Eastcheap.
S. Leonard, Foster Lane.
S. Margaret Moses.
S. Margaret, New Fish Street.
S. Martin Orgar.
S. Martin Pomeroy.
S. Martin Vintry.
S. Mary Bothaw.
S. Mary Colechurch.
S. Mary Mounthaw.
S. Mary Staining.
S. Mary Woolchurch.
S. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.
S. Michael-le-Quern.
S. Nicholas Acons.
S. Nicholas Olave.
S. Olave, Silver Street.
S. Pancras, Soper Lane.
S. Peter, Cheap.
S. Peter, Paul's Wharf.
S. Thomas the Apostle.

The following twenty-four churches have been taken down, their sites sold, and their parishes united with others, on account of the large decrease in the population of the City, which at the census of 1901 only amounted to 26,923:—

All Hallows, Bread Street.
All Hallows the Great.
All Hallows Staining.
S. Antholin.
S. Bartholomew, Exchange.
S. Bartholomew, Moor Lane.
S. Benet Fink.
S. Benet, Gracechurch Street.
S. Christopher-le-Stock.
S. Dionis Backchurch.
S. George, Botolph Lane.
S. James, Duke's Place.
S. Martin Outwich.
S. Mary, Somerset.
S. Matthew, Friday Street.
S. Michael Bassishaw.
S. Michael, Crooked Lane.
S. Michael, Queenhithe.
S. Michael, Wood Street.
S. Mildred, Poultry.
S. Olave, Jewry.
S. Peter-le-Poer.
S. Thomas, Liberty of the Rolls.
S. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, was burnt in 1886 and not rebuilt.

Holy Trinity, Gough Square, is closed, but not yet pulled down.

Holy Trinity, Minories, is now used as a Sunday school and for other parochial purposes.

The general rule with regard to the sale of church sites has been to devote the proceeds wholly or in part to building churches in parishes indicated by the bishop.

The incomes, with some exceptions, have been allocated by Orders in Council for the endowment of new parishes and for the augmentation of poor benefices within the diocese.

PARISHES UNITED.

The following is the list of parishes united with others in the City of London:—

	UNITED TO—
1. S. Benet, Gracechurch Street	All Hallows, Lombard Street.
2. S. Leonard, Eastcheap	
3. S. Dionis Backchurch	
4. S. Mary Axe	S. Andrew Undershaft.
5. Holy Trinity, Minories	S. Botolph, Aldgate.
6. S. James, Duke's Place	S. Catharine Cree.
7. S. Martin Orgar	S. Clement, Eastcheap.
8. S. Nicholas Acons	S. Edmund the King, Lombard Street.
9. S. Martin Outwich	S. Helen, Bishopsgate.
10. S. Margaret, New Fish Street	S. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge.
11. S. Michael, Crooked Lane	
12. S. Christopher-le-Stock	
13. S. Bartholomew, Exchange	S. Margaret, Lothbury.
14. S. Olave, Old Jewry	
15. S. Martin, Pomeroy	
16. S. Mildred, Poultry	S. Margaret Pattens.
17. S. Mary, Colechurch	
18. S. Gabriel, Fenchurch	
19. S. George, Botolph Lane	S. Mary-at-Hill.
19a. S. Andrew Hubbard	
20. S. Botolph, Billingsgate	
21. S. Mary Woolchurch	S. Mary Woolnoth.
22. All Hallows Staining	S. Olave, Hart Street.
23. S. Benet Fink	S. Peter-le-Poor.
24. S. Olave, Silver Street	S. Alban, Wood Street.
25. S. Michael, Wood Street	
26. S. Mary Staining	
27. S. Anne, Blackfriars	S. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe.
28. S. John Zachary, Gresham Street	SS. Anne and Agnes, Gresham Street.
29. S. Faith, Watling Street	S. Augustine, Watling Street.
30. S. Leonard, Foster Lane	Christ Church, Newgate Street.
31. S. Thomas, Liberty of the Rolls	S. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street.
32. S. Bartholomew, Moorfields	S. Giles, Cripplegate.
33. S. Michael, Queenhithe	S. James, Garlickhithe.
34. Holy Trinity the Less, Garlick Hill	
35. S. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street	
36. S. Michael Bassishaw	S. Laurence, Jewry.
37. S. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street	
38. S. Gregory by S. Paul	
39. S. Lawrence, Abchurch Lane	S. Martin, Ludgate.
40. S. Thomas the Apostle	
41. S. Antholin	
42. S. John the Baptist, Walbrook	S. Mary, Aldermary.
43. S. Pancras, Soper Lane	
44. All Hallows, Honey Lane	
45. All Hallows, Bread Street	S. Mary-le-Bow.
46. S. John the Evangelist, Cheapside	
47. S. Martin, Vintry	
48. All Hallows the Great and Less	S. Michael Royal.
49. S. Margaret Moses	
50. S. Nicholas, Olave	
51. S. Mary Somerset	S. Mildred, Bread Street.
52. S. Mary Mounthaw	
53. S. Peter, Paul's Wharf	
54. S. Benet, Sherehog	S. Nicholas, Cole Abbey.
55. S. Mary Bothaw, London Stone	
56. S. Michael-le-Quern	
57. S. Matthew, Friday Street	S. Stephen, Walbrook.
58. S. Peter, Cheap	
59. S. Peter-le-Poor	
60. Holy Trinity, Gough Square	S. Swithin, Cannon Street.
	S. Vedast, Foster Lane.
	S. Michael, Cornhill.
	S. Bride, Fleet Street.

Other unions have been recently arranged, but are not completed.

J. J. GLENDINNING NASH.

BIBLES WITH CURIOUS READINGS.

IN this Tercentenary year an enumeration of curious readings in some editions of the Bible may be of interest.

The "Bugge Bible," 1535.—In Coverdale's translation of Psalm xc. we find: "So y^e thou shalt not nede to be affrayed for eny *bugges* by night nor for arrowe that flyeth by daye." The reading in the A.V. (xci. 5) is "terrors." The old word "bugges," as is well known, merely signified bugbears, objects of terror.

The "Breeches Bible," 1560.—Gen. iii. 7 reads: "Then the eies of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed figge tree leaves together and made themselves *breeches*," instead of "aprons."

The "Placemakers'" Bible, 1561-2.—Matt. v. 9 reads: "Blessed are the *placemakers*; for they shall be called the children of God," instead of "peacemakers."

The "Treacle Bible," 1568.—Jer. viii. 22 reads: "Is there not *treacle* at Gilead? Is there no physician there?" instead of "balm."

The "Rosin" Bible, 1609, in the same verse reads: "Is there no *rosin* in Gilead?"

The "Great He Bible."—This is the first edition of the A.V., 1611. It is so called because in Ruth iii. 15 the verse ends "and he went into the city."

The "Great She Bible."—The second edition, 1611-13, where the reading is "and she went into the city."

The "Printers' Bible," c. 1612-13.—Psalm cxix. 161 reads: "*Printers* have persecuted me without a cause," instead of "Princes." For the date of this Bible see 11 S. ii. 408, 475.

The "Wicked Bible," 1631.—Named from its omission of the word "not" in the Seventh Commandment. It is an edition printed in small type, prefaced with the "Booke of Common Prayer," and having appended the "Booke of Psalmes," done into "English meeter" by Sternhold and Hopkins, "with apt notes to sing them withall."

The "Unrighteous Bible," 1653.—1 Cor. vi. 9 reads: "Know ye not that the unrighteous *shall inherit* the kingdom of God," for "shall not inherit."

The "Vinegar Bible," 1717.—"The Parable of the *Vinegar*," instead of the "Vineyard," appears in the chapter-heading to Luke xx. in an Oxford edition of 1717.

The "Wicked Bible," the "Unrighteous Bible," and the "Vinegar Bible" are now

on view among the Bibles exhibited at the British Museum.

The "Standing Fishes Bible," 1806.—Ezek. xlvii. 10 reads: "And it shall come to pass that the *fishes* will stand upon it," instead of "fishers."

The "Discharge Bible," 1806.—1 Tim. v. 21 reads: "I *discharge* thee before God," instead of "charge."

The "Ears to Ear Bible," 1810.—Matt. xiii. 43 reads: "Who hath *ears to ear*, let him *ear*."

The "Wife-hater Bible," 1810.—Luke xiv. 26 reads: "If any man come to me, and hate not his father...yea, and his own *wife* also," instead of "life."

The "Rebekah's Camels Bible," 1823.—Gen. xxiv. 61 reads: "And Rebekah arose, and her *camels*," instead of "damsels."

TOM JONES.

[A list from another contributor contained the following additions:]

The "Religious Bible," 1637.—This contains the word *religious*, instead of "rebellious," in Jer. iv. 17: "Because she hath been rebellious against me, saith the Lord."

The "Bank Note Bible," 1796.—An eccentric printer conceived the idea of printing the Scriptures entirely on bank-note paper, hence the name.

The "To-Remain Bible."—When this Bible was in the press at Cambridge, the proof-reader, in doubt whether he should remove a comma, applied to his superior, who pencilled on the margin the words "to remain." This reply was transferred to the body of the text, so that Gal. iv. 29 reads: "Persecuted him that was born after the spirit to remain, even so it is now."

T. SHEPHERD.

ORDER FOR A BIBLE TEMP. JAMES I.—Among the uncalendared documents of the Court of Requests, Bundle 377, Elizabeth (various), is the following note, strayed hither from the next reign:—

"Mr. Knight. I pray you send me now by John Bruar a Byble in Quarto, in English with the Geneva notes, and ye singing Psalms in the end. I pray you let it be of the best print, well bounde in paste with green silk stringes. Let it be perfect in every respect, without defect or blemish. I have sent you for the same ten shillings. If ye price be more, Bruar shall give it you; if lesse, I hope you will not take so much. Send mee in two words what ye price is of *Epiphanius* in Latin in folio of Basil print, and so for this tyme I commit you to ye protection of ye Almighty. Chippenham, ye last of December, 1607.

"*Postscript.* I pray you also send mee ye price of a Geneva Bible a good one in Quarto, at ye second

hand if you know of any: if you know not, enquire of some against ye next returne of ye carrier, but in the mean time neglect not to send now that which I have now written for. Iterum Vale. [No signature.]

[Addressed:] "To my very loving friend Mr. Clement Knight at ye holy Lambe in Paules Church-yard These."

C. C. STOPES.

HARE FOLK-LORE AND EASTER.—One rarely meets with items of folk-lore in the Calendar of State Papers, but in the volume for 1619–23, Domestic, under date 6 April, 1620, Thomas Fulnetby writes to Lord Zouch to beg leave to kill a hare on Good Friday, as huntsmen say that those who have not a hare against Easter must eat a red herring.

W. B. GERISH.

HARRISON THE REGICIDE.—The ancestry of the notorious regicide Major-General Thomas Harrison was in 1880 the subject of a contribution to 'N. & Q.' (6 S. ii. 383) by the late COL. J. L. CHESTER. The writer referred to a will in the P.C.C., dated 13 May, 1656, of one Ralph Harrison of Highgate, Middlesex, by which he appointed his son-in-law Thomas Harrison sole executor. On 10 December, 1660, letters of administration "de bonis non" were granted to Catherine Harrison, daughter of the testator, as Thomas Harrison the executor had since died. COL. CHESTER suggested that this Thomas Harrison was identical with the regicide, and based his opinion on the fact that the name of the Major-General's wife was Catherine, as is proved by the registers of St. Ann, Blackfriars, and that the execution of Harrison in May, 1660, agrees in time with the death of the executor of the will.

I am not sure if since COL. CHESTER wrote any fresh information has come to light, but I have recently found a Chancery suit (Bridges before 1714, bundle 39, No. 30) which clears up the doubt as to the identity of the executor of the will with that of the Parliamentary general. It is sufficient to say that the subject of the suit was a dispute between Richard Dawlman of the Middle Temple and the Lord Mayor of London and Hester Harrison, widow of Ralph Harrison, concerning the lease of some property in the Manor of Finsbury. The bill states that Ralph Harrison made Thomas Harrison, "lately called Major-General Thomas Harrison, since dead," his sole executor, and that Harrison proved the will, but that he was shortly after sent a prisoner to the Tower by order of Cromwell, and soon after died.

This clearly proves that COL. CHESTER was right in his opinion, but it still leaves uncertain if there was any relationship between the family of Thomas Harrison and that of his wife. It has been said that the regicide was of humble extraction, but his father-in-law seems to have been a man of some substance. He is probably the Ralph Harrison of Bread Street Ward mentioned in a List of the Principal Inhabitants of London in 1640 (*Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Second Series, vol. ii.).

A. J. C. GUIMARAENS.

WELLINGTON STATUES IN LONDON.—A very unlikely source of information on this subject, 'Passages from the Private and Official Life of the late Alderman Kelly,' by the Rev. R. C. Fell, provides a few interesting facts. Kelly was Lord Mayor in June, 1837, when a committee was formed and subscriptions invited to erect an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington in the centre of the City.

"Some hesitation was felt by the Committee in the choice of an artist for the work, the doubt lying between Mr. Wyatt and Sir Francis Chantrey. At a meeting held for the purpose of finally settling the point, there being only twenty-six out of the forty members of the Committee present, and the votes being equally divided, the casting vote fell to the Lord Mayor, who gave it in favour of Sir Francis. The decision, in effect, gave two statues to the Duke, instead of one; for Mr. Wyatt's friends, disappointed at the result, subsequently got up a second subscription for a kindred purpose, eventually charging that gentleman with the execution of the elaborate work, now standing in front of Apsley House."

The dissatisfaction at the Committee's decision was not confined to Wyatt's friends. Evidently the City site was not considered suitable for a national memorial, and merely an equestrian statue was by many thought inadequate. In 1839 there was issued 'Remarks on the Connexion of the Wellington Memorial and the Waterloo Model, with a Suitable Elevation, by F—S—T.' This simply advocates the purchase of Siborn's model of the Battle of Waterloo, and its preservation as an illustrative memorial in a temple situated in a park. The elevation shows a domed edifice having statuary on projecting plinths, and busts in niches. Its principal entrance resembles the centre of Decimus Burton's screen at Hyde Park Corner, but two lions guard it, and it is surmounted by an equestrian statue of the Duke. The whole ingenious proposal was an alternative to the scheme advanced by Wyatt's friends, and it is said that its adoption "will not incur a greater outlay

than would the colossal figure which was of late proposed to be erected at the entrance of the Park."

Siborn's model went to the Egyptian Hall the same year. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BURNS AND THE "WEE WEE GERMAN LAIRDIE."—In a recently published miscellany entitled 'From a Northern Window' one of the articles included is a revised lecture on Robert Burns by the late "Ian MacLaren." Speaking of the poet's Jacobitism, the lecturer says it "appears in some of his most agreeable poems, such as 'Wha hae we gotten for a king, but a wee bit German lairdie,' &c. The quotation, it may be remarked in the first place, is not accurate, for the song opens strenuously thus:—

Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king
But a wee wee German lairdie?

Secondly, there is every reason to believe that this vivacious illustration of the Jacobite spirit was produced immediately after the accession of George I., and there is nothing to show that it is among the earlier lyrics that were glorified by the revision of Burns. Had it been one of the favoured group, it would almost certainly have appeared in Johnson's 'Musical Museum,' and as it is not there, it may safely be concluded that the poet did not give it the benefit of his renovation.

The earliest known version appears to be that which Cromek published in 1810 in his 'Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song.' In 1819 Hogg utilized this, with some additions, in his 'Jacobite Relics,' and he is duly followed, with the exercise of editorial prerogative, by Allan Cunningham, Robert Chambers, and other capable anthologists. None of these experts associates Burns either with the original lyric or with any of the additions and emendations which they admit into the text. THOMAS BAYNE.

EXPEDITION TO IRELAND, 1571: CAPT. THOMAS SMITH.—From 'The Rise and Progress of Liverpool, 1551-1835,' now being published by James Touzeau, I am enabled to supplement my communication at 10 S. ix. 334. The facts are taken from the records of Liverpool.

1571. "This yere this towne was very well vexed & troubled by Capteyn Smyth and Capten Willm Clayton & the Soldears before they sayled for Irland."

On 22 May, 1573, the Mayor of Liverpool certified to the Privy Council of the trouble of Thomas Wynstandley, sustained at

Carrickfergus in the North of Ireland by Thomas Smith, the captain that sailed from Liverpool thither, and William Clayton, a captain with him, which certificate was sent on to London.

A note inserted in the records asserts that this Capt. Smith flourished in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and was a man of wonderful adventures and travels. In the war in Hungary in 1602 he is said to have overcome three Turks successively in single combat and to have cut off their heads, for which exploit Sigismund (a Hungarian duke) gave him his picture set in gold. He afterwards went to America, where he was taken prisoner by the Indians, from whom he found means to escape. He was a Lincolnshire man, and died in 1631.

J. H. K.

[The annotator of the records has attributed to Capt. Thomas Smith the feats of the celebrated Capt. John Smith, who, according to the 'D.N.B.,' was not born till 1580.]

"BURGLING."—The earliest illustrative quotation for *burgling* given in 'N.E.D.' is from *The Daily News* of 28 October, 1880; but surely the word was brought into common use by Sir W. S. Gilbert in his comic opera 'The Pirates of Penzance,' produced at the old Opéra Comique on 3 April of that year. No one who heard Mr. Rutland Barrington as the Sergeant of Police sing his plaintive lament that

When constabulary duty's to be done
The policeman's lot is not a happy one,

can help recalling the sympathetic reference to the period

When the enterprising burglar's not a-burgling,
When the cut-throat is not occupied in crime,
He loves to hear the little brook a-gurgling,
And listen to the merry village chime.

As books of the words were procurable in the theatre on the evening of production, there is no doubt as to this date for the word *burgling* appearing in print. PLAYGOER.

O.P. Club, Adelphi, W.C.

THE FIRST RHINOCEROS IN ENGLAND.—In *The Post Boy* for 17-21 April, 1711, appeared the following advertisement:—

"The Skin and Skeleton of a Rhinoceros, exactly anatomiz'd and put together (being the only one that was ever brought into, or seen in England), now lying at Mr. Thomas Evans's, a Shipwright, near Cuckold's Point in Rotherhith, is to be sold or let out to be shown: Enquir' of the said Mr. Evans, or of Mr. John Barnett, at Mr. Martin's, near Wapping-New-Stairs."

A. F. R.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

NELSON AND THE VICTORY.—Can any of your readers refer me to a poem or verses on the subject of the bringing back to England the body of Nelson after the battle of Trafalgar? Reply direct to

LIONEL G. ROBINSON.

Reform Club, S.W.

JOSIAH CHORLEY.—The late Prof. Cosmo Innes in his preface to the *'Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis'*, pp. xxiii, xxiii, speaks of Josiah Chorley, an English non-conformist student, who entered the University of Glasgow in 1672:—

"His account of his sojourn at Glasgow shall be given in his own words, as found in a little note-book which he entitles *'Chorleyana, or a Register commemorating some of the most remarkable passages of God's providence towards me from my nativity, by Josiah Chorley'*:..... I am indebted to Prof. Fleming for calling my attention to an extract from this journal, which appeared in the preface to a work published anonymously by Messrs. Longmans in 1827. Through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Longman I was enabled to discover the author, and I take this opportunity of expressing my great obligation to Mr. W. Bennet of Chapel le Frith, Derbyshire, for the courteous and liberal permission he has granted me of using this curious journal. He informs me that the volumes came into his hands among the papers of a near relative, the Rev. William Bennet, who was formerly minister of the Independent Chapel at the Pavement in London, an accomplished and highly educated man, and very fond of literary reliques of this kind."

I wish to ascertain the name of the "work published anonymously," and the present whereabouts of Chorley's manuscript journal.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

WALL CHURCHES AT BRISTOL.—On the western circuit of the wall of mediæval Bristol—a distance of rather more than a quarter of a mile—there stood no fewer than five churches: St. Nicholas's over the Southern Gate, St. Leonard's over the Western Gate, St. Giles's over Small Street Gate on the north-west, St. John's over the northern gate, and St. Lawrence's touching St. John's Tower on the west. Of these the only one now remaining is that of St. John, the tower and spire of which stand over the arch at the foot of Broad Street. Of these churches, St. Nicholas's and St. Leonard's were in existence before 1153, and St. John's before 1193.

This custom of perching churches over gateways, or on a town wall, does not seem to have been common in England; at any rate I can find no other instance where churches were thus systematically ranged on a wall. Is there any district abroad where the arrangement is usual? The point may be of some importance, for hardly anything is really known about the history of Bristol before the reign of Henry II., and if it could be shown that at some particular period there was connexion between Bristol and some foreign region where this custom was in use, we might have a clue to the date of the building of the wall to the west of the borough. The motive for placing the churches on the wall may have been that of economy of space. The little borough was shut in by the Frome on the north and west, by the Avon on the south, and after the time of Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, by the Castle on the east, so that every yard of ground must have been of value.

C. S. TAYLOR.

Banwell, Somerset.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POET ANCESTOR.—Can any one tell me the title and name of a Scottish peer who flourished and wrote verse in the earlier years of the seventeenth century and was, in the female line, an ancestor of Sir Walter Scott? I have seen a pedigree showing this, and am aware that a collection of his verses has been printed, I think in a folio volume.

ASTARTE.

BLACK BANDSMEN IN THE ARMY.—Can any reader versed in military matters throw light on this subject? It appears that when it was fashionable for ladies to have a black page, it was the custom to have black drummers in military bands. With regard to the first, there will occur at once, as an instance, the celebrated picture where Dr. Johnson is waiting for an interview with Lord Chesterfield, or the revival of *'The School for Scandal'*, where, in accordance with fashionable custom, Lady Teazle was accompanied by a black page. With regard to the second, we can see in the King's Library, British Museum (maps, 100 d. 5), *'A View of the Court Yard, and Part of St. James's Palace, London, with the Relief of the Guard.'* There is a band of eight, headed by a drum-major. Some of the instruments are, to say the least, very curious. At the rear are a boy drummer and a diminutive triangle player, followed by fifteen fifers and drummers, headed by three blacks in the same uniform, but wearing

turbans; the centre one carries a large drum, the other two having respectively a large tambourine and cymbals.

I am well aware that drummers, &c., are classed as musicians, but apparently at one time—say the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth—blacks were so employed. The instances I have given can be corroborated from an out-of-the-way source. Having occasion to search some Admiralty records for another purpose, I have come across two notices at long intervals of time and distance. In 1796 the Transport officer of Plymouth was ordered to release two blacks then amongst the prisoners of war to serve in the band of the South Devon Militia (Admiralty, Medical, Minutes, Book 95, fol. 103). Then on 30 April, 1804, Capt. Pressland, the agent at Norman Cross, was asked to transmit the number of names of black men in his custody, entirely fit and willing to serve in a regimental band (Admiralty, Medical, Outletters, Book 174, fol. 98).

Possibly in some "Red Book" there is the date of institution and repeal, but I have consulted without success several military authorities, such as Stocqueler's 'Military Encyclopædia' and his 'Familiar History of the British Army,' Major James's 'Military Dictionary,' and Fortescue's 'History of the British Army.'

A. RHODES.

SWEDISH MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.—Mr. R. N. Cust in his 'Sketch of the Modern Languages of Africa,' 1883, pp. 69, 129, and 135, refers to a Swedish mission to Abyssinia. The missionaries apparently laboured among the independent tribes in the neighbourhood of Massowah, and not in the territory of the Negus. I shall be glad to learn the date of the mission, the names of the missionaries, and where any information about them can be found.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

VESTRY HELD ON LADY DAY.—It is, I believe, usual for parishes to hold their annual vestry meetings in the days following Easter Sunday. I do not know what may be the legal obligation as to the day of meeting, but I am desirous of obtaining information about cases where this common date is departed from. This year the parishioners of Plympton St. Mary, Devon, assembled in vestry and transacted all the usual business of a church vestry, elected wardens, &c., on Lady Day. This was no new departure, the date being customary there.

Can your readers tell me of other cases where the regular annual vestry is held on Lady Day, or at any other time than Easter-tide? Instances would be welcomed, together with particulars, if possible, showing why the difference is maintained.

It has been suggested that in the case of Plympton the day of the patronal festival has been substituted, but this explanation still lacks a reason for the change.

W. S. B. H.

THE REV. THOMAS BURTON, D.D., matriculated at Oxford from Ch. Ch. 18 March, 1724/5. What preferments did he hold, and when did he die?

G. F. R. B.

JOHN BANNISTER FALKENER was admitted to Westminster School, 27 Sept., 1813. I should be glad to obtain some information about him.

G. F. R. B.

JAMES HEATH, ROYALIST HISTORIAN.—When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' xxv. 343, gives no assistance.

G. F. R. B.

HUMPHREY HENCHMAN.—When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' xxv. 390, fails to give this information.

G. F. R. B.

THOMAS GRAY AND MAIL COACHES.—In a recently issued volume of 'Stretton Manuscripts' (Nottingham, privately printed, 1910), a Notts antiquary, William Stretton, writing about a century ago, thus quotes the inscription on "a very neat tablet" on the north wall of Stapleford Church, Notts. It would be of interest to know whether the claims put forth have been recognized other than locally:—

"To the Memory of Thomas Gray, who died July 9th, 1802, aged 73 years. His public spirit and skill in the improvement of roads made him a blessing to the neighbourhood in which he lived, but the great facility of conveyance by the Mail Coaches being first projected, plan'd, and put in practice by him, made him a blessing to the kingdom at large."

A. STAPLETON.

Nottingham.

THE ROEBUCK AND THE ARCOUL, FRENCH PRIVATEER.—The Portland packet Roebuck from the West Indies is reported in *The Times* of 7 January, 1797, to have engaged and taken on 24 November a French privateer, the Arcoul. Where can the particulars of the action be found? Or can any of your readers give me particulars?

ULSTER SCOTT.

EDWARD RAVENSCROFT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give particulars of the descent and marriage of Edward Ravenscroft of Portland Place, W. ? One of his daughters married in 1813 Vice-Admiral Lord Henry Paulet, and another daughter married General Thewles.

C. E. P.

COUNT LEININGEN'S MEMOIRS.—I saw an announcement a short time ago that the correspondence and diary of Count Charles Leiningen were to be published in English, but forgot to make a note of the publisher's name. Can any correspondent tell me ?

L. L. K.

[Messrs. Duckworth have just published the work.]

'TOM JONES': DOWDY.—Fielding writes in 'Tom Jones,' Book VI. chap. ix. :—

"Or, as when two gentlemen, strangers to the wondrous wit of the place, are cracking a bottle together at some inn or tavern at Salisbury, if the great Dowdy, who acts the part of a madman, as well as some of his setters-on do that of a fool, should rattle his chains, and dreadfully hum forth the grumbling catch along the gallery, the frightened strangers stand aghast ; scared at the horrid sound, they seek some place of shelter from the approaching danger ; and if the well-barred windows did admit their exit, would venture their necks to escape the threatening fury now coming upon them. So trembled Sophia," &c.

Any elucidation of the meaning of this passage would be welcome to

A. E. ALDORTH.

Manor Farm Road, Salisbury.

GEORGE AARONS, P.M.—I should be glad of a few biographical details of this Freemason. There is an engraving bearing the following inscription :—

"A distinguished Freemason, member of the Royal Athelstan Lodge, No. 19, and honorary member of the Lodge of Good Report, No. 158, to which lodge this Portrait is dedicated by permission.

"Drawn and Engraved by Henry Meyer, London. Published April 3rd, 1837, by H. Meyer, 30, Gerrard Street, Soho."

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, R.N.—I should be glad of any information concerning this officer and his family history. He was the son of Capt. Cunningham, R.N. (Christian name unknown), who is said to have married a Pelham, a relative of the Duke of Newcastle, foolishly described in an old pedigree in my possession as "the last of the Pelhams."

He appears from the Admiralty records to have become a lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 10 April, 1759, and to have attained the rank of captain on half-pay on 6 April, 1783, in which capacity he remained until his

death on 12 March, 1799. It is said that he was employed from 1783 to the date of his death in the Russian Navy, having been elected by the Empress Catherine II. for the task of reforming the naval service of that country, and having been granted the rank of Admiral in that service.

His wife was Elizabeth Walter, sister of the Rev. Philip Walter, who was Rector of Crayford in Kent for nearly 50 years (1758-1806) ; and they seem to have had a son Alexander—who died in 1833, at the age of 82, at Rio de Janeiro, where he held some appointment connected with the slave trade—and a daughter Jane, who married Robert Williams of Warfield Lodge in Berkshire.

F. DE H. L.

THE "ALEPPO MERCHANT" INN.—This is the name of an inn at Carno, Montgomeryshire. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can explain the origin of the title.

T. F. D.

BISHOP BARTHOLOMEW VIGORS.—Bartholomew Vigors, Dean of Armagh, was consecrated Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin in 1691, and held the see until his death in 1721. He was born at Bishop's Tawton, Devon, 18 February, 1643, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1663 ; but in the mean time he is said to have been educated at the Launceston Grammar School. Is there any contemporary record of this, either in Dublin or elsewhere ?

DUNHEVED.

MARSHAL TALLARD, PRISONER OF WAR.—The present is the bicentenary year of the liberation of Marshal Tallard after five or six years of exile in England, he having been taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim, 1704, and ultimately brought to this country, in company with many of his fellow-officers. I possess much information relating to the chronicles of their English sojourn, largely gleaned from contemporary newspapers and from the Historical Manuscripts Commission reports, beyond what I published in a pamphlet in 1905. I should be glad to learn anything new connected with the English sojourn of Marshal Tallard and his compatriots, for the purpose of a book on the subject. I am familiar with the ordinary sources of information, and with what has appeared in 'N. & Q.' What portraits are known of the Marshal ? It would be interesting to learn whether any of the captives compiled, after their return to France, accounts of their English experiences. (They

lived here on parole, were received in the best society, and were well supplied with money.) No doubt the captives wrote many letters home, some of which possibly survive to-day.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

Replies.

BISHOP KEN.

(11 S. iii. 248.)

MR. CHAMBERS asks, "At what date was Thomas Ken married to his second wife?" I do not think the date has ever been ascertained, but it is not really essential to know in order to state definitely that Izaak Walton's second wife Anne Ken was the Bishop's half-sister.

Thomas Ken of London, attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, gentleman, citizen, and barber-surgeon, first married Jane Hughes, daughter of Rowland Hughes of Essendon, Herts, a small village a mile or two distant from Little Berkhamstead, where his youngest son was born. The proximity of these two villages should be remembered, because the mistake of designating Great Berkhamstead, in the same county, but many miles away, as the Bishop's birthplace, is often repeated. Dean Plumptre thinks the future bishop was born when his father was, with his second wife, visiting the relations of his first.

Their daughter Anne married Izaak Walton in 1646. According to the learned genealogist Sir Harris Nicolas, Jane Ken died before 1625, or twelve years before the birth of the Bishop. Thomas Ken married secondly Martha Carpenter, the daughter of Ion (John) Chalkhill of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and of Kingsbury, Middlesex.* Her first husband's name was Carpenter.

Martha Ken died in 1641, when her son Thomas was four years old, and her step-daughter Anne a woman of thirty-one. It may be noted here that her father was doubtless the author of 'Thealma and Clearchus,' and her brother the John Chalkhill who was forty-six years a Fellow of Winchester College and is buried in the Cloisters there—the same "my brother Chalkhill" of the autograph inscription in the 'Lives,' 1670, once in the collection of the Rev. H. S. Cotton,

* The latter place is given on the authority of James Heywood Markland, a distinguished antiquary, who died 1864, and himself a descendant of the first of the three witnesses to the will of Izaak Walton.

sometime Ordinary of Newgate. This John Chalkhill was uncle by the half-blood to Walton's second wife, and about his own age. The Chalkhill pedigree shows that there was a son Thomas by the first marriage of the Bishop's father with Jane Hughes, but he died young.

Concerning the two Chalkhills I propose later sending a note.

C. ELKIN MATHEWS.

Shire Lane, Chorley Wood, Herts.

According to Dean Plumptre's 'Life of Thomas Ken, D.D.' (1890, vol. i. p. 11), the register of St. Olave's, Silver Street, London, "gives the marriage of Thomas Ken and Martha Carpenter in December, 1625." It would seem from this that Thomas Ken's second wife was the widow of one Carpenter. Is anything known about her first husband?

G. F. R. B.

If MR. CHAMBERS will turn to 'Thomas Ken and Izaak Walton,' pp. 7 and 8, published by Messrs. Longman in 1908, he will find satisfactory proof that Thomas Ken was the third son by the second wife of Thomas Ken of Furnival's Inn.

Izaak Walton married Anne Ken (born 1612) as his second wife in 1646; she was twenty-five years old when her half-brother the future bishop, was born in 1637.

E. MARSTON.

PAWPER OR PAUPER BIRD (11 S. iii. 89, 216).—I think that, as is suggested, the name of the bird was certainly of imitative origin, viz., from the repetition of the syllable *pa*, as in *papa* and *popinjay*. Cf. Bavarian *pappeln*, the equivalent of E. *babble*.

I can add to the information already supplied a few notes from Godefroy's French dictionary. He gives, *s.v.* *paper*, a dialectal F. *paper*, to smack the lips; also *papeter*, to babble; *papier*, to stammer; *papegay*, a popinjay; *popelle*, the name of a bird (perhaps the *pawper*); and (from Cotgrave) *papechieu*, a lapwing, teewit, black plover.

The reference to Harrison's 'England,' p. 223, seems to be quite correct. In Furnivall's reprint the chapter on birds is chap. ii. of Book III.; see the end of the first paragraph:—

"As for egrets, *paupers*, and such like, they are dailie brought vnto vs from beyond the sea, as if all the foule of our countrie could not suffice to satisfie our delicate appetites."

Hence it was not really a British bird, but imported (probably) from France.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Try 'Turner on Birds,' by E. H. Evans (Cambridge, 1903). Turner's book was published at Cologne in 1544. L. L. K.

TERRACE (11 S. iii. 207, 251).—At the latter reference several interesting attributions of date were afforded. Miss MARIA POOLE's reference to Highbury Terrace is particularly interesting, and apparently this was the first Terrace to be admitted to the Directories, where it appears in 1791 ('Universal British Directory,' p. 433). Colebrooke Terrace is much later, but New Terrace, in what is now Colebrooke Row, dates from 1791. Clouesley Terrace belongs to the following century. It was only in 1811 that the trustees of the Stone Fields estate (i.e., Clouesley's bequest) obtained powers to grant building leases.

Faulkner's identification of Hammer-smith Terrace as having been built about 1770 is probably only correct as to the date of erection. The name, as in his further instance of Theresa Terrace, belongs, it may be possible to show, to a later date. "Row" was the more usual designation used in London suburbs until the great revival in domestic architecture in 1815.

The example of the Adelphi is remarkable, as apparently "Terrace," as a place-location, was not generally used here until subsequent to 1795. In Lowndes's 'London Companion' both text and plate (by B. Green) give "Adelphi Buildings" for what is now Adelphi Terrace. Mr. Bretherton in his 'History of the Adelphi,' 1908, provides several reproductions of old views, including B. Green's large plate with its title 'The Buildings called The Adelphi'; but the date 1777 should read 1771 (*vide* 'Crace Catalogue,' 182).

The frontispiece of his book is a pretty reproduction of a drawing by John Richards, to which Mr. Bretherton has given the title of 'The Terrace, York Buildings, 1796.' This drawing occurred in the sale of London prints held at Sotheby's in July, 1853, as lot 583: "Terrace, York Buildings, 1796, for a Scene, Jno. Richards, R.A. Coloured drawing, 20 inches by 14. 9s. Evans." The fact of this being the design for a scene would disqualify its identification as *The Terrace*. There is another instance of a misapplied title at p. 72. The view named 'Adelphi Terrace in Garrick's Time' is a reproduction of T. Malton's plate 'The Adelphi Terrace,' drawn, engraved, and published in 1795, sixteen years after the death of Garrick. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

'The Annual Register' for 1779 (Chronicle, p. 196) records the death of David Garrick, "at his house on the Adelphi Terrace" on 20 January in that year. G. F. R. B.

EMINENT LIBRARIANS (11 S. ii. 489, 538; iii. 13, 55).—May I venture to make an alternative suggestion to one made by Mr. F. C. WHITE at the first reference? Is the "Jones" who was, in the opinion of John Hill Burton, so eminent a librarian, not rather Mr. Thomas Jones, the very learned Librarian of the Chetham Library, Manchester? See a paper on 'Bibliothecarius Chethamensis' read by Mr. W. E. A. Axon on 14 December, 1875, before the Manchester Literary Club (*Manchester Quarterly*, ii. 59), and 'D.N.B.' I have heard my father (the late Thomas Hughes F.S.A., one of your earliest contributors) speak in glowing terms of Mr. Jones as an exceptional man.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

YEWES IN CHURCHYARDS: CLUBS FOR KILLING OLD PEOPLE (11 S. iii. 166).—A curious reference to a churchyard yew occurs in Sébillot's 'Folk-lore de France,' iv. 76. When recording the many French superstitions connected with prehistoric stone implements, he mentions that in Morbihan axe-hammers are called blessed hammers, and it is said that they were used in by-past times to knock on the head old people who lived too long. Other traditions relative to this practice of remote times are also given, the instrument of the Stone Age being replaced by a weapon of wood. The people living near the Montagne de Mané-Guen asserted, about 1845, that aged persons weary of life went up to its summit in days of yore in order that one of the Druids living there might set them free by striking them on the head with his sacred club. It is related at Caurel (Côtes du Nord) that formerly old people were killed with the first cudgel to be had, but that after the introduction of Christianity a *mât* (large kind of wooden club) was blessed, which was deposited in the hollow of a yew near the door of the church, where it was to be procured in case of need. It is not rare to hear it said of an old man who has become a burden to his family, "*Le pauvre vieux*, he has been forgotten; the blessed *mât* of Caurel should be sent for." In the country round it is declared that people came from a great distance formerly to borrow it, and that it was specially used for killing old women.

May I inquire whether any such weapon for putting old people out of the way is traditionally known in the British Islands?

M. G. W. P.

The Breton belief that the yew shoots out a root into the mouth of each of the dead is no doubt traceable to the reason for which yews are assumed to have been planted in churchyards, namely, that the tree, being evergreen, and of the longest vitality of any of our evergreens, was a type of immortality.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

A COUSIN OF BOSWELL (11 S. iii. 189).—MR. CALDER corrects Boswell for saying "the English chapel" at Inverness, instead of "the Episcopalian chapel." But is not Boswell right? MR. CALDER has forgotten that Inverness was an English trading colony. The late Sir Henry Macandrew, sometime Provost of Inverness, told me thirty years ago that his father remembered the time when the chief families in the town were English, the leading family being the Cuthberts of Castle Hill. Boswell knew his facts.

J. SARGEANT.

The word "cousin" is probably used by Boswell in the Scottish sense to embrace a far wider relationship than the meaning warrants. Miss Dallas (i.e., Mrs. Riddoch of Aberdeen, not Inverness) can hardly have been Boswell's cousin in the strict sense of the word. It is nowhere stated that her mother was an Erskine and sister of Boswell's mother. The Dallases were an old family belonging to the counties of Elgin and Nairn. An imperfect pedigree of the family will be found in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' under the name Dallas-Yorke. Mrs. Riddoch's name does not occur in the list.

U.

JUNIUS AND THE DUKE OF BEDFORD (11 S. iii. 227).—The information I was in search of is given in 'Cavendish's Debates,' i. 599, n. :—

"Junius, in his attack on the Duke [of Bedford], tells the world, that one Homphrey, a country attorney, 'horsewhipped his grace, on the course at Lichfield, with equal justice, severity, and perseverance,' and that 'Rigby and Lord Trentham were also cudgelled in a most exemplary manner'; intending it to be inferred, that the Duke had been guilty of dishonourable conduct. The facts of the case are completely in opposition to any such inference. They are, indeed, highly creditable to the Duke and his friends, as men attached to the reigning family. The particulars are related by Smollett. It was in the year 1748, during the national ferment

consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion, that the sportsmen who were of the Chevalier's party made a ridiculous display of fervour towards his pretensions. 'They appeared,' says the historian, 'in the highland dress, and their zeal descending to a very extraordinary exhibition of practical ridicule, they hunted with hounds clothed in plaid a fox dressed in red uniform. Even the females at their assembly, and the gentlemen at the races, affected to wear the chequered stuff by which the Prince-pretender and his followers had been distinguished; and divers gentlemen on the course were insulted.' The following is from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for that year :—'On the 13th of August [1748] came on, before Mr. Justice Burnet, at the Assizes at Stafford, the trial of the information against Toll, a dancing-master, and others, for insulting and striking the Duke of Bedford and other gentlemen, upon Whittington Heath at the last Lichfield horse-races; when it was proposed by counsel for the defendants, that the several rioters in that information, to the number of thirteen, should submit to be found guilty, if the counsel for the Crown would consent to withdraw the information against several other persons concerned in the riot; which was agreed to, and these defendants, who were the principal persons concerned in that riot, were convicted by the jury.'

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Brougham in his 'Statesmen in the Time of George III.,' Third Series, vol. i. p. 162, has a vindication of the Duke of Bedford from the aspersions of Junius.

W. S. S.

DUTCHMEN IN PEMBROKE (11 S. iii. 189).—Isaac Taylor in 'Words and Places' (p. 118) says :—

"There is, occasionally, in Pembrokeshire, a difficulty in distinguishing between the Norse names and those which are due to the colony of Flemings which was established in this district during the reign of Henry I. We read in Higden's 'Chronicle,' 'Flandrenses, tempore Regis Henrici primi... ad occidentalem Wallie partem, apud Haverford sunt translati.' These colonists came from a portion of Flanders which was submerged by an irruption of the Sea in the year 1110."

In a 'Guide to Tenby,' by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall (pp. 8, 9), is the following description of the Flemish colony :—

"Speaking generally, a line drawn through the centre [of Pembrokeshire], from east to west, would divide the county into two districts. To the north of this line we encounter a people speaking the Welsh language, and having the well-defined features of the Celtic race. On the south there is a sensible difference. The inhabitants use the English language alone, whilst their physiognomy, wholly distinct from their neighbours of the hill country, proclaims them to be of a different race. These latter are, according to an old historian, 'partly Dutch, partly English, partly Welsh'; a colony of Flemings being there planted, of whom a circumstantial account is given by Selden in a note on a passage of Drayton

('Polyolbion'), which describes the Flemings as emigrants, in consequence of inundations that 'swamped' their land. It was during the reign of Henry I. They were kindly received by the King, 'in respect of the alliance which he had with their Earl, Baldwin, Earl of Flanders,' and settled chiefly in Northumberland; where, however, they were found so unruly that 'King Henry was under the necessity of driving them into Wales.' Other historians assert that it was by persuasion, and not compulsion, that they became settlers among the Welsh; the Anglo-Normans found them brave and valuable allies; whilst their habits of thrift and industry made them useful examples, as well as auxiliaries to the conquerors. The second Henry gave them direct encouragement, and considerably augmented their numbers, recommending them to his knights as ready and powerful partizans, the more to be trusted because so thoroughly isolated in the midst of merciless enemies, against whom they were perpetually compelled to keep watch and ward."

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

There never was a settlement in Pembroke-shire of men from Holland, but in 1616 the word "Dutchmen" included even more than the natives of Germany and the Low Countries, and if Goodman knew what he was talking about, he was referring to the Flemish settlement which took place during the reign of Henry I. Caradoc of Llan-carvan and William of Malmesbury describe the circumstances; while the peculiarities of the settlers are discussed at some length by a good Pembroke-shire man, Giraldus Cambrensis, whose time and place of birth make him the best possible authority. For a modern account see 'The History of Little England beyond Wales,' by Edward Laws.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY, C. C. B., and H. O. also thanked for replies. The quotations by MR. G. H. WHITE from Mr. Laws's book we have forwarded to the querist.]

SWEETAPPLE SURNAME: BENJAMIN HODGKIN (11 S. iii. 66, 134, 213).—Mention has not been made of the pedigree in Le Neve's 'Knights' (Harl. Soc. vol. viii 447) of "Sir John Sweetapple, citizen and goldsmith, London, one of the Sheriffs, knighted at Whitehall, 12 Nov., 1694." This, not being of three generations in the male line, is not named in Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide.' It gives an account of two different coats of arms borne by him, and of those of his wife Sarah Adams. It states also that his wife "Sarah, daughter of John [sic] Adams of London, goldsmith in Cheapside," died 1698, and that their son was "— Sweetapple, Esq., of the — Temple, London,

1699"; but it seems probable that this was a son by a former wife. It further states that "he was a banker in Lombard Street, and after broke for a great sum, dying in the Mint" (i.e., the Mint Sanctuary, Southwark). As the pedigree was apparently entered in 1699, and his death is therein mentioned, it probably occurred before that date, though after 1694. There is no will or administration of him in the P.C.C. From the pedigree of Levett in the same work (p. 437) it appears that "Richard Levett, Esq., Alderman of London" (son of Sir Richard Levett, Alderman, who died 20 Jan., 1710), married "— da. of Sir John Sweetapple of London, goldsmith and Alderman, heir to her brothers." The licence for this marriage is at the Bishop of London's office, as under: "1694, May 1, Richard Levett of St. Ann and Agnes, Aldersgate, bachelor, 23, and Mrs. Ann Sweetapple of Allhallows, Lombard Street, spinster, 18, with consent of father Mr. John Sweetapple, [to marry] at St. Ethelburgh, London."

The following marriage licences apply to Sir John, viz.: Vicar-General's Office, "1671, Aug. 8, John Sweetapple of Allhallows, Lombard Street, goldsmith, bachelor, about 24, and Anne Burdett of St. Lawrence Jury, London, widow, about 23, [to marry] at St. Andrew, Holborn"; Faculty Office, "1685, June 20, John Sweetapple of Allhallows, Lombard Street, London, widower, and Mary Sherloe of Stepney, Middlesex, spinster, 24, [to marry] at St. Martin Outwich or St. Michael, Cornhill"; Vicar-General's Office, "1691, July 13, John Sweetapple of Allhallows, Lamber Street, London, widower, 40 and upwards, and Mrs. Sarah Adams, of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Middx., spinster, 26 and upwards, with consent of her father Mr. Thomas [sic] Adams, [to marry] at St. Leonard's afsd, or —."

The following, though not applying as above, may be interesting: Vicar-General's Office, 1689/90, Feb. 27, "John Sweetapple of St. Buttolph's, Aldersgate, London, milliner, bachelor, about 22, and Ann Reeve of St. Olave, Southwark, Surrey, spinster, about 20, with her parents' consent, [to marry] at St. Andrews, Holborn."

G. E. C

This is a strange little world! Only a few days ago I bought an old Treasury order, issued 25 November, 1698, for the payment of 8 per cent interest quarterly upon a loan of £500 made by Charles Fox, Esq., "upon Credit of the Duty on Coals."

There is an endorsement by Mr. Fox as follows:—

I do hereby transferr all my right Title & Interest in y^e within Order unto M^r Ben. Hodgkin or his assigness dated 30th Nov^r, 1699.

CHA: FOX.

Below this is a second assignment:—

I do hereby Transfer All my Right Title and Interest in this Order unto M^r William Knight, Dated the 18th of December, 1700.

BEN: HODGKIN.

And on 14 October, 1701, Mr. Knight received the full contents of this order, viz., 513*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*.

It would be interesting to know whether the date of the second assignment was before or after, or even at, the unfortunate bankruptcy of Mr. Ben. Hodgkin (*ante*, p. 213), whose name contains no final *s*.

JOHN HODGKIN.

The Sir John Sweetapple referred to by MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL, *ante*, p. 3, is doubtless to be identified with the John Sweetapple mentioned in Hilton Price's 'Handbook of London Bankers,' p. 160.

As regards general references to the name, it may be noted that several Sweetapples figure in Musgrave's 'Obituary,' all dates being of the eighteenth century. A niece of Bishop Atterbury married one — Sweetapple, a brewer.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

Any consideration of this family ought to include some notice of "Parson Sweetapple" of Fledborough (sometimes called the Gretna Green of Nottinghamshire), a rector who is reputed to have united in wedlock all couples who journeyed thither and applied to him for that purpose, in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

A. STAPLETON.

SIR W. ROMNEY (11 S. iii. 169, 238).—This civic magnate was not Lord Mayor. He died 25 April, 1611: had he lived his turn for the Mayoralty would have been in the year 1613-14. He was Alderman of Portsoken Ward from 1602 to 1605, and of Bridge Ward from 1605 till his death in 1611. The 'D.N.B.' omits his service for the latter ward, though its duration was longer than that for Portsoken. The 'D.N.B.' also describes him as a "Director" of the East India Company, which is an anachronism. There were no "Directors" of that Company till virtually a century after Romney's death.

Leamington.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

EAR-PIERCING (11 S. iii. 149, 171, 235).—When I was a house-surgeon thirty years ago at the Royal National Hospital, Margate, I several times pierced the ears of children suffering from chronic ophthalmic conditions as a remedial measure, doing so by the order of the visiting surgeons. The little operation used to be done, and probably still is, by all vendors of jewellery. In 1895 Dr. Westcott held an inquest on a child who died from blood-poisoning after her ears had been pierced by a pawnbroker in the Hackney Road.

It may be of interest to record that Queen Victoria, when a child, had her ears pierced by a pawnbroker of Kensington, as I was informed many years ago by an old acquaintance of the man who claimed to have been the operator.

W. BRADBROOK.

Bletchley, Bucks.

BEATRIX GORDON=ROBERT ARBUTHNOT (11 S. iii. 69, 234).—I am much obliged to SUTOCs for his suggestion that Beatrix was a daughter of Robert Gordon of Straloch, but I have James Gordon's 'Scots Affairs, 1637-41,' and there it is said the six daughters married thus:—

1. Isobell—Urquhart of Craighouse.
2. Margaret—Sir Richard Maitland of Pittrichie.
3. Jane (?)—Middleton of Johnston.
4. Barbara—Menzie of Kinnundy.
5. Anne—Bisset of Lessendrum.
6. Mary died in infancy.

Thus I am afraid Beatrix cannot be Robert Gordon's daughter. I am, however, anxious to find out whose daughter she was, and shall be very grateful to any one helping me.

CECIL LISTER KAYE.

Denby Grange, Wakefield.

LITANY: SPITTING AND STAMPING THE FEET (11 S. iii. 148, 217).—Quite within very recent years I have been advised to spit whenever I met an evil smell. I cannot think the advice was founded on superstition. The advice tendered me was in every case given by English doctors of considerable eminence, resident in Egypt, France, Italy, &c.

Further, in the East, and in Italy especially, it is merely an unpleasant method of showing contempt for an adversary. The Cockney, too, shows it to perfection. A Spaniard, to my knowledge, being seriously annoyed, threw his hat on the ground, called on his most cherished saints to nest in it, and, when he was certain they were all there, spat into the hat.

PERCY ADDLESHAW.

Those who were boys with me, when desired to make and keep a promise, were asked, "Will you spit your death?" but in words in the dialect. The answer being yes, one way of confirmation was to cross the fore-fingers of each hand and spit over the cross made by them. Another way was to put the tips of the forefingers together and spit over them, saying, "I spit my word." We spat on the ground in front of a toad found crawling over the path, and did the same when we met with a large black snail. These creatures brought bad luck, which the spitting averted. In some marble games it was customary to spit in front of a rival taw.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

In my reply, *ante*, p. 218, col. i, l. 10, for "would stop and recite" read "would spit and recite."

J. JACOBS.

CHAMNEY OR CHOLMONDELEY FAMILY (11 S. iii. 3).—Possibly the following Ferns consistorial wills might throw further light on this pedigree: Christopher Chamney, Keyle, 1729; Jane Chamney, widow, Ballyshonack, co. Wexford, 1746.

From Cholmondeley to Chamney is rather a far cry. A more likely derivation is from De Champagné. In the emigrations from France following on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 a colony was formed at Portarlinton by the Marquis de Ruvigny: in St. Paul's Church there divine service was conducted in the French language up to about 1815.

I cannot refer at the moment to Vicars's 'Irish Prerogative Wills,' but I note in the "Irish Record Series," among the Kildare consistorial wills, those of Marie de la Rochefoucauld de Champegné, widow, Portarlinton, 1730; and Jane Champagné, Lumville, 1761.

The Van Homrighs were presumably Flemish, and Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' states that the Portarlinton settlement was also recruited by Flemings.

W. ROBERTS CROW.

It would be interesting to learn who the "scion" of the house of Cholmondeley was who is said to have married the daughter of the ironmaster Bacon, "relinquishing his heritage" and changing his name. Sir Peter Leycester's 'Cheshire' does not, I think, confirm in any way this assertion, unless the Cholmondeley referred to was a son of Robert, Lord Cholmondeley, who died in 1659 "without any lawful issue of his body."

The Robert just mentioned was succeeded by Robert, eldest son of his brother Hugh.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Chamney was a well-known name in the parish of Colton in North Lonsdale, appearing regularly in the Colton church registers from 1626 down to 1784.

It is also to be found in the Cartmel parish registers from 1568 downwards, and appears as Chamney, Champney, and Champneye.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX: "ESSEX" AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437, 534; iii. 92, 173, 214).—The occurrence of Essex as a Christian name in Pembroke-shire, alluded to by G. E. C. at the last reference, is due to the fact that the Earls of Essex of the Devereux family were the leading magnates of the county, in which they owned Lamphey and other estates (Laws, 'History of Little England beyond Wales,' pp. 272-95, &c.). When Mr. Laws compiled his 'History' (published 1888), both Essex and Devereux were still used as Christian names for boys in parts of Little England: "These two are pretty common in Roos, but oddly enough are wanting in Castlemartin" (*ibid.*, p. 414), i.e., amongst the schoolboys, to whom this passage refers.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

In addition to the instances given, I may add that Essex, daughter of Lord Paget, was buried at Drayton, Middlesex, 18 October, 1639. Her mother's name was Frances (Lysons's 'Historical Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex which are not described in the Environs of London,' p. 42). The examples from the London marriage licences show how the name ran in families. Thus Henry Ingram married Essex Montague: he was the second husband of Essex Cheke of Pyrgo, Essex, by Essex, daughter of the Earl of Warwick. By her first husband she had two children, Robert and Essex, both of whom died in infancy.

A. RHODES.

CAPT. COOK MEMORIALS (11 S. iii. 165, 232).—The following extract from the 1903 edition of Heaviside's 'Rambles in Cleveland' relates to the memorial on Easby Moor:—

"The monument was erected in 1827. The site chosen is an exposed one, and consequently the ravages of storms and boisterous weather gradually began to tell on the structure. During the

15 years previous to 1895, no less than five attempts to secure funds for the purpose of restoration were made, but were all unsuccessful. In 1895, however, that popular Tees-side journal, *The North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, Middlesbrough, was successful in raising a fund, an appeal through the columns of that newspaper resulting in the restoration work being thoroughly done. The whole of the monument was pointed from top to bottom with the best Portland cement; the masonry at the top, and all broken and loose stones, were replaced; the doorway was built up, and a substantial railing with stone foundation placed around the structure; and a grey marble tablet, recognizing the generosity of the subscribers, was fixed. The celebration of the restoration took place on Easby Hill (the site of the monument) on the 26th July, 1895, in the presence of a large company."

C. L. CUMMINGS.

Probably the finest and most imposing monument in honour of the illustrious navigator is his heroic statue in bronze by Woolner in Hyde Park, Sydney. It was unveiled in the presence of a vast and enthusiastic concourse by the late Lord Rosmead, then Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales. The noble oration that Sir Hercules delivered on that occasion is included in a volume of his speeches published in Sydney. The Australians regard Cook as their Columbus.

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

It may be of interest to some readers to see the record of Capt. Cook's marriage, extracted from Barking registers by the Vicar:—

James Cook of y^e Parish of St. Paul Shadwell in y^e County of Middlesex Batchelor and Elizabeth Batts of y^e parish of Barking in y^e County of Essex spinster were married in this Church by y^e Arch-Bishop of Canterbury's license this twenty-first day of December one Thousand, seven hundred and sixty two by

George Downing, Vicar of
Little Wakering, Essex.

This marriage was solemnized between us { James Cook
Elizabeth Cook late Batts.

In y^e presence of { John Richardson
Sarah Brown
W^m Everitt

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking.

EMPEROR AND PAINTER (11 S. iii. 209).—The anecdote to which LUCIS refers is no doubt the one which is related of Charles V. and Titian. It would seem that the Emperor was very much taken with Titian's work, and induced him to go to Spain, which he

did in 1548, residing there till 1553, Charles rewarding him with both honours and money.

"These favours alarmed the jealousy of the nobles both of Germany and Spain, but their envy drew no other answer from Charles than that he had many nobles in his empire and but one Titiano; the artist, who was at some distance, employed upon a picture, overheard the retort with conscious satisfaction, and, as he made his reverence to the Emperor, dropt a pencil on the floor; the courteous monarch took it up and, delivering it to him confounded by this second mark of his condescension, added that to wait on Titiano was a service for an emperor."—*Anecdotes of Eminent Painters in Spain*, 1787, vol. i. p. 40.

CHARLES DRURY.

Such an incident may well have happened more than once. The same story is told, I think, of Francis I. and Leonardo da Vinci, and of Charles V. and Titian. Vasari says Leonardo died in the arms of the Most Christian King: the painter's "divine spirit, then recognizing that he could not enjoy a greater honour, expired in the King's arms, at the age of seventy-five."

A. R. BAYLEY.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND DREAMS (11 S. iii. 247).—"The Art of procuring Pleasant Dreams," "Inscribed to Miss ****, being written at her request," appeared in *The Columbian Magazine*, vol. i. p. 64. To the same publication Franklin contributed 'The Morals of Chess,' 'The Handsome and Deformed Leg,' &c. The article on dreams is included in 'The Complete Works of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin,' London, 1806, vol. iii. p. 493, where its authorship is authenticated by the editor.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Albert Henry Smyth in his edition of the 'Writings of Franklin,' Macmillan, 1905-7, vol. x. pp. 131-7, reprints a "bagatelle" by Benjamin Franklin, 'The Art of procuring Pleasant Dreams,' which on good evidence he conjectures was written in 1786. It was "inscribed to Miss [Shipley], being written at her request." Miss Catherine Louisa Shipley was daughter of Jonathan, Bishop of St. Asaph.

The French publication cited, of 254 pages, must contain other material than Franklin's sensible essay, which in the reprint is comprised in less than six octavo pages of large type.

T. F. DWIGHT.

La Tour de Peitz, Vaud, Switzerland.

GALE FAMILY (11 S. ii. 367).—See 'Reliquie Galeane, or Miscellaneous Pieces by the Learned Brothers Roger and Samuel Gale, in which is included their Correspondence with their Learned Contemporaries, Memoirs of their Family,' &c., three parts in two vols., 4to, with folding pedigrees, engravings of views, antiquities, arms, &c., 1781-4. For Gale of Scruton see also Burke's 'Commoners,' 1836, vol. ii. p. 623; and 'An Extensive and Elaborate Genealogical Collection of Families of Yorkshire, from Early Deeds and other Monuments, Parish Registers, Wills, Monumental Inscriptions, Visitations,' &c., arms in trick, pp. 313 folio. At the beginning of the volume are many pages, in the handwriting of Sir Wm. Dugdale, Garter, Principal King of Arms, of some visitation of Yorkshire in 1612-13. A genealogy of Gale is also contained in some 'Collections drawn from Hopkinson's Manuscripts,' in the possession of Miss Currer of Eshton Hall, with continuations to 1828, by various eminent genealogists.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Sources of information regarding the ancestors of Roger Gale may be found in the 'D.N.B.,' xx. 375, 376, 378, with authorities there cited; also in Noble's continuation of Granger's 'Biographical History,' iii. 338-9. To these may be added Gorton's 'Biographical Dictionary,' i. 811, 'Biographia Britannica,' and Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes.' W. SCOTT.

Much about Roger Gale's family is collected in the three volumes of Stukeley's 'Diaries,' printed by the Surtees Society.

W. C. B.

I believe the present representative of the Gale family is the Rev. Alfred Coore of Scruton Hall, near Bedale, Yorkshire. His grandmother, Miss Gale, married, I think, a Col. Coore.

J. A. GREENWOOD.

SONNETS BY RAFAEL (11 S. iii. 208).—Is it possible that Browning in this matter confused Rafael with Michelangiolo Buonarroti, who wrote a large number of sonnets which were published by his great-nephew "Michelagnolo il giovine," and printed by the Giunti of Florence in 1623? They were carefully revised and republished by Guasti in 1863, and by Frey in 1892 from the Vatican MS. Later Passerini republished 77 of the 'Liriche' from Guasti's text (Venice, n.d.).

JOHN HODGKIN.

It may be that Rafael did not write "a century," or even a large number, of sonnets, but that he gave some expression to his feelings in poetry can hardly be disputed. 'N. D'Anvers' (Miss Meugens) in her life of Rafael, contributed to "The Great Artists" series, says (p. 50) that there are "three sonnets, the rough copies of which written on studies for the 'Disputa,' are preserved in the art collections of Vienna, London, and Oxford," and that these "were the first outcome of the new influence [that of his mistress, La Fornarina] in the young master's life." The influence can hardly have been exhausted by the production of three sonnets. O.

UNICORN ON ROYAL ARMS (11 S. iii. 187, 273).—In W. C. Harris's 'Portraits of Game and Wild Animals in South Africa' (London, Pickering, 1840) it is stated that the notion of the single-horned creature in heraldry was first obtained from Egyptian and Nubian sculptured monuments, on which the head of the oryx, or gemsbok, was represented in profile. In this way the evolution of the fabulous unicorn, a cross between a stallion and an antelope, was arrived at. See also the article 'Antelope as Crest' at 10 S. ix. 516.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

SIMON DE MONTFORT: TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POEM (11 S. iii. 229).—'The Lament of Simon de Montfort' is printed with a prose translation in Thomas Wright's 'The Political Songs of England from John to Edward II.' (Camden Society, 1839), pp. 125-7. It consists of nine stanzas of six lines (AA BB CC), the last couplet in each being the following refrain:—

Ore est oëys la flur de pris, qe taunt savoit de guere,
Ly quens Montfort, sa dure mort molt enplorra la terre.
Now is slain the precious flower, who knew so much of war,
The Earl Montfort, his hard death the land will deeply lament.

(MS. Harl. 2253, fol. 59r., early in 14th cent.)

A. R. BAYLEY.

The poem or ballad on the battle of Evesham was translated from the French by George Ellis. It appears in Knight's 'Half-Hours of English History,' vol. i., in the "Chandos Classics" of Messrs. F. Warne & Co. The poem consists of nine 12-line stanzas, the last four lines being repeated at the end of each stanza. So far as I can

aware, the poem was first printed in 'Old England,' published by C. Cox, but subsequently reissued by Charles Knight.

W. SCOTT.

DOUBLE DEDICATIONS (11 S. iii. 209).—The following quotations from an article by M. Meurer in Schaff's 'Religious Encyclopædia' may provide a partial answer to this query:—

"Originally there was only one altar in each church...consecrated to the patron saint of the building; but...the circumstance that the altar was connected with the worship of martyrs and saints gave rise to the introduction of several altars in the same church...As other relics than those of the patron saint were introduced into a church, special altars were raised and consecrated to them; and at these altars private mass was said at special occasions...Ambrose mentions several altars in the church of Milan."

U.

BELL INSCRIPTION AT FALMOUTH: JEAN FRANÇOIS LAVAUD (11 S. iii. 248).—The bell inscription signifies "Messire Jean François Lavaud, Treasurer of France, godfather; Dame Marie Midaud, godmother, 1738." "Poulange" appears to be the name of a place in Brittany or on its borders. The Breton *poull*, Welsh *pwll*, Cornish *pol*, and English *pool* are all from the late Latin *padulis*, a marsh. See Skeat's 'Concise Etymological Dictionary.'

I have always concluded that the godparents of a bell are the people who name it when it is "baptized." In this instance the name is not mentioned in the inscription—unless "Poulange" be a bell-name.

"Messire" is a title difficult to translate. In the Middle Ages it was limited to men of the highest nobility, but later it was added to the individual titles of persons of quality, and eventually was assumed by priests, doctors, barristers, and other professional men.

"Dame" originally signified the wife of one possessing feudal authority over certain people or certain landed property. It also signified a woman who herself possessed such rights. Now it is the title of every married woman, and is used "par politesse" of every woman, whether married or not.

P. W. G. M.

WILLIAM CHALMERS OF FINTRAY AND FASTENBURG (11 S. iii. 181).—By "Père Berulle" MR. ANDERSON means Cardinal Pierre de Bérulle, born at Cérilly, Champagne, 4 February, 1575; founder of the Congregation of the Oratory in France, 1611; created a Cardinal 1627; died 2 Octo-

ber, 1629. See the article 'Bérulle, Pierre de,' in the 'Catholic Encyclopædia,' ii. 534, from the pen of A. M. P. Ingold, Director *Revue d'Alsace*, Colmar, Germany. Perhaps the latter could give some information about William Chalmers.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IN HERALDRY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36, 115, 231, 353, 398; iii. 36, 237).—I am obliged to MR. UDAL for drawing attention to my *lapsus calami*. I ought to have written, as he points out, "Pakington," not "Parkington."

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

CHARLOTTE SMITH'S POEM 'ST. MONICA' (11 S. iii. 228).—This poem is contained in a posthumous volume entitled 'Beachy Head, and other Poems.' It is quoted at considerable length in Robertson's 'English Poetesses,' Cassell, 1883, eleven 9-line stanzas being printed; but there is some reason to believe the poem is either not quoted in full, or presented in a form embodying the author's later amendments. TOE REA.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED FOR MARRIAGE (11 S. iii. 129, 172, 195).—In connexion with Scott's story quoted by ST. SWITHIN, some readers may be interested in R. Browning's version of the incident, 'Muckle-mouth Meg' (in 'Asolando'). Also cf. R. L. Stevenson's striking tale 'The Sire de Malétroit's Door' in the 'New Arabian Nights.'

H. K. ST. J. S.

Since writing my reply at the last reference, I have come across further allusions to the subject in Kohler's article in *Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum*, vi. 263-75, 1880 (reprinted in his 'Kleinere Schriften,' 1900, vol. iii. p. 251).

I find it is also, but shortly, referred to in Montaigne's 'Essais,' Liv. I. chap. xl.

A. C. LEE.

[MR. REGINALD HEWITT also thanked for reply.]

OUNDLÉ (11 S. iii. 9, 137, 153).—This place seems to be mentioned in Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' Book V. chap. xix., as the place of Bishop Wilfrid's death. I cannot now refer to the original Latin, but my English translation gives it as Undalum.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

I should have added to my reply (*ante*, p. 137) that the form Undela occurs in Birch's 'Charters,' 1128, 1129, 1130, 1281 (*circa* 972).

EDWARD SMITH.

Notes on Books, &c.

The World of Homer. By Andrew Lang. With Illustrations. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. LANG has already given us 'Homer and the Epic' (1895) and 'Homer and his Age' (1906). He now has added a third volume as "further study appears to have made many points more clear than they were." The Higher Critics of the subject are fair game, differing among themselves to an amazing degree, and often modifying their opinions, and they meet in Mr. Lang an accomplished controversialist and an acute maker of points. To weigh properly the evidence accumulated one would have to be an authority on the dress, armour, metals in use, linguistics, religion, and art of several periods but dimly known to the expert, and we imagine that not many scholars combine the qualifications above mentioned. The linguistic arguments seem to be the most novel and the most promising, but the book before us seems most thoroughgoing and successful in its discussion of the question of armour and female costume. We do not propose to follow Mr. Lang into the intricacies of matters which really belong to the specialist, and cannot be fairly weighed without an amount of study beyond the average classical student; but we commend his book as good reading throughout, full of lively retort and ingenious parallel, e.g., the efforts of Highland genealogists are quoted; and Aeneas is "a special sort of person, the son of a goddess, and not a good Trojan, because of Priam's suspicion of 'the Orleans branch.'"

We may indicate as briefly as possible Mr. Lang's main views, which the reader can compare with those of Dr. Verrall and Prof. Gilbert Murray, and others. We mention the two writers above specially as they both have taste and skill in writing, being free from the ponderous verbiage which renders scholarship wearisome.

Mr. Lang opens by referring to four Ages. The first is the 'Late Minoan' revealed to us recently in the wonderful treasures of Crete, and showing female costume almost modern in character; men with loin-cloths and not *chitons*, and an absence of *fibulae* or brooches; and iron as a rare metal. The language or writing of this period and people is not known with certainty.

The Second Age follows, that of the Homeric poems, with Greek for language, iron common with bronze; *fibulae* fastening a new costume; and cremation, not as a rule, burial with treasure attached, but burial under a cairn.

The Third Age is called "the Dipylon" from the contents of the cemetery outside the Dipylon gate at Athens, and exhibits the fully developed use of iron; horses instead of the war-chariots of the First and Second Ages; absence of cairns and burial preferred to burning; an art which contained decadent Minoan and also rude vase paintings of human existence; and female costume like that of the First Age in having a separate skirt and bodice.

Finally, we come to the Fourth Age, the archaic age of Greece from the ninth to the seventh centuries and the period of the Cyclic poems. Mr. Lang proceeds to point out that to the majority of critics the life described in the Homeric poems is a mosaic of all these four Ages, or, in other words, a medley of some six centuries,

or more, a picture of fancy, not fact. Critics "find anachronisms and inconsistencies as to armour (but not costume), as to rites, as to marriage laws, as to houses, as to tactics, as to land tenure; but the inconsistencies and anachronisms at most are petty, and, we are to argue, at most represent such minute variations from the norm as occur in all societies, savage or civilised." Mr. Lang's contention is that the details of life shown in the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey,' from which the later Cyclic poems vary widely, are all old and all congruous.

There are four Appendices to the book, one of them concerning the Pisistratan recension, which is itself fairly clear as an historical event, but in its extent a subject of dispute. The last words of the last Appendix are very much to the point. Mr. Lang has been talking of the higher criticism of Homeric *Wiederholungen* (why not translate this word into English?) as repeated in certain criticisms of Scottish ballads, and ends: "In Homeric criticism, alas! we have not the letters and manuscripts of the poet. But it is clear from the case of 'Auld Maitland' that, in the absence of facts, our motto in conjecture should be—*Gang warily!*"

The riddle does not seem so insoluble as that of Junius and other historic doubts, for yearly we are getting more evidence from the archaeologists of custom and language in periods which, if not Homeric, have at least resemblances to that of Homer.

The Book of the Dead. By H. M. Tirard. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

IT WAS no easy task that Mrs. Tirard undertook when she essayed to give a connected and intelligible account of the religion of the Ancient Egyptians so far as it may be gathered from that strange medley, the Baedeker of Amenti, commonly called 'The Book of the Dead.' The task of co-ordinating its contents was one, indeed, that no Egyptian priest or philosopher ever attempted. It was always a confused labyrinth of inconsistent beliefs, and if after all Mrs. Tirard's efforts it still remains so, the fault lies in the material rather than in the redactor. The Egyptian, when he acquired new and more rational beliefs, never discarded any of the ancient ideas of his ancestors, but was quite content to hold them all together as antinomies which it was no business of his to reconcile. Animal worship and sun-worship existed side by side in impartial observance down to the latest times, and were never fused into a homogeneous whole. Mrs. Tirard has done what she could to bring order into this chaos, not without some success. In the Introduction she has had the good fortune of finding a sponsor (or, to speak Egyptiacc, an *ushabt*) for her book in such a good authority as Prof. Naville, whose interpretations she generally follows.

The reader will probably be mystified by the appearance on p. 30 of a goddess Thut, hitherto unknown in the Egyptian pantheon. The name has a thoroughly Egyptian aspect, but it is only an unfortunate misprint for Mut. The higher knowledge of a bodily resurrection claimed for Job, xix. 20, "in my flesh shall I see God" (p. 82), rests on an incorrect translation, as is well known. The numerous illustrations are to be commended for their clearness. The book will be welcomed as a popularized account of a difficult subject.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MESSRS. MYERS & CO.'s Catalogue 167 contains 'Bells and Pomegranates,' the eight numbers, all first editions with the exception, as usual, of No. 5, royal 8vo, calf, 1841-6, 10l. 10s. The following are presentation copies: Lady Burton's 'Syria,' 'To my friend Hain Friswell,' 3l. 10s.; Dobson's 'Vignettes in Rhyme,' 6l. 6s.; and Mrs. Norton's 'The Children of the Islands,' 4l. 4s. (contains a letter inviting Friswell to stay with her brother). Among extra-illustrated works are Gronow's 'Reminiscences,' Hazlitt's 'Four Generations of a Literary Family,' Stanhope's 'Life of Pitt,' and Sergeant's 'Courtships of Catherine the Great.' There is a fine collection of eighteenth-century dramas, 16 vols., 14l. 14s. Under Early Playing Cards are a complete set of 52 cards, Paris, circa 1690, and a series of 46 etchings by Callot in 1 vol., 4l. 4s. Other items include Molière's 'Œuvres,' 7 vols., red morocco extra, Paris, 1863, 9l. 9s.; and Davenant's 'Dramatic Works,' memoir and notes by Maitment and Logan, one of four copies printed on vellum, large paper, 5 vols., blue morocco extra, 1872-4, 12l. 12s. (cost over 80l.). There are many items under America, Australia, Bath, Drama, and Dramatic. Under Poets is a choice set of 43 vols., 12mo, half-morocco, Poulis Press, 1767-75, 5l. 5s.

Mr. Frank Redway's Wimbledon Catalogue 9 contains the rare first edition (only 20 copies issued) of Swinburne's two plays, 'The Queen Mother,' 'Rosamond,' in a morocco drop case, Pickering, 1860, 42l. 10s. There is a sound copy of Sheraton's 'Cabinet Maker,' 4to, morocco, 1794, 10l. 10s. Under Washington Irving is a presentation copy of his works, 2 vols., morocco, Paris, 1834, 4l. 15s. There is also the first edition of the 1893 issue in large paper of 'Rip Van Winkle' (limited to 250 copies), 4l. 17s. 6d. Under Browning is a copy of the first edition of 'Men and Women,' original cloth, uncut, 1855, 2l. 17s. 6d. There are items under America and Buccaneers. First editions include 'The Virginians,' in parts as issued, with the advertisements, a fine clean copy, 4l. 10s.; Scott's 'Tales of my Landlord,' both series, 5l. 15s.; Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads,' with the original Moxon title-page, 1860, 8l. 8s., and 'Atalanta,' 1865, 8l. 10s.; and Hardy's 'Far from the Madding Crowd,' 2 vols., original cloth, uncut, 1874, 7l. 15s. Under Sir John Moore are numbers of *The Courier* and *The Morning Chronicle*, January to February 25th, 1809, containing an account of Corunna and the death of Sir John Moore, 14l. 17s. 6d. There is also an autograph letter of 2 pages 4to, Palermo, 1st August, 1807, in which reference is made to the battle of Friedland. Among items in the Addenda is a presentation copy from Wordsworth of the first edition of Lamb's 'Album Verses,' choicely bound in olive morocco, 25l. There is also a letter of Tennyson's, February 14th, 1872, 4l. 4s.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa send two Catalogues, 253 and 254. The former contains Boydell's 'Views of the Thames,' 2 vols., folio, half-morocco, 1794-6, 11l. 11s.; the Countess of Cardigan's 'Recollections,' first edition, with 55 additional portraits, half crimson calf, 1909, 2l. 10s.; Planché's 'Cyclopædia of Costume,' 1876-9, 2 vols., 4to, 5l. 5s.; Madame

D'Arblay's 'Diary and Letters,' extra-illustrated, 6 vols., half-morocco, 1905, 9l. 9s.; and Evelyn and Pepys's Diaries, together with Moorhouse's 'Pepys,' 15 vols., half-morocco extra, 1904-9, 18l. 18s. Other extra-illustrated works include Huish's 'George IV.,' 'Greville Memoirs,' Gronow's 'Reminiscences,' Jesse's 'Memoirs,' Boswell's 'Johnson,' and Charles and Mary Lamb's Works edited by Lucas.

Catalogue 254 contains a selection of illustrated books of the Sixties.

Mr. James Thin's Edinburgh Catalogue 167 contains a set of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 1872-1909, 15l.; and the Vierge edition of 'Don Quixote' (one of 155 copies), 5l. 5s. Under Costume is Planché's 'Cyclopædia,' 2 vols., 4to, (wanting 6 plates), 4l. Under Dickens is the Library Edition, 9l. Among Dictionaries and Encyclopædias are Lane's Arabic, 8 vols., royal 4to, 4l. 4s.; English Dialect, 6 vols., 10l.; and Jamieson's Scottish, 5 vols., 3l. 10s. Drama includes Davenant's Works, folio, calf, 1673, 6l. 10s. Under Eastlake is 'Pictures in the National Gallery,' 3l. 5s. There are works under Folk-lore and French Memoirs. The original Library Edition of Gardiner's 'History of England,' 17 vols., is 35l. Among Genealogical and Heraldic Works are Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' 2 vols., folio, 1804, 8l. 10s., and Stoddart's 'Scottish Arms,' 2 vols., folio, 3l. 3s. Under Ireland are 300 facsimiles of the national manuscripts, 4 vols. in 5, atlas folio, 15l. Under Charles Lamb is the Edition de Luxe, edited by Ainger, 6l. Under *Punch* is an original set, 1841-1908, 10l. 10s. There is a long list under Scottish History and Literature. Under Queen Elizabeth is Creighton's volume, 4to, Goupil, 8l. There are sets of Jesse, Landor, Meredith, Thackeray, and many others.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

A. A. and W. H. P.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.

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Notes.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE PRAYER BOOK.

SHAKESPEARE was a prudent man. He could not otherwise have got and kept the patronage of Queen Elizabeth. He says much to encourage large patriotism among Englishmen, but he scarcely touches what we should call party politics. In religion he is the same, hence both Puritans and Roman Catholics have claimed him (1 S. x. 85; 5 S. viii. 502; 6 S. x. 334; xi. 72; 9 S. xii. 29, 74). He could not belong to the former, for against players and playwrights they uttered terrible anathemas. Many of his plays, being adaptations from Italian sources, refer to things which had long ceased to exist here. There would hardly be anybody living who had any personal knowledge of our old monasteries. He introduces monks, friars, nuns, and the like without a word of slighting,

probably judging, and rightly, that the audience would accept them in his own spirit. On the other hand, when he was a boy, and after he came up to town, there would be living many clergy, well under 60 years of age, who had been ordained under the old ordinal. Doubtless he knew some. His priests are always styled "Sir," a title which apparently was not used by the reformed clergy. It is to be noticed that he makes the schoolmaster a better Latin scholar than the priest, whose nickname, Sir John Lack-latin, older than his time, reminds us of *mumpsimus* ('Love's L.,' IV. ii.). So his vicar is Mar-text ('As You Like It,' III. iii.).

Archbishop Benson doubtless got from Shakespeare the hint for his phrase "the Italian mission," for King John swears "that no Italian priest shall tithe or toll in our dominions" (III. i.), which would secure a round of applause from the audience of 1594.

The Gunpowder plotters of 1605 were influenced by a treatise on 'Equivocation,' a word which had not been used in this sense, in English before (see *s.v.* sense 2 in 'N.E.D.'). In 1605-6 Shakespeare wrote 'Macbeth' to please James I., and more than once brings in this ill-omened word: "the equivocation of the fiend that lies like truth."

It is observable that, with one or two unimportant exceptions, we have no ecclesiastical characters from 1599 till the very last, Henry VIII., 1613, where undeniably our sympathies are wholly with Wolsey.

The following notes leave no doubt that Shakespeare was well acquainted with the Prayer Book of his own time.

He provides himself with an annual almanac:—

Here comes the almanac of my true date,
'Com. Err.,' I. ii.,

of the right ecclesiastical sort:—

My red dominical, my golden letter,
'Love's L.,' V. ii.

A holyday...in golden letters should be set
...in the Calendar. 'K. John,' III. i.

He is anxious to please both conformist and Puritan:—

Though honesty be no Puritan, it will wear the
surplice of humility over the black gown of a
big heart. 'All's Well,' I. iii.

And he quotes one of the most essential phrases of the Athanasian Creed:—

There is no Christian that means to be saved by
believing rightly. 'Twelfth Night,' III. ii.

He is familiar with the Litany :—
 From all such devils, good Lord, deliver us !
 'Taming Shrew,' I. i.
 God grant us patience, to hear meekly.
 'Love's L.,' I. i.
 A time, methinks, too short to make a world-
 without-end bargain in. 'Love's L.,' V. ii.
 The Collects serve his purpose. Here are
 echoes of the Second Sunday in Advent :—
 Much of the hearing, little of the marking.
 'Love's L.,' I. i.
 Dost thou hear me ? Ay, and mark thee too.
 '1 Hen. IV.,' II. iv.
 You hear not....not listening, not marking.
 '2 Hen. IV.,' I. ii.
 And this from Good Friday :—
 Black pagans, Turks and Saracens.
 'K. Rich. II.,' IV. i.
 He remembers Epistles and Gospels :—
 A madman's epistles are no gospels.
 'Twelfth Night,' V. i.
 And probably this is a recollection of the
 Gospel for Whitsunday :—
 Judas I am....Not Iscariot. 'Love's L.,' V. ii.
 The rule about godparents is implied :—
 My Lord of Canterbury....a fair young maid
 wants baptism, you must be godfather, and
 answer for her ; two noble partners with you : the
 old Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Marquis
 Dorset. 'H. VIII.,' V. ii.
 "I do, I will" ('1 Hen. IV.,' II. iv.),
 reminds us of Confirmation.
 The Catechism is not forgotten :—
 These pickers and stealers. 'Hamlet,' III. ii.
 Honest in deed and word.
 'As You Like It,' III. iii.
 Naturally the Marriage Service has the
 largest place.
 Banns are often mentioned :—
 She is sub-contracted to this lord,
 And I, her husband, contradict your banns.
 'K. Lear,' V. iii.
 Contracted bachelors, such as had been asked
 twice on the banns. '1 K. Hen. IV.,' IV. ii.
 I'll crave the day
 When I shall ask the banns.
 'Taming Shrew,' II. i.
 The priest, the clerk, the sexton, the
 witnesses, the book, the ceremonies, are all
 introduced :—
 When the priest
 Should ask—if Katharine should be his wife,
he swore so loud
 That all amaz'd, the priest let fall the book.
 But after many ceremonies done....
 He threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
 'Taming Shrew,' III. ii.
 To the church ; take the priest, clerk, and some
 sufficient honest witnesses.
 'Taming Shrew,' IV. iv.

The opportunity of alleging an impedi-
 ment, the solemn appeal to the two persons,
 and other portions of the service come in :—

If there be any impediment, I pray you discover
 it. 'Much Ado,' III. ii.

If either of you know any inward impediment
 why you should not be conjoined, I charge you,
 on your souls, to utter it. 'Much Ado,' IV. i.

May I never dream of impediment.

 'Antony and C.,' II. ii.

My will is this day to be conjoin'd
 In the estate of honourable marriage.

 'Much Ado,' V. iv.

Is there none here to give the woman ?
 Truly she must be given, or the marriage is not
 lawful. 'As You Like It,' III. iii.

Will you, Orlando, have to wife this Rosalind ?
 I will.

I take thee, Rosalind, for my wife.

 'As You Like It,' IV. i.

You come hither, my lord, to marry this lady ?
 Lady, you come hither to be married to this
 count ? 'Much Ado,' IV. i.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
 Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands....
 Strengthen'd by interchangement of your rings :
 And all the ceremony of this compact
 Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.

 'Twelfth Night,' V. i.

Still better and worse.

So you must take husbands.

 'Hamlet,' III. ii.

Married....stay till death.

 'Antony and C.,' IV. ii.

God forbid that I should wish them sever'd
 Whom God hath join'd together.

 '3 K. Hen. VI.,' IV. i.

Malvolio complains that he has been
 "visited by the priest." He means visited
 officially, as in the Visitation of the Sick,
 for the clown, personating Sir Topas the
 curate, comes to the place where the pre-
 tended lunatic is detained and begins the
 office, "Peace in this prison" ('Twelfth
 Night,' IV. ii, V. i.). So when Lucio comes
 to the door of the nunnery he calls, "Peace
 be in this place" ('Measure for M.,' I. v.).

At the burial the priest casts earth upon
 the body, in its shroud, as was ordered in the
 book of 1549 :—

Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay
 me
 Where no priest shovels in dust.

 'Winter's T.,' IV. iii.

Healing by the royal touch "with holy
 prayers" is described in 'Macbeth,' IV. iii.

The use of the almanac with dominical and
 golden letters has been noticed above. The
 calendar is referred to more than once, and
 the Friday fast is observed ('Measure for
 M.,' III. ii.). Most of the great days and

seasons are specified: Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, Lent, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension Day, Whitsuntide, Ember, and Christmas.

In one way or another the following saints and days are mentioned: Alban, All Souls, Anne, Bennet, Charity, Crispin, Crispian, David, Denis, Francis, George (very often), Gis, Gregory, Hallowmass, Holy Cross, Holy Rood, Jaques, Jamy, Jeronimy, John, Katharine, Lambert, Lammass, Luke, Martin, Mary, Michael, Michaelmas, Nicholas, the O's, antiphons, Patrick, Paul, Peter, Philip, Philip and Jacob, Stephen, and Valentine.

On these it may be remarked that "Gis" is much older than Shakespeare, and was a conventional disguise of Jesu. Under "Mary" may be included "lady help," which was a usual ejaculation, and is often found in inscriptions ('Love's L.,' II. i.). "Philip and Jacob" is noteworthy, for it is so printed in the Elizabethan Prayer Book of 1559, and is preserved by a church in Bristol to this day.

A few miscellaneous items: the clerk to say "amen" after the priest, 'K. Rich. II.,' IV. i.; the ten commandments, 'Measure for M.,' I. ii.; confession of sin, 'Othello,' V. ii.; prayer and fasting, parts of penance, 'Com. Err.,' I. ii.

The corresponding passages in the Book of Common Prayer are not set out, but they will be easily found. W. C. B.

BISHOPS' TRANSCRIPTS OF LONDON PARISH REGISTERS.

It is not, I believe, generally known that there exist among the diocesan records in St. Paul's Cathedral a considerable number of transcripts of the registers of individual parishes in London and the neighbourhood for the year 1629-30 (Lady Day to Lady Day), tied up together in two good-sized bundles.

There is also (and this has, I think, been mentioned before, though very briefly) a bound volume containing a number of transcripts for the period of the Plague and Fire, many being of some interest. Among them are chiefly transcripts for the following parishes, so far as the City is concerned, viz. :—

SS. Anne and Agnes, Bridewell (Precinct).
St. Bartholomew the Great.
St. Christopher-le-Stocks.
St. Katherine Coleman.
St. Katherine Cree.
St. John Zachary.

St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Margaret, Lothbury.
St. Margaret Moses.
St. Martin Outwich.
St. Mary Colechurch.
St. Mary, Woolnoth.
St. Michael, Queenhithe.
St. Michael-le-Quern.
St. Olave, Hart Street.
St. Olave, Silver Street.

Of these some are for 1664, some 1665, and some 1666; there being also included in the volume an isolated return for the parish of Holy Trinity, Minorities, covering the year 1638-9.

Among the Middlesex returns for 1665, in the same book, are to be found Acton and Ealing, the latter having visitation presentments recorded on the same sheet.

According to my observation, both the earlier and later collections which I have alluded to will be found to comprise transcripts for parishes of which the original registers have long since perished. Lists of all the transcripts are preserved at the Diocesan Registry.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

St. Anne and St. Agnes with St. John Zachary,
Gresham Street, E.C.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'KING LEAR,' II. ii. 166-76.—These lines (in the Globe, 170-80) run as follows (Kent soliloquizing):—

Approach, thou beacon to this under globe,
That by thy comfortable beams I may
Peruse this letter. Nothing almost sees miracles.
But misery: I know 'tis from Cordelia,
Who hath most fortunately been inform'd
Of my obscured course; and shall find time
From this enormous state, seeking to give
Losses their remedies. All weary and o'er-
watched,
Take vantage, heavy eyes, not to behold
This shameful lodging.
Fortune, good night; smile once more; turn
thy wheel!

[He sleeps.]

The whole context seems necessary to explain the lines,

I know 'tis from Cordelia,
Who hath most fortunately been inform'd
Of my obscured course; and shall find time
From this enormous state, seeking to give
Losses their remedies.

Furness (New Variorum, 1880) cites all the leading editors on this passage, but little light is afforded. Johnson read "state-seeking." Jennyns supposed Kent to be reading snatches of Cordelia's letter, and Steevens and Collier follow him. Malone supposes that two half-lines have dropped

out, and Staunton would amend the text by reading "she'll" for "shall." Cowden Clarke supposes the subject of "shall find time" to be the same as that of "hath been inform'd," i.e., Cordelia. Dyce observes: "The text is obscure, and perhaps corrupt." Mr. Craig, the editor of the 'Arden Shakespeare,' remarks, "apparently hopelessly corrupt."

Now the text is evidently *not* corrupt, and it is strange that the obvious meaning has escaped so illustrious a body of critics. Mason, indeed, was on the right track when he recognized that "shall find time" harks back to "I" for its subject; but he got no further.

My paraphrase is as follows:—

"O that the sun would rise, that I may read this letter. [It is too dark to see, but] by some miracle I know 'tis from Cordelia, who hath most fortunately been informed of my benighted wanderings; until sunrise, I shall take opportunity from my enormous state of enforced idleness here in the stocks to recuperate my jaded faculties [by a little sleep]. Thus, weary eyes, you may escape the shame of beholding so disgraceful a lodging. Better luck to-morrow!"

[He sleeps.]

For proof that Shakespeare believed in the power of sleep to "give losses their remedies," the reader need go no further than this very play, II. ii. 158-9; III. vi. 102-5; IV. iv. 12.

I think my paraphrase fully explains the words "enormous state" and "seeking to give losses their remedies," which have really caused all the trouble.

T. J. MOSLEY.

'HAMLET,' IV. vii. 28:—

Stood challenger on mount of all the age.

According to Moberly, the editor of the "Rugby Edition,"

"the allusion seems to be to the coronation ceremony of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, when, on the Mount of Defiance at Presburg, he unsheathes the ancient sword of state, and shaking it [striking with it] north, south, east, and west, challenges the four corners of the world to dispute his rights."

It is, of course, an anachronism to write about an Emperor of Austria before 1812, and the ceremony is not a challenge at all, but only a solemn promise that the new king will defend the country against all enemies. But where did Shakespeare read or hear anything about it?

In the English translation of Martin Fumée's 'Historie of the Troubles of Hungarie' (London, 1600) there is a long description of "the Crowning of a King of

Hungarie" on pp. 346 *et seq.*, but unfortunately the scene on the mount is slurred over as follows:—

"And from thence [the Cordilliers] he [the King] went mounted on horseback richly decked.... two miles from the towne [of Poson.] to accomplishe certain ceremonies depending upon the oth which the Kings ought to make in such sacred things."

L. L. K.

'MEASURE FOR MEASURE': FRENCH PARALLEL.—According to Prof. Haraszti of the Kolozsvár University, Claude Rouillet of Beaune wrote a tragedy—in French (1563 and 1577) and also in Latin (1596)—the plot of which is founded on the same story as 'Measure for Measure.' The title of the French play is 'Philanire, Femme d'Hipolite.'

L. L. K.

SHAKESPEARE'S EPITAPH: "PAGE" (11 S. ii. 163, 422).—It is possible that the word "page" in the sentence "My work touching the 'Proficiency and Advancement of Learning' I have put into two Books, whereof the former, which you saw, I account but as a Page to the latter," merely denotes a preface, introduction, or advertisement; and that it is not used by Bacon in a metaphorical sense.

N. W. HILL.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL," I. i. 114-16 (11 S. ii. 422).—Sydney Walker probably suspected "cold" to be corrupt because the two adjectives do not agree in kind. As the two substantives, wisdom and folly, are contrasted, it does not necessarily require an antithesis between the two adjectives. But taking the adjective of quality as unhappily placed against the adjective of quantity, then "superfluous" needs explanation. The meaning of "cold" is "free from excitement," "unimpassioned." Compare the obsolete expression "wise and cold," and the sense in the 'N.E.D.' v. "cold," II. 7 f, with the more modern "cool."

TOM JONES.

Would not the difficulty in the lines,

Yet these fix'd evils sit so fit in him,

That they take place, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak i' the cold wind; withal, full oft we see
Cold wisdom waiting on superfluous folly.

be got over easily by reading "Old" in place of the second "Cold"? Thus:—

Old wisdom waiting on superfluous folly.

This emendation may be justified on the ground that

wisdom views with an indifferent eye
All finite things, as blessings born to die.

N. W. HILL.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSIONS.—The following do not appear in the 'Shakspeare Allusion-Book':—

1. "From thence passing on to Black-fryers, and seeing never a Play-bil on the Gate, no Coaches on the place, nor Doorkeeper at the Play-house door, with his Boxe like a Churchwarden, desiring you to remember the poor Players, I cannot but say for Epilogue to all the Playes were ever acted there :

Poor House that in dayes of our Grand-sires,
Belongst unto the Mendiant Fryers :
And where so oft in our Fathers dayes
We have seen so many of Shakspears Playes.
So many of Johnson's Beaumonts, & Fletchers,

R. Fleckno, 'Miscellania,' 1653, p. 141.

2. *More of Venice*.—O but Iago, when we think on thee,

Not to applaud thy vice of Flattery ;
Yet must that Part never in our thoughts dye,
Since thou didst Act, not mean that Subtilty.

'An Egley [*sic*] Upon the most Execrable
Murder of M^r Clun....1664,'
broadside, folio.

3. The "full-acorn'd boar" of 'Cymbeline,' II. v., appears in Lee's 'Princess of Cleve,' 1689, V. i. G. THORN-DRURY.

ST. MARK'S EVE: "WATCHING THE SUPPER."—In the extracts from *The Hull Advertiser* of 1796 printed *ante*, p. 245, is one referring to girls watching their supper on St. Mark's Eve. Old persons used to speak of this as a common practice in houses where there were several female servants. Supper was laid just before midnight, in the kitchen-place, the girls sitting away from the table. As the clock struck midnight "the shadow" of one or more of the girls' future husbands or sweethearts would come in, and sit down on one of the chairs. My mother had seen tables thus set out in the kitchen of her father's farmhouse about one hundred years ago.

Workson.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS: ANNOTATED FILE OF 'THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.'—Some years ago I purchased a set of *The Public Advertiser* for 1766-72, which I subsequently handed over to the London Library. These volumes are of special interest to students interested in the Junian controversy, as their margins are annotated copiously by some one who has taken much trouble to investigate the mystery. Although I have not identified the handwriting, I take it to be that of John Wade or Dr. John Mason Good—probably the latter.

By reference to these files one can perceive the methods adopted by the writer of these marginalia to identify the numerous letters

that Junius is supposed to have written under other pseudonyms; and if an attempt is ever made in some new edition to eliminate the many apocryphal letters which Dr. Good introduced into his edition (as I trust it may be), these volumes will be of great help in such a work. For this reason I think the fact should be stated in 'N. & Q.'

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

BISHOP FASTIDA AND FARMHOUSE BREAD.

—We have heard a great deal about wholemeal bread in London recently, so the good opinion of it uttered by the last metropolitan bishop of Londinium Augusta whose name has come down to us may prove interesting. Fastida or Fastidius, who filled the see in about A.D. 430, is writing 'De Vita Christiana' to a widow named Fatalis. He tells her, with spiritual intent, that no one can be really (*satis*) hungry who longs for bread that is clear and bright, when he has his ration of common bread (*panis cibarius*) before him. He goes on to say he hopes the bread he has will not be disliked, even though it seems to be *panis rusticus*. For country bread, he continues, though it looks rather coarse, has more body, and strengthens and satisfies the fatigued and hungering stomach quicker, than that which is made of flour from winter wheat, and looks refined:—

"Rusticus enim panis incultior uidetur esse, sed fortior et celerius esurientem stomachum satiat, fessum corroborat, quam qui siligineus uidetur et nitidus." — *Apud* Migne, 'Patrologia Cursus,' tome I., col. 384.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.

RICHARD LELY. — A little volume of mediocre verse, with a few translations from Horace and other ancient poets, has just come into the possession of the London Library, and has excited my interest. It is by one of the crowd of minor versifiers of the early eighteenth century, but it was the name of the author rather than the verses which attracted me. "Richard Lely, Esq.," the author of 'Poems and Translations on Several Occasions,' 1727 (there was an earlier edition in 1723), at once suggested Sir Peter Lely the artist, and there seems to be no doubt that the "poet" was the grandson of the painter. By piecing together various scattered bits of evidence we shall arrive at something like a convincing conclusion.

Sir Peter Lely (who died in 1680) had a son and heir John Lely, of Kew Green and Greetwell, co. Lincoln; he married Anne,

daughter of Richard Mountenay, Esq., of Kew. By this marriage there were two sons—Richard, "of whom we treat," as the genealogists say, and Peter (born in 1698, died 1761).

Richard Lely, the elder son, is described in his epitaph in Greetwell Church as "Petri Lely, Car. II. Pictoris, Nepos Natu-Maximus." In the parish registers of Richmond, Surrey (Register Society), under date 1695/6, 29 January, we find registered the baptism of "Richard, son of John Leley, Esq., and Anne his wife"; and here it may be mentioned that in these same registers the surname is variously spelt Lilley, Leley, and Liley. Richard Lely entered Queen's College, Oxford, and matriculated 7 May, 1712, aged 16, his father's name by some error appearing in the books as "George" Lely of Richmond, Surrey. He entered Lincoln's Inn in 1719, and his father's name is correctly given as John. He died in 1735 without surviving issue. His brother Peter, who had twenty children by Frances Maplettoft, died in 1761, and the male line of the family apparently became extinct in 1843 with the death of Frederic, the grandson of Richard's brother (and probably heir) Peter.

The verses of Richard Lely are evidently the work of a scholar in spite of their small modicum of poetic merit. Here and there one comes across a happy phrase or a well-turned line. Lowndes records that a large-paper copy of the 'Poems' realized 1*l.* 5*s.* at the Skegg Sale in 1842, but its value to-day would not be much more than a few pence. On some of the head-pieces and initial letters will be found the initials "F. H." (Francis Hoffman), who engraved many things of this kind for books in the early part of the eighteenth century, and on whom an article by the late Mr. Edward Solly appeared in vol. ix. of *Walford's Antiquarian*. Doubtless these little decorations were the "stock" adornments of the printers, and were used in all sorts of books.

Mr. Cust refers in his notice of Sir Peter Lely in the 'D.N.B.' to the artist's grandson "John" Lely as being also "a painter, but of small merit." I cannot find that Lely had any grandson with this Christian name. Probably John Lely, Sir Peter's son and heir, dabbled in painting.

It may be mentioned that *Gent Mag.* records the death of a "Richard Lilly, M.D., J.P. for Middlesex and Surrey, and Chairman of the Westminster Sessions," March, 1749; but I think he must have belonged to quite another family.

W. ROBERTS.

SWAN MARKS: OLD SURGICAL WORKS.—Two wills which I have recently examined contain notes which perhaps are worthy of preservation in 'N. & Q.'

The first of these is the will of "Thomas Graye, of Wisbeach in the Isle of Ely, gentleman." It is dated 1593, and was proved in the following year (P.C.C.). The testator bequeaths to his nephew Henry Graye "my swanne marke called 'the Bowne Copelles or Copell spares,'" "my swanne mark called 'the Letheres,'" and "my swanne mark called 'the Pelles with six Gapes.'"

The second will referred to is that of Nicholas Geeringe, "ship's chirurgeon of the good ship Unitie," dated 1623/4, and proved (P.C.C.) 1631. The testator bequeaths to John Boothe Parke, of the same ship,

"All my bookes, the names of them as followeth, vizt, one Bible, Practise of Pietie, S^t Augustine's meditacons, Garden of Spirituall Flowers, a Sermon uppon divers textes, Jacobs wrestling wth God, Vigo Clowsies Chirurgery, Monardus works of Chirurgerie, Parces woorkes in gunshott, Woodhalls works, Cloys Chirurgery, Viccars works of Chirurgerie, one Chirurgerie booke, one Manuscript booke of Chirurgerie, Virgill judgement of the Starrs, Art of Gunery, Merchants of Esau, Regiment of the Sea, and Withers woorkes which I lent unto Thomas Bright, Merchant."

Other bequests include various surgical instruments, including "one incision knife layde both endes wth silver," and "one payre of sissors tipt with silver."

P. D. MUNDY.

THE GRANGE, KILBURN.—The demolition of this house and the utilization of its grounds are worth recording in these pages. Notices in the press (*Morning Post*, 23 March, and others) have referred to it as "the last remaining relic of old Kilburn"; but the expression is misapplied because there still exist buildings of the late eighteenth century, and this brick building, with French windows, mouldings, quasi-Gothic doorway, and chapel, was probably built after 1830. The contents of the house were sold in April, 1910; but there was nothing of local interest offered. The grounds, extending over 9½ acres, are pleasant; there is no timber of more than 70 years' growth, but the land is freehold, and 8½ acres have been acquired as a public park. A scheme was brought forward last year to build a huge music-hall on the High Road frontage. Much local agitation ensued, but a licence having been refused, a proposal to build shops or flats on the frontage has been

adopted, and on account of this change the price asked for the estate, 35,000*l.*, has been reduced to 19,000*l.* for the area named.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

BISHOP EDWARD KING.—I have undertaken to write a memoir of the late Bishop of Lincoln. I should be deeply grateful for the loan of any of his letters, and would take the utmost care of anything entrusted to me. Can any one supply the Bishop's birthplace? GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL.

18, Wilton Street, S.W.

BAGEHOT ON THE CROWN.—It is frequently stated in print that Bagehot declared that, if the reigning monarch's responsible ministers were to submit to him a warrant for his execution, the monarch would have to sign it. Where did Bagehot say this?

A. P.

Toronto.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE EARL OF RUTLAND.—We have heard *usque ad nauseam* of the theory that Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon. I should be glad to learn the title and date of a book published a few years ago by a Danish writer who put forth another theory—that the plays were by the Earl of Rutland, *i.e.*, Roger, the fifth Earl.

W. T. LYNN.

'EDWIN DROOD.' (See 5 S. ii. 407, 475, 526; iii. 136, 177; 8 S. iii. 348, 418, 472; xi. 508; 9 S. ix. 361; xii. 389, 510; 10 S. i. 37, 331.)—The review in 'N. & Q.' for 25 March (*ante*, p. 239) of Prof. Henry Jackson's 'About Edwin Drood' has recalled to my recollection a contemporary review of Dickens's posthumous book, in my possession as a newspaper cutting. I should like to discover the source of this review, which evidently (from the advertisements on the back) appeared in a London paper in August, 1870. It fills rather more than a column; begins, "It would not be just to criticize a fragment"; and ends, "Surely no unworthy epitaph for the author of 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.'"

What gives the review in question special interest at the present time is that the reviewer notes, as an inference about which there can be no doubt, that Datchery is

Tartar ("Datchery *alias* Tartar," and again "Mr. Datchery, who is clearly the ex-midshipman Tartar"). Was this identification of the "idle dog who lived upon his means" (p. 140, orig. edit.) with the "idle man" (p. 138) who "accepted the fortune [of his uncle]" the usually accepted belief until in 1874 (thirteen years before Procter published his 'Watched by the Dead') Mortimer Collins suggested that Datchery was Drood?

Mr. George F. Cadd states 'The Case for Tartar' in *The Dickensian* of January, 1906, but he fails to lay stress on the significant paragraph at the end of chap. xxii. which tells of the effect on Rosa of the unexplained absence of Tartar. If, as Prof. Jackson suggests, chap. xviii. should follow chap. xxiii., the result would be to bring this paragraph into immediate juxtaposition with the paragraph beginning "At about this time a stranger appeared in Cloisterham."

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

[We publish this query with pleasure, but we cannot reopen the whole question of the mystery concerning Datchery and the death or survival of Edwin Drood, which have been amply discussed elsewhere. The *Athenæum* review of the book in 1870 says nothing about the guesses as to the details of the story.]

CHARADES BY COL. FITZPATRICK.—Horace Walpole in a letter to the Hon. H. S. Conway dated Oct. 29, 1786, quotes two charades made by Col. Fitzpatrick and sent to him by Lady Ossory. The first, she says, is very easy, the second very difficult:—

1. In concert, song, or serenade,
My first requires my second's aid.
To those residing near the pole
I would not recommend my whole.
2. Charades of all things are the worst,
But yet my best have been my first.
Who with my second are concern'd
Will to despise my whole have learn'd.

Can any of your readers give me a solution of these charades, especially of the first?

JOHN MURRAY.

50, Albemarle Street, W.

JOHN APPLEYARD.—When did this unfortunate half-brother of Amy Robsart die? The latest reference to him that I have met with is 31 May, 1574, when he was ordered to be taken from Norwich Castle (where he had been imprisoned since 1570) and placed in charge of the Dean of Norwich ('Cal. S. P. Dom.'). Yet, according to a very full pedigree by Mr. H. W. Aldred (*Yorkshire Genealogist*, i. 130), his will is stated to have been proved in the Norwich Archdeaconry Court in 1572.

W. D. PINK.

HUMPHREY COTES AND SAVAGE BARRELL.—The first wife of Humphrey Cotes, the friend of John Wilkes, died during the patriot's exile on the Continent. Later, Cotes married again. Was his second wife the widow, the sister, or the daughter of Savage Barrell, a prominent member of the Bill of Rights society?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

A CURIOUS BOX.—I have in my possession a box which puzzles all who see it, and perplexed the curiosity-shop keeper who sold it to me. It is a beautiful piece of Sheraton, 8 in. long, 4½ in. wide, and 2 in. high. In the inlaid top are eight holes, ⅝ in. in diameter, communicating with the only receptacle the box contains—an unlocked drawer. The peculiarity of the box—or rather drawer-case—is that its corners are clamped with brass and a large piece of lead has been let in the bottom, which is covered with green baize. The green baize seems to suggest that it was to be pushed along a table, and the excessive weight that in the holes were to be inserted articles long enough to need ballasting. But so much massive strength for the case of a tiny drawer without any lock seems odd. I wonder if any reader has seen anything of the kind, or if this is unique, made to one person's design. The dealer thought it might be part of a game. Another suggestion is that it was possibly used in lady's fancy work; a third, that it is a ballot box, but the clamps and lead and absence of lock should disprove that.

E. V. L.

'THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS.'—In 1872 a pamphlet was published entitled 'The Universities and the Scientific Corps,' written by the late Col. Francis Duncan, R.A., in conjunction with a leading Oxford tutor. There is no copy in the British Museum Library. Particulars of this pamphlet are required for a bibliography. Please reply direct. J. H. LESLIE, Major.
31, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

ROBERT CARNALL.—I should be glad of a few brief biographical details about him beyond what his own works furnish. In 1822 appeared 'Leisure Hours Employed, containing Poems on Various Subjects,' published at Maidstone, and sold at Chatham, Tunbridge, Sevenoaks, and London. On the title-page the author is described as "late schoolmaster, Shipborne, Kent." His next effusion appeared in 1839, and was entitled 'Anthology, with Dictates,' published in London. It was dedicated to his

aunt Mrs. Eliza Charlotte Broughton Lachlan Vale, Appin, New South Wales. The preface is dated from Seal School, near Sevenoaks. There are "poems" to his cousins Miss E. A. London, Mr. Peto Davis, Miss Mary Ann Ward, and Mrs. Thomas Ward. From one of the pieces we learn that he was educated at Greenwich ("where first I learnt to spell"), and that more than twenty years previously he joined a ship. I may say that I have consulted Boase's 'Modern English Biography' and 'The Kentish Note-Book' without result. The information sought is for bibliographical purposes.

A. RHODES.

GRAINGE FAMILY.—A daughter Christian, born about 1705, married John Baker of Spitalfields, a great promoter of the silk-weaving manufacture. Her sister Anne, born about 1716, married, before 1746, the Rev. Timothy Rutter, Rector of Upwell, Wisbech, 1740-57. She died, his widow, at Hackney, 1789. Information regarding the family and parentage of these sisters is desired. Please reply direct.

G. G. BAKER CRESSWELL.

Barndale, Alnwick.

'CHURCH HISTORIANS OF ENGLAND.'—Seeleys were well-known publishers in Fleet Street and Hanover Street sixty years ago. In 1853, or it may be the year before, they began the publication of 'The Church Historians of England.' I possess the mediæval part, which was translated by the late Rev. Joseph Stevenson. Of this the first part of the first volume is wanting, and I have strong reasons for thinking that it was never issued; neither is the second part of the fifth of my set to be found, though whether it was never published, or is deficient in my copy, I do not know. I shall be grateful to any one who can throw light on the subject.

F. H.

SNOW STATUES.—I shall be obliged for any references to works similar to *Comte de Robiano's 'Collection des Dessins des Figures colossales et des Groupes qui ont été faits de Neige dans plusieurs Rues.... de la Ville d'Anvers.... Janvier 1772.'*

ALECK ABRAHAM.

REV. ANTHONY GORDON: FRANCIS HASTINGS GORDON.—Born at Chelsea on 4 February, 1794, Anthony was the elder son of Capt. Anthony Gordon (born 1741 or 1746), the re-inventor of bayonet exercise. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1816), of

which he was chaplain 1838-58. His brother Francis Hastings Gordon took his B.A. at Cambridge in 1831. What became of them?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

JOHN CALLAWAY OF CANTERBURY.—A writer in 'Memorials of Old Kent' states that a certain John Callaway, Master of the Silk Weavers of Canterbury, invented in 1787 what became known as "Canterbury muslin."

Some time ago I purchased in that city an armorial book of "John Callaway," which from its style dates from about the year mentioned. Was this book-plate used by the Master of the Silk Weavers? If so, what are the arms, and were they rightfully borne?

P. D. M.

Hove.

SANDGATE CASTLE: BRIGADIER-GENERAL TWISS'S PLANS.—The late Mr. Rutton wrote in *Arch. Cant.*, vols. xx. and xxi., a very careful account of the building of Sandgate Castle, gathered from the ledger preserved in the British Museum and dated 1539-40. He always deplored that we have no particulars of the alterations made in 1805-6, transforming the building from an interesting edifice to a mere Martello tower of a larger growth than its neighbours. A few months ago Dr. Holland Rose sent me from the Pitt Papers a reference to the Castle. He wrote:—

"On January 24th, 1805, Lord Chatham wrote to Pitt from St. James's Square as to the need of an early decision on the strengthening of Sandgate Castle according to the plans of Brigadier-General Twiss."

On my informing Mr. Rutton of this, he replied:—

"The plans of Brigadier-General Twiss may turn up some day, but where to be found is the present question! Plans would be interesting and informing, and an elevation or a view of the standing walls in January, 1805, would be even more so."

Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' assist in tracing these plans?

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

WILLIAM SHEWEN, QUAKER.—The 'Dictionary of National Biography' gives an account of William Shewen of Bermondsey and Enfield, one of the first Quakers, born in 1631. He appears to have been well known in his time both as a preacher and writer of many works. He was the son of Edward Shewen, of whom there is no mention, so far as I can ascertain, in the records of

either Bermondsey or Enfield. Where am I likely to obtain information regarding the parentage of William Shewen the Quaker?

E. FITZGERALD.

1, Grove Court, Drayton Gardens, S.W.

SIR MILES WHARTON.—In an article on the creation of peers by Queen Anne to secure a ministerial majority in the Upper House, which appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* for January last, it is stated that of the twelve peers then created (1711),

"Samuel Masham, the husband of Abigail, was only chosen on the refusal of a barony by Sir Miles Wharton, who said: 'This looks like serving a turn. Peers used to be made for services they have done, but I should be made for services that I am to do.'"

Who was Sir Miles Wharton? I do not find his name in the 'D.N.B.' CURIOUS.

FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN LONDON.—I am anxious to learn the names of the French Ambassadors in London from the Peace of Paris, 10 February, 1763, until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, 1 February, 1793, and the exact dates on which each arrived and left London.

F. DE H. L.

LAWRENCE STREET, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Can any one state the origin of the name of this street?

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

JOHN RIDER OF CAMBERWELL.—I shall be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can give me information concerning John Rider, a resident of Camberwell Grove or Green circa 1830-40. Researches have been made at Somerset House for his will, but without success, although I know my grandfather examined it 60 years ago. I particularly want to know the parentage and ancestry of the above John Rider. I have investigated the pedigree of the Riders of Boughton Monchelsey, near Maidstone, but find no reference therein. I am much inclined to think that he came of a family named Rider who, as we know by the Lay Subsidy Lists, were resident at Compton, near Guildford. I have examined the obituary columns in *The Gentleman's Magazine* and *The Times* for that period, but find no account of his death. Can any of your readers tell me who represents him at the present time? He had a brother named Thomas and a sister named Ann. Please reply direct.

A. G. MARKS.

24, Hewlitt Road, Roman Road, E.

Replies.

DOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS ON BRASSES AND STONE EFFIGIES.

(11 S. iii. 208.)

It seems that the dog generally occurs at the feet of the deceased's monument as a memento of some faithful animal; but not always so, for the dog, it is well known, had his heraldic place, like the lion and the bear and many other heraldic quadrupeds. On his brass at Ingham, Norfolk, Sir Bryan Stapleton rests one foot on a lion and the other on a dog—apparently a talbot. At Deerhurst in Gloucestershire there is, in the Priory Church, a large slab of blue marble marking the place of interment of Sir John Cassy, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and his lady, at whose feet is a carved representation of her favourite dog "Terri." In Walpole Church, Norfolk, which gives its name to the family of Walpole, is a tomb to the memory of Sir Ralph de Rochford, with his lady by his side, and at her feet a dog looking up, and another couchant; and in the chancel of Shernborne Church in the same county is, or was formerly, the figure of Sir Thomas Sherborne's lady (1458), at whose right foot is sitting a small dog with a collar of bells. In St. Mary's Church, Warwick, on a marble slab near the entrance to the Beauchamp Chapel, is the tomb of the Earl and Countess of Warwick. The Earl's feet rest on a bear (his cognizance), and the lady's on a dog which also has a collar of bells. Another tomb, I think, in the same church represents another Earl and Countess of Warwick, the feet of the former resting again on a bear, but of the Countess on a lamb, presumed to be symbolical of the Saviour. Salisbury Cathedral has a monument to Robert, Lord Hungerford, in which the feet are supported by a dog with a coil of rope hanging from his collar. In Newton Church, near Geddington, Northamptonshire, Richard Tresham, who died in 1433, has a dog at his feet. On the Belasye monument in Coxwold Church, Yorkshire, is a finely wrought stag, and a lion is at the feet of the lady beside her husband. At the foot of an effigy of Bishop Harewell in the south-choir aisle of Wells Cathedral are two hares, doubtless by way of *armes parlantes*. At Earl's Coln in North Essex, where there was a seat of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, there will, I think, be found at the foot of the monument of

Robert Vere (1296) a boar, the well-known cognizance of that illustrious family.

There are many other instances, but a complete list would take up too much space.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The county of Gloucester is peculiarly fortunate in its preservation of these curious monuments. At Gloucester Cathedral, Tewkesbury Abbey, Bristol Cathedral, and at Newland Church, near Coleford, may be seen recumbent figures with their feet resting on a dog or some other animal. Newland possesses one inside the church, and, what is still more uncommon, one in the graveyard adjoining, which has withstood our rigorous winters for over four centuries. It commemorates an old forester of the Forest of Dean, who is represented in hunting costume, with his horn and "coteau du chase." Effigies of this nature are of great rarity, though there is an example in Glington Church, near Peterborough.

Around the plinth of the outer Newland tomb runs this inscription, now hardly decipherable:—

"Here : lythe : Ion : Wyrall : foister : of : fee : the : whych : dysesynd : on : the : viii : day : of : September : in : ye : yeare : of : oure : Lord : MCCCCLVII : on : hys : soule : God : have : mercy : Amen."

Portions of the iron hearse which originally covered the effigy still remain.

No doubt John Wyrall was one of the nine ancient foresters of Dean, who held office and had certain privileges, in return for defined duties. One of the duties was to blow a horn to give notice of the approach of an enemy.

A view of the tomb, and plates of others, with many interesting particulars, will be found in the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society's *Transactions* by referring to the index under 'Effigies.'

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

I know of no single work devoted entirely to these accessories.

The Rev. Herbert Haines in his Introduction to 'A Manual of Monumental Brasses,' p. cxxv, &c., says:—

"Knights have no peculiar devices besides their arms, unless we are to consider the lions and dogs beneath their feet as emblematical of the virtues of courage, generosity, and fidelity indispensable to their profession. The idea of placing a helmet beneath the head of the knight, and his faithful dog reposing at his feet, may have been suggested by the soldier's actual practice when on military service. The lion at the foot is rare after 1460. One or two little dogs are often at the feet of ladies; they are probably intended for some favourite animal,

as they are often represented fawning on their mistresses, as at Harpham, Yorks, 1418; Arundel, Sussex, 1430; Bigbury, Devon, c. 1460; Raveningham, Norfolk, 1483; and two instances have been noticed in which the name has been added: 'Terri,' at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, 1400, and 'iakké,' on a fine brass formerly at Ingham, Norfolk, 1438. A dog, on which rest the feet of a sculptured effigy of one of the Reynes family, at Clifton Reynes, Bucks, bears its name 'Bo' on its collar, the date probably being the end of the fourteenth century. Perhaps these examples may explain the reason of the introduction of horses' heads at the feet of effigies of knights at Minster, Isle of Sheppey, and at Exeter Cathedral.

"Lions are rarely found at the feet of ecclesiastics, civilians, or ladies; instances of each respectively may be seen at Herne, c. 1450, Graveney, 1436, Kent; Childrey, Berks, 1444.

"Crests and badges within wreaths on the helmets beneath the head of knights are common. They are occasionally placed beneath the feet; e.g., a bear muzzled, Iselham, Cambridge, 1451; an elephant, Tong, Salop, 1467; a whelk, Wollaton, Notts, 1467(?); a boar, Sawley, Derbyshire, 1467, 1478; an elephant and castle Wivenhoe, Essex, 1507, &c."

To these instances many might be added from stone and wooden effigies. For example, the wooden effigy of Sir Robert du Bois (ob. 1311) at Fersfield, Norfolk, has at the feet a spotted buck, the knight's crest. At Brancepeth, co. Durham, the wooden effigy of Ralph Neville, second Earl of Westmorland, has at the feet a collared dog, and beneath the head a helmet surmounted by the bull's-head crest. His countess, Margaret Cobham, has two small dogs at her feet.

A. R. BAYLEY.

In the church of Acton Burnell, near Watling Street, Shropshire, there is a monument erected in 1591 to the memory of Sir Richard Lee, Kt. Beside his effigy lies a gauntlet, inside which a small dog is represented.

L. G. R.

Reform Club.

In Gloucester Cathedral there is a recumbent figure of Edward II., the feet of which rest on what appeared to me to be a wolf.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

ABERDONIAN will find a short explanation of the use of animals on tombs in F. E. Hulme's 'Symbolism in Christian Art,' 1891, p. 176.

IDA M. ROPER.

'HAMLET' IN 1585 (11 S. iii, 267).—The older and lost play of 'Hamlet' or 'Hamblet' (upon which Shakespeare probably founded his immortal tragedy) is re-

ferred to by Thomas Nashe in his 'Epistle to the Gentlemen Students of both Universities' attached to Greene's 'Menaphon,' 1589. The sentence runs: "He will afford you whole *Hamlets*; I should say, handfulls of tragical speeches."

In Henslowe's Diary, under date 9 June, 1594, is recorded the fact that the Lord Chamberlain's company, which included Shakspeare, acted with the Lord High Admiral's men at Newington Butts, when Henslowe took joint management, and in payment of his share of the proceeds "Received at [the performance of] 'Hamlet,' viii."

In Thomas Lodge's 'Wit's Miserie,' 1596, is this reference:—

"A foule lubber, and looks as pale as the visard of ye ghost which cried so miserably at ye theator like an oisterwife *Hamlet, revenge!*"

A copy of the "Hystorie of Hamblet, Imprinted by Richard Bradocke for Thomas Pauier, and are to be sold at his shop in Corn-hill, neere to the Royall Exchange, 1608," small quarto, black-letter, will be found at Trinity College, Cambridge. It is a translation from the third 'Histoire' of François de Belleforest's collection, and an account of it is worth reading in Farmer's 'Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare,' 1767, p. 59.

In conjunction with the foregoing should be studied Henry Chettle's 'Hoffman; or, A Revenge for a Father,' 1631 (acted in 1602), reprinted by Lacy in 1852; "Shakespeare's Hamlet...with extracts from the old 'Historie of Hamlet'...by John Hunter," 1865, 12mo, reprinted 1869, 1870, 1878; and above all, the appendix to Dr. Furness's variorum edition of 'Hamlet,' 2 vols.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

Stratford-on-Avon.

A play with this title was acted by the Lord Admiral's and Lord Chamberlain's servants at the Newington Theatre on 9 June, 1594. This would be some two years prior to the date when Shakespeare is believed to have written his play of that name.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK,

A writer in the "Henry Irving Edition" of Shakespeare's works, referring to the entry in Henslowe's Diary on 9 June, 1594, remarks:—

"This seems to have been an old play; for Henslowe does not put the letters *ne* to it, as he always does in the case of new plays."

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

MAN IN THE IRON MASK DRAMATIZED (11 S. iii. 267).—The following dramas bearing this title have been produced:—

In 1832 at the Coburg Theatre, by Thomas James Serle, and at the Pavillon, by W. J. Lucas.

In 1835 at the Marylebone, by W. Bayle Bernard.

In 1899 at the Adelphi, by (I believe) Mr. Norman Forbes Robertson, and at the Lyric, Hammersmith, by Mr. Max Goldberg.

The last version produced was about two years ago at the Lyceum, but I think it bore a different title. WM. DOUGLAS.
125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

The Man in the Iron Mask has been dramatized frequently. A version was produced at the Marylebone Theatre in February, 1855. Another version, by M. Goldberg, was produced at Huddersfield, and afterwards at the Hammersmith Lyric in 1899. Yet another, by Messrs. Perth and Condie, was given at Walsall in March of the same year.

Lastly, the four-act drama entitled 'The Prisoner of the Bastille,' by Norman Forbes, produced at the Lyceum on 13 May, 1909, is also based on Dumas's romance.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

A drama in five acts on this subject was written by Thomas James Serle, who was well known in the early part of the last century, and took an active part with Douglas Jerrold in founding the Dramatic Author's Society, of which he was Honorary Secretary, for some years.

ROBERT WALTERS.

Ware Priory.

Thomas James Serle adapted 'The Man in the Iron Mask.' As an actor he was associated with Edmund Kean, Young, Charles Kemble, &c. He married Cecilia, daughter of Vincent Novello, sister of Mrs. Cowden Clarke and Clara Novello, afterwards Countess Gigliucci. TOM JONES.

CLERKS OF THE PARLIAMENT (11 S. iii. 228).—I do not know of any work, such as is desired by W. S. B. H., giving the names of all the holders of the Clerkship of the Parliament, with the time they flourished; but it would be of considerable interest to have the list. One of the earliest specific references to such an official that I have yet seen is in the 'Calendar of the Patent

Rolls, Edward III., 1330-34' (p. 527), and it runs:—

"1334, March 3, York. Exemption for life of Henry de Edenestowe, King's clerk, in consideration of his great services as clerk of the Chancery and of the Parliament, from being sent without the Chancery and Parliament to undertake any office or to do anything against his will; and power for him, with the licence of the chancellor, to withdraw for a time from the Chancery to his benefices or elsewhere, for rest and refreshment, as he shall see fit; and when he shall find that he must do so, to stay always in his benefices without undertaking any office."

To take a long leap forward, there is the entry in the 'Acts of the Privy Council, 1554-56' (p. 22), under date 17 May, 1554, of a gratuity of £40 to the Clerk of the Parliament, among other officials, "by waile of the Quenes Highnes' rewardes for travayle and paynes taken in the two late Parliaments." And in the Historical MSS. Commission's calendar of the Cecil MSS. (part v. p. 55) is a document, conjecturally dated 1594, noting that

"Whereas Mr. Mason, clerk of the Parliament, being in years and troubled with some infirmity of his eyes, is desirous to surrender his said office, Robert Bowyer, of the Middle Temple, makes humble suit that her Majesty will be pleased to grant the same office unto him, to be enjoyed from the surrender or death of Mr. Mason."

The matter of this petition was carried a point further in 1597, on 12 July of which year Th. Smith (who seems to have been a Clerk to the Privy Council) wrote from the Savoy to Sir Robert Cecil:—

"I crave that you will move her Majesty in my behalf for the Clerkship of the Parliament, now void by the decease of one Mr. Mason, that died this afternoon. The office is but of small commodity, and may be well enough executed by me notwithstanding the place of service I have already in the Court. I have none other on whose favour I may rely, my lord of Essex being absent, but yourself. I think there is and will be one Bowyer a suitor for the place by the means of my Lord of Buckhurst, who may be well worthy, perhaps, of some other and greater preferment, but I may be bold to say (without any ill affection to the man) that he is not fit for this place, by reason of a great imperfection he hath in his speech."—'Cecil MSS.,' part vii., p. 299.

What fate befell this application is at present to me unknown, but that Thomas Smith (if, as I suspect, he was the Privy Council Clerk of the time) was a pushing advocate of his own interests is evident from a letter of 14/24 November, 1598, from Capt. Jo. Chamberlayne to the Earl of Essex, written from Deuvsbourg, bitterly complaining, regarding certain of his suits, that, "having waded through many difficulties by your only means, I am now like to be put beside by Mr. Smith, the Clerk of the Council, that takes

the advantage of my absence to get that he never spake for all the while I was in England."—*Ibid.*, part viii., p. 438.

But Bowyer himself seems to have been capable of like underground intrigues against a colleague or rival, as is evident from a letter of Sir Thomas Tasburgh to Cecil of 26 May, 1599 (*ibid.*, part ix. p. 180); and I have dealt with the incident thus fully as showing the fashion in which the Clerkship of the Parliament was at one time sought, and upon what manner of man it was thought likely to be bestowed.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

John Browne was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments 13 May, 13 Car. I. (1637).

George Rose the elder held the office from June, 1788, till his death 13 January, 1818, when he was succeeded by his son (Sir) George Henry Rose under a reversion granted 24 October, 1795. The latter retained the post till his death, 17 June, 1855.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': "POPYLORUM TIBI" (11 S. iii. 244).—MR. FITZGERALD'S utterance is so cryptic that it may be as well to point out that the words "populorum tibi" do not occur in what he quaintly calls the "Latin version" of the 'Te Deum Laudamus.'

HARMATOPEGOS.

I should be glad to have an explanation of MR. FITZGERALD'S point about Pickwick at the reference above. HIPPOCLIDES.

'PICKWICK' DIFFICULTIES (11 S. iii. 267).—The expression "old-strike-a-light" is common in this part of Kent. What its precise meaning is, it is difficult to say. It is usually applied to "heavy," bumptious, lazy individuals. The expression old "stick-in-the-mud" is frequently used in the same sense.

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

[For "Stick-in-the-Mud," see *ante*, pp. 106, 175, 257. Further replies next week.]

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S POCKET-BOOKS (11 S. iii. 267).—Reynolds's notebooks, cash books, &c., were for many years, and until quite recently, in the possession of Mr. Algernon Graves, and everything in them of value was printed in Graves and Cronin's 'History of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.' (privately printed in four volumes). Mr. Graves sold his Reynolds MSS. to a well-known private collector, whose name I do not feel at liberty to reveal. If MR. BLEACKLEY can get access to the above-named work, I am sure he will find

anything that Reynolds may have entered in his notebooks concerning his sitters.

W. ROBERTS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 228, 274).—The author of the drinking song "Sae will we yet" was Walter Watson (1780-1854), a handloom weaver of Chryston, near Glasgow. He published three volumes of verse, and in the year preceding his death a selection was issued with a prefatory memoir by Hugh Macdonald. "Sae will we yet" is included in Whitelaw's anthology 'The Book of Scottish Song' (Blackie & Son), and it finds a place in Wilson's 'Poets and Poetry of Scotland.' Charles Rogers gives an imperfect version in the second volume of 'The Modern Scottish Minstrel.' The stanza of the lyric with the line inquired for is as follows:—

Let the miser delight in the hoarding of pelf,
Since he has not the saul to enjoy it himself:
Since the bounty of Providence is new every day,
As we journey through life let us live by the way.

Watson receives appropriate notice in the 'D.N.B.'

THOMAS BAYNE.

The song "And sae will we yet" was written by Walter Watson early in life, and appeared in 'The Scottish Minstrel' in 1850. In 1853 he published a slender volume of 'Poems and Songs,' in which he made considerable alterations in the song under consideration. It is called 'Sit down, my Crony,' and two of the six original stanzas are omitted, one of them being the second stanza, which contained the line "As we journey through life let us live by the way."

W. SCOTT.

COBBETT AT KENSINGTON AND BARN ELMS FARM (11 S. iii. 267).—The site of Cobbett's residence in Kensington was, I think, occupied by Messrs. Tucker, tallow chandlers, 117, Kensington High Street, *i.e.*, until the premises were pulled down some time ago, though what became of the enormous grill which I remember seeing preserved there I cannot say. This gigantic implement, which Cobbett intended to serve as a sign at No. 183, Fleet Street, while he was editing his *Weekly Register* there, was literally large enough to grill Cobbett himself upon, in accordance with his statement that if the Bank of England ever returned to cash payments, he would give Castlereagh leave to put him on a gridiron, while Sidmouth stirred up the fire, and Canning stood by.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Cobbett's house in Kensington is said to have been "nearly opposite the New Vestry Hall in Kensington High Street."

Barn Elms manor house and farm stood on the south bank of the Thames, about half-a-mile east of Barnes Church. It is shown in Rocque's map, 1741-5. Heidegger occupied the mansion at the time of his celebrity.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

According to Loftie's 'Kensington, Picturesque and Historical,' Cobbett lived in a house pulled down for the present High Street Railway Station. S. D. C.

PORTRAIT IN PITTI GALLERY: JUSTUS SUTERMANS (11 S. iii. 267).—Sustermans, the painter of the portrait in question (No. 190 in the Sala dell' Iliade), is said to have been a native of Antwerp and to have lived 1597-1670. The artist seems to be unrepresented in his native city. It would be interesting to know what other portraits from the brush of the painter of this masterpiece are extant, and where; also if there are any grounds for supposing that it is a likeness of the son of Frederick III., who afterwards became Christian V. of Denmark and Norway.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

The portrait by Sustermans in the Pitti Palace, No. 190, is stated in Bryan to represent the Crown Prince of Denmark (son of Frederick III.), and if this is correct, it represents Christian V. (1646-99) before he succeeded his father on the throne in 1670. The Pitti portrait represents the Prince when a youth of about 15 or 16, according to a photograph which I possess; it has been engraved by G. P. Fedi, and COL. DAVIS may get further particulars by looking up the engraving. There are several big books dealing with the Pitti Palace pictures, and from these additional information may be obtained as to the Sustermans (or Suttermans) which is a fine picture.

For various portraits of Christian V. the 'A. L. A. Portrait Index,' which is in the British Museum, should be consulted.

W. ROBERTS.

SAMUEL ROGERS AND DISRAELI'S BAPTISM (11 S. iii. 268).—The assertion that Rogers knew Disraeli in his youth seems a little inconsistent with the following story related in Miss Devey's 'Life of Lady Lytton.' It refers to one of many dinner parties which the Bulwers gave at 36, Hertford Street—not to be confused with

36A (now called 35A), where Bulwer lived at a later period, and where he took the surname of "Lytton" in 1844.

"Mrs. Bulwer was sitting by the side of Rogers in the drawing-room after a dinner-party, when Disraeli, who had been lounging in a cane-seated chair, crossed the room, with his coat-tails, as usual, over each arm, leaving his dark green velvet adorables, with the marks of the chair on them fully visible. Rogers asked, 'Who is that?' 'Oh! young Disraeli, the Jew,' answered Mrs. Bulwer. 'Rather the wandering Jew, with the brand of *Cane* on him,' said Rogers. Disraeli heard the laugh these words evoked, and, turning round, glanced scornfully at them. When Lady Lytton repeated this to me, I remarked, 'Now I am certain it must have been *you*, and not Rogers, who uttered this *bon mot*.' 'No, indeed. I assure you it was Rogers, and not I, who said it.'"

In his 'Life of Bulwer Lytton' Mr. Escott gives a slightly different version of the story, placing the incident before dinner, and making it precede another which, according to Miss Devey, did take place at that time, though not necessarily on the same evening. But Mr. Escott does not tell us the authority for his version, whereas Miss Devey derived hers direct from Lady Lytton.

W. A. FROST.

16, Amwell Street, E.C.

SIR W. ROMNEY (11 S. iii. 169, 238, 294).—A full account of him, his pedigree, and his issue is in 'The Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London, 1601 to 1625,' by G. E. Cokayne (Phillimore & Co., 1897).

G. E. C.

AVICE CAPELL=JOHN WARNER (11 S. iii. 228, 276).—In reply to MR. FANSHAW, I may say that Richard Capell is described in *Genealogist*, vol. vii. New Series, p. 66 (which contains some pedigrees of Derbyshire of 1569 and 1611), as of Ware Park, Herts. I knew that Ware Park belonged to the Fanshawe family, but thought that Capell might have been lent it or had temporarily hired it.

From other evidence I have little doubt that this John Warner was the one who became Bishop of Rochester, but could not some members of the Capell or Burnell families settle the question? E. L. W.

"BARNBURNER": "HUNKER" (11 S. iii. 229).—MR. J. S. Farmer in his 'Americanisms' says:—

"Barnburner.—A nickname given to certain progressive New York Democrats, about 1835, who were opposed to the Conservative Hunkers (*q.v.*). The name is derived from the legend of the Dutchman who set his barn afire in order to kill the rats which infested it, the inference being that the Democrats in question would fain

destroy all existing institutions to correct their abuses. 'Horace Greely, and train of bluelight Clayites from your State, have arrived this morning, and make their head-quarters at the Franklin. Horace has fastened on his armor with rivets and hammer, and the Taylor men will find him a regular Barnburner!'—*New York Herald*."

Under "Hunk" he gives:—

"To be Hunk, i.e. all safe. From the Dutch *hunk*, a home, a place.—Hunkers or old Hunkers. Also derived from the Dutch *hunk*. A local political term, originating in New York in 1844, to designate the Conservative Democrats as opposed to the young Democracy or Barnburners. (q.v.). The Hunkers themselves clung to the homestead of old principles, but unkind critics insisted that it rather meant a clinging to a large *hunk* of the spoils of office.—Hence Hunkerism."

S. S. McDOWALL.

"Hard-shells" were Baptists who held an extreme Calvinism which led them to oppose all active measures for the conversion of the world—a sect, according to Webster, which numbered 40,000. The "soft-shells" probably held more tolerant views, and both terms would easily become political.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES (11 S. iii. 48, 172, 196).—*Whitewash*.—The classic instance of use of this word to indicate bankruptcy is in 'The Pickwick Papers,' chap. xlv. Mr. Weller visits Sam in the Fleet:—

"'I've got sitch a game for you, Sammy,' said the elder Mr. Weller.

"'Stop a minit,' said Sam, 'you're all vite behind.'

"'That's right, Sammy, rub it off,' said Mr. Weller, as his son dusted him. 'It might look personal here, if vun valked about vith any vitevash on vun's clothes, eh, Sammy?'"

C. C. B.

York waggon.—It is improbable that English waggons, called "York waggons" in the seventeenth century because they plied between York and London, were imported and used by New York people under the same name, as MR. MACMICHAEL suggests, *ante*, p. 197; while, *per contra*, MR. THORNTON's own conjecture that his "York waggon" was made at York, Pennsylvania, is probably correct.

Unfortunately, MR. THORNTON does not give the date of this phrase, but from the figures annexed to his other examples we may infer its time to be somewhere from the middle of the eighteenth century to early in the nineteenth.

I have no data at hand as to York's early manufactures, but the making of carriages

and other vehicles is one of the busy town's chief industries to-day, and there are good reasons for inferring that the occupation began quite early enough to come within the time mentioned.

Pennsylvania, especially in its south-eastern section, was far in advance of the other colonies in the early use and manufacture of waggons. She needed them because her roads were better and were more used. It was at York and Lancaster that Franklin gathered the waggons requisitioned for Braddock's use, and it was from Pennsylvania that the Revolutionary armies gathered most of their waggons.

It was within twenty-five miles of York, in the Conestoga valley, that about 1750 or a little later there was developed the broad-wheeled, canvas-covered freight-carrier widely known as the "Conestoga waggon," so superior for its purpose that the roads were soon crowded with these vehicles, and the records of all travellers of the day comment upon their great numbers, enumerating them sometimes by thousands. It cannot be supposed that York did not share in the manufacture, and probably one of these—possibly of slightly variant type—was the "York waggon" of the quotation.

These notable waggons in after years, when railways had superseded them in the East, became the picturesque, white-tilted "prairie schooners" in which hundreds of families were carried with all their belongings to new homes on the great plains of the far West.

M. C. L.

New York.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATUE IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE (11 S. iii. 187, 230).—The statue of Queen Elizabeth in the Royal Exchange is the work of Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson (1804-47), who exhibited nineteen times at the Royal Academy and twice at Suffolk Street. He was born at Hawksdale Hall, near Carlisle. His parents intended him for the legal profession, and article him at the age of seventeen to a Carlisle solicitor. After two years' trifling with the pursuit mapped out for him, he left Carlisle and made his way to the studio of Flaxman in London, taking with him a portfolio of drawings and a few models. Flaxman was attracted by a small model of a Grecian shepherdess, which he advised Watson to send to the Royal Academy. Watson's ability as a sculptor was just beginning to be recognized when death intervened. It appears from the 'Particulars respecting the Amount of Money

that has been expended by the Mercers' Company in the Erection of the new Royal Exchange,' which was published in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1845, that 500*l.* was paid for this statue.

G. H. WHITE.

In the first reply, *ante*, p. 230, col. 1, near the foot, it is said: "In the centre of the area was another statue of Charles II. in Roman costume, executed by Gibbons ... in 1684."

May I point out that the attribution to Gibbons is at least doubtful, and that Quellin was probably the sculptor? See 11 S. ii. 322.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MILES GALE (11 S. iii. 208).—He had issue four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Christopher Gale, was Attorney-General of North Carolina in 1703, Judge of the Admiralty of that province in 1712, and Chief Justice of Providence and the Bahama Islands in 1721. He married Sarah, relict of Harvey, Governor of North Carolina. See 'D.N.B.' (original edition), xx. 374.

A. R. BAYLEY.

WHITE LION OF THE HOUSE OF MARCH (11 S. iii. 248).—The white lion of the house of March is figured as a pendant to the collar of suns and roses on the brass effigy of the Lady Isabella Plantagenet (aunt of King Edward IV.) in Little Easton Church, Essex. The attitude of the animal is different, and it is not featured in the same manner as that appended to the collar of the Stanton Harcourt memorial.

G. H. C. CRISP.

Cambridge.

THE LORDS SMEATON AND THE SMEATON OR SMITTON FAMILY (11 S. iii. 209).—The Lords of Smeaton and the Smeaton family are distinct both in name and origin. Smeaton, a mansion and estate in Haddingtonshire, belonged originally to the Hepburns. In 1538 Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wauchton gave half the lands of Smeaton and all Smeaton-Crux to his second son Adam, whose last male descendant was succeeded in 1764 by his nephew, George Buchan of Letham. He was created a baronet in 1815, and his great-grandson, Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, 4th Baronet, is the present proprietor.

Possibly the patronymic Smeaton may be derived from the place-name, which signifies Smith's town, but the connexion of the Smeaton family with Haddington-

shire is doubtful. An early representative of the name, Mark Smeaton, musician, was executed in 1536 on the charge of being the lover of Queen Anne Boleyn. He is not known to have left descendants. Almost contemporary with Mark was Thomas Smeaton, a native of Perthshire and a strenuous Reformer, who succeeded Andrew Melville as Principal of Glasgow University. He was married and had children. John Smeaton, the famous engineer, was born near Leeds in a house previously occupied by his grandfather. The Rev. George Smeaton, a professor in the Free Church of Scotland, was John Smeaton's grand-nephew, while Mr. W. H. Oliphant Smeaton, a distinguished literary man in Edinburgh, is the son of the professor. Another branch of the Smeaton family was long connected with Perthshire, but now belongs to Fife-shire. Of this family Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S.I., was Liberal M.P. for Stirlingshire until his death. W. SCOTT.

GALLOWS BANK: MATTHEW COCKLING (11 S. iii. 187).—In 'Derby: its Rise and Progress,' by A. W. Davison, 1906, it is stated that Matthew Cocklane was hanged for murdering an aged lady, Mrs. Vicars, near the Market-Place in Derby, on the Sunday before Christmas, 1774: his apprehension took place at Dublin the following October, and he was hanged in chains near Bradshaw's Hay after making a confession. A foot-note relates to the gallows incident referred to:—

"A story, still told in Derby in various ways, narrates how a wager was made at the 'Green Dragon' in St. Peter's Street that one of the company dare not offer the gibbeted corpse a basin of broth 'to warm his bones.' It was arranged that the ceremony should take place at midnight, and as the clock struck the hour the boaster mounted the ladder and exclaimed, 'Matthey, thou must be cold up there; here's a basin o' hot broth for thee!' A sepulchral voice groaned, 'Blow-ow it!'; whereupon the valiant one fell to the ground and died. The conspirators had secreted a well-known itinerant ventriloquist, 'Squeaking Jemmy,' at the foot of the gibbet, and the plot was successful."

The same work tells a later story relating to the burial of Ludlam, Brandreth, and Turner after their execution in 1817 for murder and riot:—

"In St. Werburgh's churchyard a ghost was seen flitting on dark nights from gravestone to gravestone, carrying its head under its arm. The footpath across the churchyard became deserted by all but the brave after nightfall, until someone solved the mystery by bringing down the ghost with a stone. It was Pegg, the barber from across the way, who, with a sheet

and the wig-block from his window contrived to frighten his neighbours for his own amusement, of which the loss of an eye served as a reminder for the rest of his days."

W. B. H.

ANCIENT CROSSES (11 S. ii. 310, 535).—May I supplement the interesting lists of books on this subject which have already appeared in 'N. & Q.'?

The late J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., besides his numerous contributions to periodicals, wrote the following works:—

'The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland,' with an introduction by Joseph Anderson, LL.D., being the Rhind Lectures for 1892. With 2,500 illustrations. Printed for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1903. (A magnificent book.)

'Monumental History of the British Church' (S.P.C.K.).

'Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland before the Thirteenth Century.'

'Early Christian Monuments of Lancashire and Cheshire' (Historic Society of L. and C., 1893).

'Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times' (Methuen & Co.).

The next five are by the Bishop of Bristol, the Right Rev. G. F. Browne:—

'The Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones in Lancashire (L. and C. Antiq. Soc. for 1887).

'Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones in Derbyshire.'

'Theodore and Wilfrith' (S.P.C.K.).

'The Conversion of the Heptarchy' (S.P.C.K.).

'Lessons from Early Church History' (S.P.C.K.).

Amongst many other books on this subject are the following:—

'Scotland in Early Christian Times,' by Joseph Anderson, LL.D.: Rhind Lectures for 1881 (Edinburgh, D. Douglas, 1881).

'Handbook to the Runic Monuments,' by George Stephens, LL.D., 1884.

'The Pagan Christian Overlap in the North,' by Dr. Colley March (L. and C. Antiq. Soc., 1891).

'Old Cornish Crosses,' by A. G. Langdon, with an article on their ornament by J. Romilly Allen (Truro, 1896).

'The Ancient Parish of Sandbach,' by J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., 1890. Contains elaborate illustrations and descriptions of the two pre-Norman crosses in the Market-Place of that town.

The Crosses of Lancashire.—Mr. G. H. Rowbotham has written much on this subject in the *Transactions* of the L. and C. Antiq. Soc.

The *Antiquary* for 1881 contains an interesting article by Llewellynn Jewitt on Crosses.

The *Manx Notebook* for July, 1886, contains an illustrated article on the alleged very early date of so-called Celtic crosses, by the late Canon Isaac Taylor.

'A Key to English Antiquities,' by Mrs. E. S. Armitage (Sheffield, 1897). Contains a valuable chapter on this subject.

'Early Sculptured Crosses in the Present Diocese of Carlisle,' by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, Edited by W. G. Collingwood (Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Arch. Soc., 1899).

Mr. Collingwood, F.S.A., has also written a 'History of the Ancient Crosses in the North Riding of Yorkshire'; an interesting article on this subject in *The Reliquary* for January, 1904; and much else.

I possess a bulky portfolio of drawings and engravings, published and unpublished, of ancient crosses from all parts of the United Kingdom, bought from the collection of the late Mr. J. H. Le Keux. They bear the names of William Ride, 1749; J. A. Repton (for the 'Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain,' Longmans, 1806); Samuel Prout; S. Hooper, 1776; J. Le Keux; J. Seago; R. Loder; J. Fisher (Oxford); W. Alexander; O. Jewitt; Schnebbie, 1789; J. Carter, F.S.A., 1781; Petrus (Tilleman Antwerp, 1718); Basire; John Britton, F.S.A.; F. Mackenzie; Moses Griffiths; W. R. D. Salmon; J. Palmar; W. H. Bartlett; S. R. Meyrick, and others. Many of the pencil drawings are of great delicacy and beauty. HENRY TAYLOR.

Birklands, Birkdale, Lancashire.

To the list given by MR. HOLDEN MAC-MICHAEL I may add the following, in my possession:—

'Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses,' by the Rev. Prebendary F. C. Hingston. Published by W. J. Cleaver, 46, Piccadilly, 1850.

'An Historical and descriptive Account of the old Stone Crosses of Somerset,' by Charles Pooley, F.S.A. (Longmans, 1877).

'The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, with a Description of their Surroundings,' by William Crossing (Exeter, J. G. Commin, 1887).

'The Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor and its Borderland,' by William Crossing (Exeter, J. G. Commin, 1902).

'The Masculine Cross: a History of Ancient and Modern Crosses.' Published anonymously in 1891.

'The Cross in Ritual, Architecture, and Art,' by the Rev. George S. Tysack (William Andrews & Co., 5, Farringdon Avenue, 1896).

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

[DIEGO also thanked for reply.]

BISHOP WILLIAM GREY OF LINCOLN (11 S. iii. 228) had been previously Bishop of London, 1426-31.

For William Grey, Bishop of Ely 1454-78, see 'D.N.B.,' xxiii. 212. A. R. BAYLEY.

HORSES TAKEN TO CHURCH (11 S. iii. 266).—When the annual race is run for the *pallio* at Siena the horses competing for the prize are led into the nearest church to the head-quarters of the 17 *contrade* into which the city is divided. I several times saw these barebacked horses rushing headlong round the Campo under the shadow of the Mangia tower surmounting the Palazzo Pubblico, and particularly remember the ceremony of previously asperging with holy water the champion horse belonging to the *contrada* of the *Oca*, or goose, in the big church of San Domenico, known for its lovely frescoes by Sodoma in the interior chapel of Santa Caterina, where all the namesakes of the Siena Saint are baptized. The race is often disgraced by brutality to man and beast.

WILLIAM MERCER.

The Roman church of S. Antonio Abbate on the Esquiline is well known in connexion with the custom by which horses and other animals are taken there once a year to be blessed. See, e.g., the passages collected in A. J. C. Hare's 'Walks in Rome,' vol. ii. pp. 78-80 (1873), chap. xii.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

In England the same custom obtained, and at Easter horses were brought up the middle of the church at Ippolyts (near Hitchin, in Herts) to be blessed. R. B. Upton.

"TEAPOY": "CELLARETTE": "GARDEVIN" (11 S. iii. 149, 194, 272).—I think MR. PIERPOINT describes the "gardevin" correctly. The arched lid occurs occasionally, but the lids are more often flat. I have one with six small divisions: it is on four short legs. It is worthy of note that many of these pieces of furniture will not take the modern tall bottle or decanter, but were made to hold the squat wine-bottle of a century ago, or the old-fashioned short decanter which held about a pint and a half. I have recently seen a "gardevin" of unusual height and size, with a tray on the top: it holds six bottles of Winchester size.

W. H. QUARRELL.

LONDON GUNSMITHS AND THEIR WORK (11 S. iii. 49, 210).—My thanks are due to T. W. W. and MISS LEGA-WEEKES for their replies, as well as to others who wrote to me direct.

MISS LEGA-WEEKES'S answer is interesting as a very early example, but it refers

to a period anterior to that of my query, which I had intended to deal almost entirely with the "flint-and-steel" epoch.

T. W. W.'s reply opens up many points, but I fear space will allow me to deal very briefly with only a few of them:

1. With regard to the name Staudenmayer.—Since my query appeared I thought I had ascertained certain facts about this firm, but T. W. W.'s answer appears to throw doubt upon my information. According to the 'London Directory' of 1812, quoted in Blanch's 'Century of Guns,' p. vii, S. H. Standenmayer had a shop at 25, Cockspur Street, and he is described as being gunsmith to H.R.H. the Duke of York. In the Royal Armoury at Windsor, where one does not expect to find spurious specimens of weapons made by tradesmen holding royal warrants, there are, according to the catalogue, at least two examples with names differing from that given in the 'Directory.' One of these (No. 169), a D.B. fowling piece engraved with Prince of Wales's feathers on the thumb-plate, &c., has the name spelt Staudenmayer; and the other (No. 409), a rifled air-gun, has it spelt Standenmayne. T. W. W. says that he was taught that when the name was spelt other than Staudenmayer, the weapon was spurious. Which of these three forms is the correct one—that over the shop; T. W. W.'s Staudenmayer, also used at Windsor; or Standenmayne, likewise in the royal collection? Perhaps T. W. W. can throw some light on this point.

2. Tatham & Egg.—This firm really existed, and in 1812 had a shop at 37, Charing Cross. As T. W. W. knew them as rivals about 50 years ago, the partnership must have been dissolved between those dates.

3. I may have been misinformed about the Christian name of D. Egg, but there must have been more than one D. Egg in the firm, for the name is found for a longer period than is probable for the working life of one individual. I have no definite information on the point, and it seems certain that one of the heads of the firm was named "Durs" not Durward; indeed, in the 'Directory' already quoted, the name of the firm appears as Durs Egg.

4. Baker.—Ezekiel Baker, who is the earliest of the name I have yet traced, appears to have begun business in Whitechapel. He had premises at 24, Whitechapel Road, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and had then a well-established

reputation. The complete history of this firm would be interesting as they were virtually the pioneers of rifle-making in this country.

In the catalogue of the Exhibition of 1851 there is an exhibit by T. K. Baker, 88, Fleet Street, who was probably an ancestor of the F. T. Baker referred to by T. W. W., and whose name appears at the same address in the catalogue of the Exhibition of 1862.

There seems a great want of some hand-book to do for firearms of the flint lock period and earlier, what Britten has done for clocks and watches; but the materials seem scanty, and the information scattered and difficult to collect, probably for the reason that T. W. W. has indicated.

E. RODGER.

Western Club, Glasgow.

There is no book of reference, to my knowledge, dealing with London gunmakers and their work, but Stocqueler's 'Military Encyclopædia,' London, W. H. Allen, 1853, might be consulted. Books about the rifle, such as Forsyth's 'Sporting Rifle' (Smith & Elder) and Greener's 'Modern Shot Guns' (Cassell), have no doubt something to say about their makers. Reference may also be made to an article on 'Breech-loaders and their inventors' in *Belgravia*, vol. xvii. (1872).

W. SCOTT.

Notes on Books, &c.

The History of the English Bible. By John Brown, D.D. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS little volume, one of "The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," is admirably fitted to introduce readers to the main features in the history of our English Bible, a history which is in itself of great interest, and hard for any reader of to-day to realize.

In 130 pages, to which is added a brief Bibliography which might be extended, Dr. Brown sketches the fortunes of the Bible in English from Cædmon to the Revision of 1881. He has a keen eye for salient points, and he gives just enough of personal detail concerning the good men and scholars who laboured in the great work to make his narrative vivid. His writing is usually admirable, as well as scholarly in the knowledge it shows, and a sentence not easy to read, like that in the first paragraph of p. 3, is a rarity.

The little work should be an incentive to the study of our greatest classic. Our only criticism is a regret that Dr. Brown has not stated why the Revision of 1881 is regarded as a failure. A brief comparison with a few passages in the

Authorized Version of 1611 would, surely have made this clear. One at least of the works on the subject might have been mentioned in the Bibliography.

Wood Carvings in English Churches. By Francis Bond. Vol. II. (Frowde.)

MR. BOND pursues his enthusiastic labours on the wood carvings of English churches with unabated zeal. This second instalment has to do with Stalls and Tabernacle Work, Bishops' Thrones and Church Chairs. The stallwork is the more important and worthy of notice because it is now a speciality of the Anglican Church, the analogous work in Continental chancels having almost totally disappeared. Mr. Bond remarks that the subject has hitherto been unaccountably neglected, and his prediction that the illustrations which he offers will come as a revelation of beauty to most people is quite warranted. We cannot, indeed, bestow too high commendation upon these illustrations, of which there are 124; they have been produced from photographs with the utmost delicacy and accuracy of detail. Nothing could be more effective or more truthful; they do great credit to the Grout Engraving Company, by whom they have been produced. Mr. Bond comments upon them with the knowledge of an expert. He promises two further volumes, which will complete this admirable series.

THE current number of *The Fortnightly* is excellent and well varied in its contents. Political articles for once do not overshadow other interests, and 'Personalities in Parliament' by "Auditor-Tantum" gives just the sort of information the ordinary person wishes to have. Miss Alice Law has a sound article on 'Addison in "The Spectator,"' though she might have traced in him the influence of classical training. Nor do we understand how Addison's sentences can be "almost irritating in their brevity" to a reader of to-day. Mr. Laurence Irving's article on 'The Plight of the Serious Drama' is an indictment worth considering. What he says concerning serious art, the limits of the popular actor, and the present temper and demands of the English public seems to us depressingly true. Mr. T. H. S. Escott has a striking and well-written paper on 'The Arnolds: a Study in Heredity,' bringing out that inheritance of moral and mental faculties which is clear in some distinguished families. Perhaps Mr. Escott makes too much of the historical work of Arnold of Rugby, but he has shown convincingly how he and his son shared the same subjects and tendencies. 'Rachel's Sentimental Life,' by Mr. Francis Gribble, exhibits the restless and fugitive character of a great artist. Mr. F. G. Afalo dwells on the advantages of 'The New Zoo' which London owes to the rule of Dr. Chalmers Mitchell. Everywhere, even to the unscientific eye, advance has been visible of late years. Walter Lennard continues his attractive series 'In Search of Egeria,' with an account of a clever woman who goes in for all sorts of fads in turn. There are other notable articles in the number, which is one of the most interesting we have seen of late. We should add that Mr. Thomas Hardy begins it with a series of 'Satires of Circumstance' in verse, which are uniformly gloomy, but have the arresting quality of all his poetry.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. FRANK HOLLINGS's Catalogue 85 contains under Tennyson the rare first edition of 'Poems by Two Brothers,' 1827, dark blue calf, 12l. Under Fielding is a collection of first editions, 20 vols., 40 guineas. There are works of the Ashendene, Caradoc, Daniel's, Doves, Eragne, Essex House, and Vale Presses. Among Kelmscott Press books are 'Utopia' (one of eight copies), 21l. 15s.; 'Sidonia,' by Meinhold, translated by Lady Wilde, 26l. 15s.; Coleridge poems chosen by Ellis, 17l. 17s.; and Chaucer, edited by Ellis (one of 425 copies), folio, half holland, 55l. 10s. There is another copy of Chaucer, in stamped pigskin with clasps by J. Cobden-Sanderson, preserved in wooden box, 75l. There are works under Alken and Cruikshank. The Rowlandsons include 'Brighthelmstone in 1780,' morocco, 16l. 16s. A set of 'The Aldine Poets,' Pickering, 1830-53, 50 vols., yellow calf, is 35l. There are beautiful specimens of binding, including painting on fore-edge. First editions of Browning include Mrs. Browning's 'Essay on Mind,' 1826, 11l. 11s. The copy is half bound, uncut, with the original paper label, morocco folding wrapper and drop case. Under De Quincey is an immaculate copy of the rare first edition of 'The Confessions,' 1822, original boards, uncut, in morocco case, 9l. 9s. There are many first editions of Dickens. Under Edward Fitzgerald is the first edition of 'Euphranor,' Pickering, 1851, 4l. 4s. Among first editions of Goldsmith is 'The Good-Natur'd Man,' 1768, 10l. 15s. Under Charles Lamb is an album containing original autograph contributions by Lamb, also verses by Hood and others, small 4to, morocco, 1825-31, 50 guineas. There are many other choice items in the Catalogue.

Mr. Edmund Lister's Oldham Catalogue 3 is devoted to Book-plates. There are nearly thirteen hundred items, comprising ladies' plates, Early English, Jacobean, and Chippendale, together with many modern examples. The list includes the names of Moberly Bell, Walter Besant, William Cowper, Clerk of the Parliaments (an office now being discussed in 'N. & Q.'), Mrs. Craigie, Madame de Staël, Lady Elizabeth Germain, the friend of Horace Walpole, Joseph Knight, Julian Marshall, Daniel O'Connell, and Anthony Trollope. Among Institutions are the Hibernian Academy, Lincoln Public Library, New York Society Library, and the Parthenon Club. Mr. Lister has purchased the stock of the *Journal of the Ex-Libris Society*, and catalogues a complete set for 7l.

Mr. G. A. Poynder's Reading Catalogue 58 contains under America Harvey's 'Marine Algæ,' royal 4to, 1861-8, 2l. 15s. Pickering's edition of Bacon, 16 vols., 1825-34, is 4l. 10s.; and a large-paper copy of the first edition of 'The Chase,' with Bewick's illustrations, 4to, half-morocco, 1796, 1l. 2s. 6d. Under Botany is Maund's 'Botanic Garden,' large paper, 13 vols., small 4to, calf gilt, 13l. 10s.; under Britton, 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 6 vols., 4to, 1836, 2l. 7s. 6d.; and under Cambridge, *The Eagle*, the St. John's College magazine, 1859-1908, 5l. 5s. The first edition of De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes' is 2l. Under Horn Book is Tuer's 'History,' 2 vols., 4to, 2l. 7s. 6d. Other entries include

Lodge's 'Portraits,' best edition, 12 vols., half-morocco, 1835, 3l. 10s.; Foster's 'Mary, Queen of Scots,' Edition de Luxe, 4l.; Ruskin's 'Seven Lamps,' first edition, 1849, original cloth, 2l. 5s.; the fourth edition of 'Dr. Syntax,' 1819, 2l. 5s. 6d.; Shelley, Mrs. Shelley's edition, 4 vols., 12mo, original cloth, 1839, 2l. 5s.; and Symonds's 'Renaissance in Italy,' 3 vols., 3l. 7s. 6d. There are two works under Sundials—Collins's, with large cuts of each quadrant, small 4to, 1658, 1l. 7s. 6d.; and Morgan's 'Horologigraphia Optica,' 1652, 2l. 2s.

Messrs. Henry Sotherton & Co.'s Price Current 713 opens with a complete set of *The Alpine Journal*, 24 vols., and Index, 1863-1909, scarce, 35l. Under Astronomical Journals is a set to date of *The Astrophysical Journal* and others. There are beautiful specimens of bindings. Under Bibliography we find first editions of Dibdin; a large-paper of Lowndes, with Bohn's notes; and Catalogues of the Huth Library and the Payne collection, besides an extra-illustrated copy of the Catalogue of the Perkins Library. The last-named collection fetched 26,000l., and included two examples of the Mazarin Bible. A copy on largest paper of Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 14 vols., imp. folio, in 10, half-russia, 1814-35, is 20l.; and a fine uncut copy of Ackermann's 'Cambridge,' 2 vols., 4to, three-quarter morocco, 1815, 22l. 10s. One of 250 copies of Browning on large hand-made paper, 17 vols., 1888-94, is 21l.; and a large-paper copy of Surtees's 'Durham,' 4 vols., royal folio, half-russia, 1816-40, with a number of extra illustrations, 36l. There is a good series of the Early English Text Society, 32l. Under Heraldry are some rare items, including Bossewell's 'Workes of Armorie,' an exceptionally fine tall copy, 1572, 3l. 10s. Under Ireland is the *Dublin University Magazine*, 1833-68, 14l. 14s. Choice works under Kent include Hasted's 'History' and Havell's 'Southern Coast.' There is a fine set of Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., calf by Rivière, 6l. 6s. Other entries include Motley, 9 vols., calf extra, 9l. 9s.; the Knebworth Lytton, 37 vols., half-calf, 11l. 11s.; the third edition of Montaigne, folio, calf, 1632, 6l. 6s.; Kipling, 24 vols., half-morocco, 16l. 5s.; and Pepys, by Wheatley, 10 vols., large paper (one of 250), 18l. 18s. There is a list under Napoleon and the French Revolution.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

J. A. H. M. and G. W. E. R.—Forwarded.

M. L. R. BRESLAR ("Hoodlum").—See 8 S. iii. 449; iv. 17, 157, 274, 337; v. 113; vi. 276, 477.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911.

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Notes.

MAY DAY: MAY-GAMES: MAY-POLES.

(Continued from 10 S. xi. 343.)

THE May Day festival has fallen into disuse. Is it that there has been a great change in our English climate which has affected our national character, or is it that altered conditions of life have destroyed our old spontaneous and unsophisticated sympathy with nature? It must be noticed, however, that may-games, so named, continued all through the month of June; see, *e.g.*, the instances recorded by Machyn. Hannah Wolley, 1681, quoted by Lamb, 'Eliana,' under 'The Months,' describes May "having upon his head a garden of all manner of roses, on the one hand a nightingale, in the other a lute." Where are the roses fled?

Cowper was too grave to be attracted by may-games. Does any poet later than Wordsworth mention them as things current and natural? Tennyson's 'May Queen' is

simply historical; Matthew Arnold probably followed some local tradition of the

Maidens who from the distant hamlets come
To dance around the Fyfield elm in May.

'Scholar-Gipsy.'

Gerald Massey has a song "That merry, merry May," but it is "a tale of olden time."

Chaucer—"How fond he is, like other early English poets, of the month of May!"—Prof. Skeat, in 'Piers the Plowman,' Clar. Pr. Series, ed. 3, 1881, p. 92.

1377. 'Piers the Plowman.'—The vision begins "on a May mornynge on Maluerne hulles."

Manor of Kingsthorpe, Northants.—Any refusing to be King or Queen of the May games to forfeit vi. viij^d.—Glover, 'Kingsthorpiana.'

1500. Gawin Douglas, 'A Description of May.'—A modernized version by F. Fawkes, 1752.

1552-9. Machyn's 'Diary' describes many may-games (one being a pageant on the Thames), held on various days from 1 May to 25 June. These displays included St. George and the Dragon, Robin Hood, Little John, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, the Nine Worthies, the Sultan, Moors, giants, devils, guisers, morris-dancers, elephants and castles, hobby-horses, horns, fish, wine, eggs, oranges, squibs, bagpipes, and of course the lord and lady of the May.—Pp. 20, 89, 137, 196, 201, 283, 373.

1557. "The minstrels and hobby horse upon Maye daye" received 3s. at Reading.—Cooper King, 'Hist. of Berkshire,' 1887, p. 264.

1578. "The Lord's Day....is horriblie prophaned by diuellishe inuentions, as with Lords of Misserule, Morice dauncers, Maygames, in somuch that in some places, they shame not in ye time of diuine seruice, to come and daunce aboute the Church."—Sermon at Paul's Cross, 24 August, by John Stockwood, schoolmaster of Tunbridge, quoted by Arber in Gosson, 'School of Abuse,' 1868, p. 9.

1579-80. Edmund Spenser, 'Shepherds' Calender' under 'Maye,' already quoted 11 S. i. 433.

1591-1613. Shakespeare, often.

1613-16. W. Browne in 'Britannia's Pastorals':

As I have seen when on the breast of Thames,
A heavenly bevy of sweet English dames,
In some calm evening of delightful May
With music give a farewell to the day.

The "blooming of the hawthorn tree," "May's delight." The swiftest swain runs to the may-pole and comes again; maids and shepherds ply their may-games; "the choristers of May"; "round a may-pole some the measures tread." The poet himself went to Tavy's stream on a May morning.

As I have seen the lady of the May

Sit in an arbour on a holiday,

Built by the May-pole, where the jocund swains

Dance with the maidens to the bagpipe's strains.

[The rewards given by the lady follow.] II. iv.

In lovely May.....

Now was the lord and lady of the May

Meeting the May-pole at the break of day,

And Colia as the fairest on the green

Not without some maid's envy, chosen queen

II.

1628. Bishop John Earle.—"A Shee precise Hypocrite . . . is more fiery against the May-pole then her husband, and thinke he might doe a Phinehas his act to break the pate of the fiddler."—*'Micro-cosmographie,'* ed. Arber, p. 64.

1638. Thomas Randolph notes the decay of may-games caused by Puritanic teaching:—
Early in May up got the jolly rout

Busied at wrestling, or to throw the barre,
Ambitious which should bear the bell away,
And kiss the nut-brown Lady of the May.

Some melancholy swains about have gone
To teach
The organs hate, have silenc'd bag-pipes too,
And harmless May-poles, all are rail'd upon.
Ed. 1668, pp. 91-2.

Will vertues dance?
O vile, absurd, Maypole-Maid-Marian vertue!
P. 189.

Circa 1645. Milton:—

Zephyr with Aurora playing
As he met her once a-Maying.
'L'Allegro.'

And his 'Song on May Morning.'

1648. Herrick:—

Corinna's going a Maying.
Ed. Saintsbury, 1893, i. 86.
'The May-pole,' ii. 33.

The May-poles too with garlands grac't. ii. 22.

1653. Walton's 'Angler' begins on "this fine pleasant fresh May day in the morning."

1656. 'The Trial of the Ladies Hide Park May-Day,' 4to.

1685-8. A print of 'The Merry Milk Maid,' represented dancing with her milk-pail on her head. The pail is hung round with cups, tankards, porringers, and other pieces of borrowed plate. She is dressed in a white hood; over which is a narrow-brimmed black hat; on each shoulder is a knot, and she holds a white handkerchief in her right hand.—Granger, 'Biog. Hist. Engl.' ed. 4, 1804, iv. 354.

1714. John Gay:—

But neither lamb nor kid, nor calf nor Tray,
Dance like Buxoma on the first of May.
'Shepherd's Week,' i.

1714. 'The Maypole's New Year's Gift, or Thanks returned to its Benefactors, humbly inscribed to the two corners of Catherine Street, written by Parishioners of St. Mary Savoy' [inverse].

1728. Thomson:—

Oh come! and while the rosy-footed May
Steals blushing on, together let us tread
The morning dews, and gather in their prime
Fresh-blooming flowers.
'Spring,' 486.

1731. John Lewis translates "Iudibria" in *Æcolampadius* by "May-games."—*'Life of John Fisher,'* 1855, i. 304.

Circa 1746. At Winttingham, in Lincolnshire, "the parishioners had rights of common pasture over extensive meadows, and upland grounds for hay. On May-day the common pasture called the Marsh was stocked with horses,

cows, and other cattle. On this occasion it was usual to have bull-fighting, and the worst passions of the owners were stirred up. . . . The bulls fought very furiously for some time, and the contests ended with confusion."—*'Life of T. Adam, prefixed to his 'Exposition of the Four Gospels,'* 1837, i. 28.

1789. "Mrs. Montagu always gave an annual dinner of roast beef and plum pudding to the chimney sweepers on May-day, in the court before her house, Portman Square."—Roberts, *'Memoirs of Hannah More,'* ed. 3, 1835, ii. 154.

1804. "The London milk-maids still continue to decorate their pails on the first of May, when they generally receive a small contribution from their customers."—Granger, as above.

Circa 1820. Wordsworth:—

Among the hills the echoes play
A never never-ending song
To welcome in the May.
Thou Linnet! in thy green array,
Presiding spirit here to-day,
Dost lead the revels of the May.

Like the May

With festivals.

With the heart of May
Doth every beast keep holiday.

—the earth herself is adorning
This sweet May morning,
And the children are pulling
On every side,
In a thousand valleys far and wide,
Fresh flowers.

[And others.]

1822. Robert Bloomfield, 'May Day with the Muses,' 8vo, woodcuts.

1841. Dickens.—"The emblem reared on the roadside over against the house, if not of those goodly proportions that Maypoles were wont to present in olden times, was a fair young ash, thirty feet in height, and straight as any arrow that ever English yeoman drew."—*'Barnaby Rudge,'* chap. i.

1904. W. Graham Robertson, 'A Masque of May Morning,' with 12 designs in colour, 4to.

1909. 'May Day Sports,' an article in *The Times*, 1 May.

It is sufficient just to name Brand, Hone, the 'Book of Days,' and Howitt's 'Book of the Seasons,' 1831. W. C. B.

TOTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY,'

SIR ANTONY ST. LEGER, AND SIR
JOHN HARINGTON THE ELDER.

(See *ante*, p. 201.)

I MUST now take a poem from the Earl of Surrey and restore it to its rightful owner.

No man who wishes to be well informed concerning the poems of Surrey and Wyatt can afford to neglect Dr. Nott, whose monumental work is a marvel of erudition and worthy of all praise. But one must be careful not to be led astray by Dr. Nott's theories,

for he had a most brilliant imagination where Surrey was concerned, though otherwise a sane and very acute critic. He is not to be trusted when he is dealing with Surrey, because he reasons one way for his idol and another for outsiders.

Take the case of the poem which I reclaimed for the elder Harington in my former paper, and in which Surrey is not concerned. Dr. Nott agrees that 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' made a mistake when it signed "D. S." to that poem, which, he says, "we know on positive authority was written by Sir John Harington." What "positive authority" does Dr. Nott refer to? He refers to 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' for he could not refer to any other source for his statement. Why did Dr. Nott forget his "positive authority" in the case of the poem commencing,

O Happy dames, that may embrace, &c.?

Tottel, pp. 15-16.

Was it because he preferred Tottel to Harington? That could hardly be, because in several cases he acknowledges that the Harington MSS. are more authoritative than Tottel and render his author more faithfully. Again, in the case of the poem,

Brittle beauntie, that Nature made so fraile, &c., he throws Tottel over altogether, alleging that the occurrence of double rimes in the sonnet, which Surrey always avoided, was good ground for its rejection. When one wishes to beat a dog, a staff is quickly found. Now, the truth of the whole matter is that Dr. Nott was confronted by the "positive" statement in the Harington MS. that this poem was by Lord Vaux, and his discovery of double rimes in the sonnet enabled him to make a dignified retreat.

But Dr. Nott was not so tender with Sir John Harington, and, as he could not decently deny the authority of the Harington MSS., he thought his best plan was to forget that the poem,

O Happy dames, that may embrace, &c.,

was claimed as his very own by Sir John, and to rest on Tottel. And it would have been such a loss, too, to give away this sonnet to Harington, for was not Dr. Nott engaged in constructing his wonderful story of the loves of Geraldine and Surrey, and was not this very poem one of his main supports? He clung so tenaciously to the poem that he actually went to the length of perverting its title, all to make it fit in with his remarkable romance. I say once again that Dr. Nott is not to be trusted when he is under the spell of Surrey, especially when the

lovely Geraldine is by Surrey's side, and therefore we must appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, and fasten him down to his "positive authority," which cannot be gainsaid, because we know for whom the poem was written as well as the year in which Harington wrote it. Parke threw this poem headlong out of 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' Harington's version of which prints it thus:

Sonnet III.

By John Harington, 1543, for a Ladie moche in Love.

O Happie dames! that may embrace, &c.

It cannot any longer be claimed for Surrey, and must be given back at once to Sir John Harington.

Restitution is the order of the day, and necessity compels me now to give to Harington a sonnet which 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' assigns to Lord Vaux:—

When I looke backe, and in myselfe behold, &c.

We have seen that the signatures in 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' are not always to be trusted, and now I will correct another of its errors as a preliminary to proving that it is also wrong in regard to the poem assigned to Lord Vaux.

Above the signature "G. G.," 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' prints five stanzas of six lines each, commencing,

What is this world? a net to snare the soule, &c.

The title given to these verses is 'A Description of the World,' and "G. G." stands for George Gascoigne. Now these verses were written by George Whetstone, and they form stanzas 35 to 40 of his elegy on the death of Gascoigne. Arber prints the elegy with Gascoigne's 'Steele Glas,' 'The Complaint of Philomene,' &c., ed. 1901 ("English Reprints").

The authority of 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' is nil when contradicted by 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' where the heading and commencement of the poem appear as follows:—

Sonnet wrote in the Tower, 1554.

I.

When I looke back, and in myself behold, &c.

'Nugæ Antiquæ' prints only four stanzas, whereas 'The Paradise of Daintie Devices' has six. The poem is not in Tottel, but it is indubitably by Harington, and not by Lord Vaux.

Another poem in Tottel's "Uncertain Authors" which was written by Harington, and which Parke omitted from his edition of 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' is,

Lyke as the rage of raine, &c.

Pg. 190-91.

Parke had no excuse whatever for omitting this sonnet, which is a love-poem addressed by Harington to Isabella Markham, who afterwards became his wife. 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' ed. 1779, prints it as under:—

To Isabella Markham, 1549.
Lyke as the rage of rayne, &c.

The most interesting poem of Harington's in Tottel remains to be dealt with, and, as I shall have to make some remarks concerning it, I reserve it for my next paper.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be continued.)

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NEW PROTESTANT CEMETERY, FLORENCE.

THIS cemetery is outside the Porta Romana, on the Greve road, and may be reached by tram from the Mercato Nuovo in about 25 minutes. It is laid out on the gentle slope of a hill, and from the gate a path goes straight up the hill, dividing the cemetery into two equal portions. This path is crossed at right angles by three other paths, dividing the lower part of the ground into four "zones." Still higher, beyond these zones, the ground is semicircular in plan, the tombs following the curve of the semicircle. The inscriptions given below are those in the zones; the semicircular portion was not attempted. The first zone yielded no inscription in English. The copies were taken on 29 April, 1910.

TO THE RIGHT OF CENTRAL FOOTPATH. SECOND ZONE.

1. Thomas, s. of Lieut.-Gen. Giles Stibbert, formerly Lieut.-Colonel, Coldstream Guards, of Portwood House, near Southampton, b. in London, 29 May, 1771, d. 31 May, 1847. Erected by his w. Giulia.
2. Erminia, d. of Lieut.-Col. Stibbert, b. 23 Mar., 1842, d. 31 Mar., 1859. Erected by her brother.
3. Catherine Haig, d. 13 May, 1888.
4. Charles Herbert Smith, d. 6 Aug., 1888, a. 38.
5. Agnes Elizabeth Thomson, d. 9 June, 1909, a. 58.
6. Emma Guppy, b. at Chard, Somerset, 11 June, 1872, d. 13 Sept., 1909.
7. Edward Francis Ede, b. 30 Nov., 1828, d. 27 June, 1909. Priscilla, w. of Edward Ede, of Constantinople, d. 21 Mar., 1904.
8. Ada Matilda Palmer, of Turnour's Hall, Chigwell, b. 4 Sept., 1850, d. 4 April, 1903.
9. Mary Chapin Harris, w. of Charles Fred. Farlow, b. in Springfield, Mass., d. 28 Jan., 1900. Charles F. Farlow, b. in Boston, U.S.A., 29 Sept., 1848, d. 6 Feb., 1900.
10. Elizabeth Booth Duveneck, b. in Boston, U.S., 18 April, 1846, d. in Paris, 22 Mar., 1888.
11. Evan Alexr. Sutherland, b. 18 Dec., 1872, d. 13 Feb., 1909.

THIRD ZONE, RIGHT.

12. John Woods, for 24 years servant and friend of T. P. Price, of Marks Hall, Essex, d. 3 May, 1906, a. 65.
13. Mary T. Gay, of New York, d. 29 Jan., 1878.
14. George Gordon, of Mundesley, England, d. 27 Mar., 1892, a. 31.
15. Emma, eldest dau. of G. T. W. Mugliston, M.D., and of Emma his w., late of Enfield, Midd., d. 5 May, 1893.
16. Louisa Hannah Fawcett Bennett, d. 27 Feb., 1892.
17. The Marchesa Louisa Guadagni, dau. of Sir Francis Lee, b. 5 Dec., 1810, d. 30 April, 1886.
18. Sarah Anne, eldest d. of Archibald McNab, of McNab, a Scottish Highland Chief, d. 19 Jan., 1894, a. 86.
19. Martha, relict of Edward Edes Kayres Gardner, of Palermo, b. in London, 31 Jan., 1817, d. 1 Dec., 1880.
20. Amy Margaret, w. of Tudor Lloyd-Harries, only d. of James and Margaret Douglas-Willan, d. 11 May, 1879, a. 22.
21. Emily of Kossuth and Udvard. Erected by Francis Kossuth, her husband. She d. 30 Oct., 1887. (In English.)

FOURTH ZONE, RIGHT.

22. Miss Eliza Browne, d. 7 July, 1881. (In Italian.)
23. Isabella Parker, Nei (sic) Vigni, d. 9 Dec., 1882, a. 30. Erected by her husband. (In Italian.)
24. James, s. of John and Anne Smallwood Parker, b. at Pisa, 1 Oct., 1847, d. 18 April, 1882, a. 35.
25. Elizabeth Geale, d. 3 Dec., 1881, a. 72. Erected by her children. Katherine Anna James, d. 17 Nov., 1903.
26. John Lecky Phelps, J.P., of Water Park and Broadford, Clare, Ireland, and of Albemarle, N.S. Wales, d. 28 May, 1881, a. 65. Erected by his w. and children.
27. Charles Skottowe, b. at Greenwich, 18 Ap., 1800, d. 30 May, 1883.
28. Sarah Lucia Watson, d. 12 April, 1800. Erected by her cousins, Perom, Eileen, and Jos. Watson.
29. Mary Elizabeth Adelaide, wid. of Francis Metcalf Watson, Dean of Leighlin, Carlow, only d. of the late John James Lecky, Esq., of Ballyhealy, Carlow, d. 10 Mar., 1878, a. 47.
30. Anne Willman, native of Dublin, d. 1 Oct., 1880, a. 71. Charlotte A. Willman, b. 6 June, 1836, d. 11 Dec., 1906.
31. Eliza Smith, b. 7 Jan., 1817, d. 23 Sept., 1883. Erected to their friend by Prince and Princess Mestchersky.
32. Amelia, w. of Charles Palin, of London, d. 28 Nov., 1883.
33. John Reynolds, b. 1805, d. 1887. Born in England, but early in life came to Prato, Italy, and was a faithful citizen.
34. Edward Charles Chepmell, M.D., s. of Wm. John Chepmell, M.A., Rector of St. Sampson, Guernsey, and Henrietta Le Mesurier, his w., b. 10 Feb., 1820, d. 24 June, 1885.
35. Ann Smallwood, w. of Cav. John Parker, b. at Redditch, England, 26 Oct., 1817, d. 13 Nov., 1887. Cav. John Parker, b. at Arrow, 10 Aug., 1808, d. 13 Sept., 1892.

36. Lorenzo Abelli, b. in Valgrana, 4 Nov., 1826, d. 30 Oct., 1885. Erected by his w. Melicent. (In English.)
37. Richard West, b. in Salem, 23 Jan., 1818, d. 30 Oct., 1879.
38. Dorcas Cleveland West, Salem, Mass., 9 May, 1820; Florence, 6 May, 1897.
39. Martha M. Jenkins, d. 29 May, 1894. Erected by her (children?).
40. Harriet Craft, b. in Gt. Yarmouth, Norf., d. 3 Nov., 1881, a. 77.
41. Nanny Burton, for many years resident in Florence, d. 28 July, 1881, a. 69.
42. Georgina Sonnino Terry, d. 25 Jan., 1907, a. 83. Erected by her (children?).
43. Eleanor Willis, eldest d. of the late Robt. Willis, M.D., b. in London, 21 Jan., 1833, d. 15 Nov., 1881.
44. Alicia Dorothea, wid. of the Rev. George Robbins, Rector of Courteenhall, Northants, and formerly Brit. Chaplain at Florence, d. 5 April, 1889, a. 75.
45. Anne Dorothea, w. of the Rev. Robt. Loftus-Tottenham, for many years chaplain to H.B.M.'s Legation in Italy and Brit. Chaplain of Florence, b. 8 Aug., 1810, d. 16 Oct., 1891.
46. The Rev. Robt. Loftus-Tottenham, M.A., for 21 years Brit. Chaplain in Florence, b. 27 Sept., 1809, d. 5 Feb., 1893.
47. Francis Wm. Turton, Comr. R.N., b. 2 Dec., 1831, at Betley, Staff., d. 22 Aug., 1893, at S. Domenico, Fiesole.
48. Cassius James Gilmore, b. 16 Oct., 1843, at Cincinnati, Ohio, d. 16 Aug., 1907, at Reggio Emilia, Italy.
49. James Gilmore, b. at Bridgehampton, L.I., 21 Sept., 1814, d. 12 July, 1897.
50. Theophilus C. Cann, b. 25 May, 1839, d. 15 Dec., 1894.
51. Henry Groves, of Weymouth, d. 1 Mar., 1891, a. 54. Erected by his wife.
52. Margaret Chapman Candida, b. 8 June, 1814, U.S.A., d. 7 Feb., 1900.
53. Cav. Alfredo Candida, b. 17 Mar., 1835, d. 26 Dec., 1893.
54. Bertha, younger d. of W. B. Newbery, b. at Manchester, 6 Jan., 1848, d. 26 July, 1903. George Fraser, 2nd s. of W. B. Newbery, b. at Leghorn, 23 July, 1840, d. 30 Ap., 1894.
55. Wm. Boxer Newbery, b. at Gibraltar, 17 Dec., 1807, d. at Pisa, 12 Oct., 1891. Eliz. Isabel Fraser, w. of W. B. Newbery, b. at Manchester, 6 Nov., 1814, d. in S. Domenico, Fiesole, 31 March, 1895.
56. Mary Ann Emanuella Evans, d. of Chas. Catton, b. at Gibraltar, 23 Mar., 1823, d. 17 Nov., 1893.
57. Emma Maria Stalker, b. 14 Nov., 1811, d. 25 Oct., 1890. Thomas Stalker, b. 23 Dec., 1806, d. 14 April, 1891.
58. James Ewing Cooley, b. 10 Nov., 1802, d. 19 Aug., 1882. Louisa Maria Cooley, b. 31 Mar., 2 July, 1887.
59. Virgil Gilmore, b. at Cincinnati, 28 Dec., 1879, d. 9 Sept., 1886, at Montepiano, near Florence.
60. Edward Hobart Seymour, s. of the Rev. Edward Seymour, b. in Florence, 28 June, 1885, d. 1 Aug., 1885.
61. Geoffrey Temple Forster, b. 24 July, 1877, d. 26 June, 1885.
62. Geraldine, youngest ch. of Francis and Elizabeth Kay, b. in Siena, 12 Jan., 1880, d. 15 Dec., 1884.
63. Louisa Cann, d. 14 Feb., 1890, a. 4.
64. Garnet Wolseley, youngest s. of Eleanor Milnor and Lieut.-Comr. Goodrich, U.S.N., b. in Florence, 23 Oct., 1882, d. in Venice, 5 July, 1883.
65. Mary Warrack, d. of Chas. Cumming and Mary Beatrice Warrack, b. and d. 25 July, 1899.
66. Edgar Parks Harvey, b. 16 Dec., 1886, d. 15 Jan., 1887.
67. Sydney Takaro Meyer, b. at Dunedin, N. Zealand, 17 May, 1890, d. 18 Oct., 1890.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be concluded.)

[For other lists of inscriptions on Britons and Americans dying abroad see the numerous entries under 'Inscriptions' in the General Index to the Tenth Series; also 11 S. i. 104, 165, 444, 502; ii. 342, 423, 483; iii. 224.]

MAY CELEBRATIONS AT OXFORD IN 1598.—

A town-and-gown riot of some seriousness took place at Oxford on 27 May, 1598, because of certain May celebrations by the citizens. The Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues, being placed by the Privy Council on their defence, declared that the trouble arose from the fact that the inhabitants assembled on the two Sundays before Ascension Day, and on that day, with drum and shot and other weapons, and men attired in women's apparel, brought into the town a woman bedecked with garlands and flowers, named by them the Queen of May. They also had "Morrishe" dances and other disordered and unseemly sports, and intended the next Sunday to continue the same abuses, the disturbance arising when the University officers sought to interfere (Historical MSS. Commission, 'Cecil MSS.,' vol. viii. pp. 201, 202). This appears to indicate that May celebrations were not confined to the first of May, though that date remains specially associated with the traditional May-morning service on Magdalen.

A. F. R.

GOVERNOR HERBERT.—The recent alterations in hanging the pictures in the National Gallery, London, has brought the portrait of 'Governor Herbert,' by Arthur William Davis, into prominence. It is a pity, therefore, that the old and misleading label should still be affixed to the picture. On the label it is stated that Herbert was "Governor of Penang or Prince of Wales Island," and that the portrait was painted at Calcutta in 1791. Penang was from its

foundation in 1786 to 1794 under the charge of its founder Francis Light. He was succeeded as Superintendent by Philip Manington, and he by Major Forbes Ross MacDonald, who left for Madras in 1799, and Sir George Leith was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor in 1800. To him in 1804 succeeded R. T. Farquhar, and to him Philip Dundas when Penang was made a Presidency in 1805.

Governor Herbert must have been the head of some other colony.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

Edinburgh.

LUNATICS: THEIR TREATMENT IN ELIZABETH'S REIGN.—The following uncalendared document of the Court of Requests, Bundle 377, illustrates the way in which lunatics were treated soon after Elizabeth came to the throne:—

"At Tervyn, 24 Jan., 8 Eliz. John Egerton, Esq., son and heir of Sir Philip Egerton, Knight, 33 years of age, examined before a Royal Commission as touching the state and lack of memory of John Egerton, saith that when he was 17 or 18 years of age, he being then married to his wife that now is, daughter of Peter Moston of Wales, by reason not only of unkindness which chanced between his wife and him, but also by occasion of his father's grievous displeasure, he fell into extreme sickness, being five weeks together in great peril of death, and never slept by all the same time; by extremitye thereof his memory was perished and he became straught of his witts, and in the same case continued ever since. He hath had no comfort of his father, his mother, his wife, nor anye friend of his, and sayth that at sundry tymes since, by reason of his wyldness, by space of 7 years he hath been imprisoned in Chester, in the Holt Castle, in the Court House of Duckington, in Bonkin's House, and other places, having bolts upon his legs, and manacles upon his hands, and bound at certain times with a collar of iron about his neck, when he would offer to beat his keeper. And also hath been kept at Olton, being his father's house, in a close chamber tyed with a clewe of yron to a block, from which he hath often escaped.

"And one other principal cause of the losse of his memorye was that he was in love with a gentlewoman, and for that he could not obtain her with the assent of his father, he lost his memory, and became sick of the infirmity.

"And since his father fell sicke, he hath been allowed to go about in the country at his liberty, where he wandreth and travayleth in the companie of nowghtie persons and dronkards, without relief either of his father's lands, or of his wife, mother, or frendes, except twenty marks, which he doth spend among unthrifty company and disordered persons. And his wife and Peter Moston take the profittes of his lands and keep courts in their own names, and have no regard of him. And they have the custody of his son and heir apparent, and intend to have the marriage of him to their own uses. And last

Hallowtide Sir Rowland Stanley sent to him to meet with him at Dunham upon the hyll, and requested him that he might have the preferment of his son, and he would give him so much for him, as any other would do, and sayde that Edward Conway should convey him from Peter Moston, whereunto the said John Egerton assented, and Sir Rowland gave him 30*l.* in money and promised him three hundred marks more, and caused him to seal writings, what they were he knoweth not. And after the said Egerton demanded of the said Sir Rowland the rest of the money, and he said he would pay none, unless he might recover the boy by law. And further sayth that his father in his lifetime assured his lands from him to his sonne and heir apparent, and to this examinate wife and his mother, and he was left without livinge, and that he hath no place of habitation or dwelling."

The document is signed by Sir John Savage and three other commissioners.

C. C. STOPES.

BOOLE-LEAD: BOLE: BULL.—In a lately published work, 'Chantry Land,' by Harold Armitage, being "an account of the North Derbyshire village of Norton," an old document is quoted (on p. 362) thus:—

"to deliver ten fotheres [fodders] of good pure . . . Boole lead of the weight commonly called the boole weight, that is after the rate and weight of 30 foot to the fother, every foot to contain six stone, and every stone to contain fourteen pounds at his Boole Hill at Hardwicke in co. Derby, where commonly he used to burn his lead."

There is a reference to "old bole-works upon the Commons." and a definition of 1670 tells us "that Boles or Bolestids are places where in ancient times (before smelting mills were invented) the miners did fine their lead."

My curiosity as to the derivation or original meaning of the term *bole* evoked the recollection that I had recently noticed the same word in another new book—on 'Old Country Inns' (by Henry P. Maskell and Edward W. Gregory). Here we are advised that "whenever we come upon the sign of 'The Bull' it is worth while to inquire if there was formerly a religious house in the neighbourhood." After mentioning among several other cases "The Bull" at Barking—which in deeds of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was referred to as "tectum vel hospitum vocat' 'le Bole'"—the writer goes on to explain that "*Bole* is the old Norman French equivalent of Latin *bullā*, a seal, from which it . . . is clear . . . that the inn was licensed under the seal of the Abbey." "Some antiquaries," it is added, "consider that such inns were close houses, where ale of monastic brewing was sold."

The connexion of ideas may still not be very apparent! But the consideration that, under the old mining laws of Dartmoor, no tin might be sold till tested and stamped with the Duchy arms, at one of the Stannary towns, suggests to me that the *bole* might perhaps signify a similar seal of approbation set on lead of standard quality by the Derby mine-officials.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"TERTIUS GAUDENS."—*The Scotsman* of 9 October, 1901, had the words: "As in all questions touching the relations between Great Britain and Russia, the German press takes up the attitude of a *tertius gaudens* with regard to the death of the Ameer." I should be glad to know the source of the Latin expression. J. A. H. MURRAY.
Oxford.

HANOVERIAN REGIMENT. — A foreign scholar writes to me:—

"There is, at this moment, in the German Army a Hanoverian regiment who have for their distinctive on their shakos the word 'Sebastopol,' and on their arm the word 'Gibraltar.' Can it be possible that this regiment fought under English commanders as late as the middle of the past century, or how am I to account for the facts?" This is hardly a query for an English dictionary, so I pass it on to 'N. & Q.' on the chance that it may meet the eye of some one who can dispose of it.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

THE AUTHORIZED VERSION: DATE OF ITS TRANSLATION.—Can any of your readers throw light on a question which has arisen in connexion with the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the English Bible? It is usually said, as in Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' vol. v. p. 253, that, although the translators were appointed in 1604, the work of translation was not begun till 1607. In writing, however, on the subject in 'Our Grand Old Bible' I ventured to say: "It is possible, however, that it was the revision which was begun in 1607; and it seems fairly certain that some of the translators were at work as early as the spring of 1605."

This has given rise to a private correspondence, and as the matter is of public

interest, any information your readers could render as to when the translators actually began their work would be welcome to many. On 25 March *The Graphic* stated:—

"The said translators (says Wood in his 'Annals') had recourse, once a week, to Dr. Rainolds his lodgings in Corpus Christi College, and there, as 'tis said, perfected the work, notwithstanding the said Doctor, who had the chief hand in it, was all the while sorely afflicted with the gout."

Dr. Grosart has a note to the same effect in a memoir prefixed to 'Rainolds on Obadiah.' But Dr. Rainolds died on 21 May, 1607.

WILLIAM MUIR.

Stormont, Monreith Road, Newlands, Glasgow.

A ST. HELENA PORTRAITIST: DENZIL IBBETSON.—I have succeeded in clearly tracing to Denzil Ibbetson, a Commissariat officer at St. Helena, an interesting series of portraits hitherto attributed to George Cruikshank, who very probably etched the plate from which they were engaged. Denzil Ibbetson first sketched Napoleon on the deck of the Northumberland in 1815; he made various sketches of him between 1815 and 1821, one of which (now in my possession) he gave to Theodore Hook, who endorsed the fact upon it in 1817. He made an elaborate water-colour of Napoleon as he lay dead, from which he executed two oil paintings of doubtful artistic merit. One was given to King George IV., and the other (from which a life-size lithograph was made in 1855) now belongs to me. At the back of the picture there is a long inscription, probably in Denzil Ibbetson's handwriting. Ibbetson entered the Commissariat Service in 1810 as Deputy Assistant Commissary General; he was promoted Assistant in 1814, and Deputy Commissary General in 1830. His name disappears from the 'Army List' in 1858. I am anxious to obtain his full name, and any particulars as to his career, ancestry, and descendants. Some of his drawings are much above the average, and for a time he resided close to Longwood.

A. M. BROADLEY.

The Knapp, Bradpole, Bridport.

DELAFIELD: AGE OF GRADUATION FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The 'Oxford University Register, 1449-1622,' vol. ii. part iii., contains the following entry at p. 72: "Dalifeld (Delafielde), John; suppl. B. A. 12 Dec., 1577; adm. 1 Feb., 1577/8; det. 1577/8." From the Brasenose College Register it appears that this John Dalifeld was of that College. So far as can be learnt, there were but two persons of the name John Dalifeld living in 1578; they were

uncle and nephew—the one about forty-one years old, the other about fifteen or sixteen. The interesting question before me is to determine which of these received the B.A. at Oxford. I shall greatly appreciate any information as to the ages at which men received their degrees from Oxford in the sixteenth century.

Early in the nineteenth century, and in the latter part of the eighteenth, many men in America graduated from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton when but seventeen or eighteen years old. JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD.

New York.

[For instances of early graduation at Cambridge in the seventeenth century see *ante*, pp. 32, 75.]

THOMAS TURNER OF BALCOMBE.—I wish to learn particulars of Thomas Turner, who died at Balcombe, Mid Sussex, about 1899 or 1900, aged about 101 years. He was born at Balcombe, and I think the family originated at Horsham. Horsham, Ruspur, Cuckfield, Balcombe, are roughly the movements of the family. They were spoken and written of as the old Sussex family of Turneurs.

TO. TURNEUR.

G.P.O., Brisbane.

CARLYLE AND CHARLES I.—I am under the impression that Carlyle in one of his works made use of the following aphorism: "Charles I. was executed to remind kings that they have a crick in their necks." I should be glad to know the title of the work in which those words occur.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

MILTON IN IRELAND.—Can any of your readers say if Milton ever paid a visit to Ireland? Some letters appeared in the Belfast paper recently to this effect, and I should like to have some confirmation of them.

DUNMURRY.

MADAME VESTRIS.—I recently came across a brochure entitled 'Memoirs of the Life, Public and Private Adventures of Madame Vestris,' printed "for the booksellers, 1839." I believe it is rather rare. I am curious to ascertain if its authorship is known, and also how much credence may be attached to the surprising narratives it contains. The writer says he was in the house (72, Dean Street, Soho) at the time of the birth of Mrs. Bartolozzi's remarkable child in 1797, and he also refers to himself as being with Capt. Thompson (who killed Mr. Jocelyn in a duel) as first lieutenant of the Clyde, and as having fought side by side with him in the Basque Roads.

I shall also be grateful for a reference to any further literature concerning Madame Vestris, as, with the exception of the memoirs above referred to, all that I know about her is gleaned from Dickens's 'Life of Charles Mathews' and Planché's reminiscences.

WILLOUGHBY MAXCOCK.

W. A. CLOUSTON.—Wanted, references to obituary notices or other newspaper articles on W. A. Clouston, Oriental scholar and folk-lorist, a native of this town. Please reply direct.

ALEX. RUSSELL.

Stromness, Orkney.

COOKERY MS., FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—Dr. Pegge in his edition of the 'Forme of Cury,' 1780, reprinted (in addition to the 'F. of C.') a fourteenth-century MS., or a portion of a collection of miscellaneous tracts, under the title of 'Ancient Cookery, A.D. 1381.' The first half commences with "Hic incipiunt universa servicia tam de carnibus quam de piscibus," No. I. being 'For to make Furmenty.' In this portion there were 58 recipes. The second half, "Hic incipit Servicium de Piscibus," contains 33 recipes, and finishes up with the remark, "Explicit de Coquina quæ est optima medicina."

The book containing these is "a vellum miscellany in small quarto," and at the end of one of the tracts is added: "Explicit massa Compoti Anno Dñi M^occc^{mo} octogesimo primo ipso die Felicis et Audacti," i.e., 30 August, 1381, temp. Richard II.

Dr. Pegge's MSS. and books were sold by Sothebys, but a reference to the sale catalogue affords no information as to where they went, beyond the purchasers' names. Such a MS. must be known, and probably well known: can any one tell me where it is? I should be very grateful for the information. The details I have given will, I trust, be ample for its identification.

JOHN HODGKIN.

"RHUBARB": ITS DERIVATION.—In the fourth edition of his 'Etymological Dictionary,' under 'Rhubarb,' Prof. Skeat says: "Gr. ῥῆον is an adjectival form from ῥά the rha-plant, i.e. reubarb, which was also called *Rhā Ponticum*, and *Rhā* took its name from the *Rha* or Volga, the name of a river in Pontus."

The Rha is the ancient name of the Volga or Wolga; it was not, however, in Pontus, but in Sarmatia, part of the modern Russia.

Prof. Skeat goes on to remark that the Linnæan name of the plant, *Rhēum Rhaponticum*, is tautological, as *Rheum* itself comes

from Rha. (Indeed, it reminds me of a notice I saw lately in the enclosure of St. Paul's Churchyard: "No through thoroughfare to Cannon Street.") But why Ponticum at all? Can it refer to the plant being found near the part of the river where it flows into the Hyrcanian Sea, now called the Caspian?

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

AUTHORS OF POEMS WANTED.—I shall be grateful if any of your readers can tell me the authors of the following poems.

1. 'Luke vii. 8.' First line:—

I said, Let me walk in the fields.

2. A poem with the refrain "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," beginning,

Now sound ye forth with trumpet tone,
Let all the nations hear.

3. 'Little by Little,' a twelve-line poem beginning,

Little by little the time goes by—
Short if you sing thro' it, long if you sigh.

4. 'God Help Us.'—First line:—

God help the poor.

ARNOLD EILOART.

The Camp, Ditton Hill, Surbiton.

'MAY FAIR,' A POEM, 1827.—I should be extremely grateful if any one could tell me anything about the author of this poem. The little book has recently come into my hands, and is most delightful reading. It deals with the well-known people of the day, their occupations and amusements. The names are thinly veiled by blanks and asterisks. The reference to Newmarket will give a good idea of the style:—

There, 'tis the etiquette, the winners
Ask the bedevilled to their dinners.
Oh! nights and banquets of the Gods!
What odd discussions of the odds;
What light opinions upon weights—
What cool conceptions upon heats;
What solid talk on drench and mash,
Deep things on which the wisest clash;
What lofty thoughts on hoof and heel,
Round with the brains and bottles wheel!

The B-nt-necks, F-tz-ys, C-v-nd-shes,
All look like men that had their wishes;
And all is blood, bone, jest, and song,
Till morning whips the night along.

The poem is divided into four cantos, which are dedicated respectively to Lord H-ll-d, Lady J--y, Lord P-t-rsh-m, and an unnamed lady. It is for the most part good-natured badinage, but rather severe upon "Captain Parry," suggesting that his Arctic voyages were undertaken for profit only, and that he would just as readily have

started on a voyage to the moon for the same reasons which led him to the Pole. The poet Rogers, to whom the author acknowledges his indebtedness, is playfully and familiarly referred to throughout as "the Rogers." The writer concludes with this couplet, referring to his own anonymity:—

Let those who may, the secret tell,—
Now women—critics—world—farewell.

WM. NORMAN.

'BELGRAVIA,' A POEM.—I am anxious to learn the name of the author of a poem entitled 'Belgravia,' and when and where it was published. It is a lengthy poem dealing with the upper and lower classes of life.

BETTY LAWRENCE.

CLERGYMEN AND CRESTS.—Should a clergyman of the Church of England who is of an armorial family use a crest, or does he personally lose it when he becomes an ecclesiastic, and therefore a man of peace?

I am informed that a clergyman's arms should be borne on a cartouche. When did this custom come into use, and has it invariably, or even generally, been adhered to?

F. T. F.

PRINCE CHARLES OF BOURBON-CAPUA.—Any information, however slight, relating to Prince Charles of Bourbon-Capua, his wife the beautiful Penelope Smyth, and their children, Prince Charles and Princess Victoria of Bourbon, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

MISS MARSHALL.

13, Thorncliffe Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester.

WALTON AND COTTON MEDAL.—I desire information about a medal of which the following is a description. It is the size of half-a-crown, boldly but coarsely executed in plated metal: Obverse bust of Walton after the Huysman portrait, "Isaak Walton" at sides, and date MDCCXXIV. with "Avern F" at foot. Reverse: bust of Cotton, with breastplate and scarf, after the Lely portrait, "Charles Cotton" at sides, and "T. Gosden" at foot. Edward Avern was a medallist in Clare Market, and executed the medal for Thomas Gosden, a sporting bookseller and collector, to whom is attributed 'Songs of the Chace,' 1811 (see 11 S. i. 329, 412). I am indebted to the author of a well-known book on Walton for the knowledge that Gosden in 1823 published 'The Life of Isaac Walton' by Zouch, and in 1827 reprinted 'The Experienced Angler,' by Venables, first published by Richard Marriott in 1662.

The Walton and Cotton Club was founded in 1817, and re-established in 1840, and the medal may be connected with some incident in its history. The medal is not in the British Museum collection. W. B. H.

Replies.

BARLOW TRECOTHICK.

(11 S. ii. 209, 298, 335; iii. 11.)

SOME particulars regarding this City politician are recorded at the above pages, but, by reason of his conspicuous position in life, a more detailed account of his career is desirable.

A curious reference to him occurs in Boswell's notice of the celebrated dinner given by the publishing firm of Dilly in the Poultry on 15 May, 1776, when Johnson and Wilkes were present. After Wilkes had dwelt on the "queer" name of Elkanah Settle, the last of the City poets, Johnson started the inquiry, "Where did Beckford and Trecothick learn English?" Boswell refers to this subject in September, 1777, with the commentary: "That Trecothick could both speak and write good English is well known. I myself was favoured with his correspondence concerning the brave Corsicans" (Boswell, ed. Hill, iii. 76, 201). The translation of a letter from General Paoli (Corsica, 20 March, 1769) to Trecothick and S. Vaughan, acknowledging the "generous assistance" of the English, is printed in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1769, p. 214.

Johnson meant to infer that Trecothick was an American. This was an error; he was an opulent merchant in the American and West Indian trade, but a memorandum by Alexander Chalmers states that he was "born of English parents in London, and registered in Stepney parish" (Henry Cavendish, 'Debates,' pub. 1841, i. 396). This would be about 1719. His father is stated by MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS to have been Capt. Mark Trecothick, a mariner (*d. circa* 1734), and his mother was called Hannah.

Trecothick plunged into the public life of the City of London in 1764. He was a member of the Company of Clothworkers, and was sworn in as Alderman of the Vintry Ward on 19 January, 1764, retaining that position until 1 November, 1774. In 1766 he was elected as Sheriff of London, and he represented the City in Parliament from

1768 to 1774. He was a member of the deputation that waited on the King with a remonstrance, when Beckford, as Lord Mayor, made his famous speech, and he accordingly figures in the caricatures of the day (F. G. Stephens, 'Satirical Prints at the British Museum,' iv. 535-6, 667). When Beckford, through his exertions on this occasion, became ill and died (June, 1770), Trecothick was elected to the vacant office of Lord Mayor, and some imagined that he would serve for the next year also; but this was not the case ('Grenville Papers,' iv. 520).

In and out of Parliament Trecothick supported the cause of Wilkes "with judgment." They were, however, not on intimate terms of friendship, and Wilkes wrote a bitter summary of the annals of his colleague's Mayoralty (Percy Fitzgerald, 'John Wilkes,' ii. 121). Trecothick was said to be stingy, and this was probably the reason why he was Lord Mayor for four months only.

Trecothick spoke frequently and well in Parliament, and was in general opinion "by far the ablest man of the party that ruled the City in that day" (Horace Walpole's 'George III.,' ed. Barker, iii. 127). His speech on 8 February, 1769, on the report of the Committee relating to the disturbances in America, was complimented by Frederick Montagu, and attacked by Thomas Townshend, jun., and Lord Beauchamp. He seconded (19 April, 1769) Governor Pownall's motion for the repeal of Charles Townshend's American Revenue Act of 1767 (Cavendish, 'Debates,' vol. i.).

Lord Chatham said in the House of Lords on 22 November, 1770:—

"Let me do justice to a man whose character and conduct have been most infamously traduced. I mean the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Trecothick. In the midst of reproach and clamour he had firmness enough to persevere in doing his duty. I do not know in office a more upright magistrate, nor in private life a worthier man."—*Parl. Hist.*, xvi. 1101.

The Marquess of Rockingham and Trecothick were united in opinion on many political questions, and are said to have drawn up "a General Letter sent to the out-ports and manufacturing towns on the 6th of December, 1765." Trecothick was one of the most efficient politicians in bringing about the repeal of the Stamp Act from 1 May, 1766, and he helped to ensure the success of the grand dinner in celebration of its repeal which was given at the Drapers' Hall on 23 April in that year, when the leading Whigs (including nine

dukes) were present. It was through Trecothick's persuasions that the old Duke of Newcastle attended (Albemarle, 'Memoirs of Marquess of Rockingham,' i. 319-20).

Burke is said to have written in one of his letters that "Trecothick is certainly a man of strong principles and good natural sense, but his experience of the world is but moderate." David Garrick summed up three of the City politicians as "the intrepid Wilkes, the resolute Oliver, or the wiser Trecothick" (Burke's 'Works,' ed. 1852, i. 127). Burke himself wrote of Trecothick's "known and well-grounded aversion to Wilkes and Townshend" (*ib.*, i. 176).

In January, 1768, Trecothick purchased from one of the coheiresses of Sir John Leigh of Addington, near Croydon, for 38,500*l.*, "the manor of Addington, the capital mansion house, impropriate rectory, and advowson," the whole estate being computed at 5,000 acres, of which 500 were wood, and 1,000 waste; and in 1772 he began to build a modern house. In 1773 the exterior of the church was faced at his cost with brick (Thorne, 'Environs of London,' i. 6). He was far from well in March, 1770, and he died on 28 May, 1775, aged 56. He was buried in the Leigh vault under the chancel of Addington Church, and a large marble urn with an inscribed tablet was placed in 1776 to his memory by his widow in a niche against the centre of the east wall of the chancel (Manning and Bray, 'Surrey,' ii. 565). A monument of white marble was placed against the south wall to the memory of his wife Grizzell (married Boston, U.S., 2 March, 1747, died at Addington 31 July, 1769, aged 41), daughter of Charles Apthorp of Boston, U.S., and sister of the Rev. East Apthorp, whom Trecothick made his chaplain on his election as Lord Mayor. The character of Trecothick was in return eulogized by Apthorp in the sermon which he preached at Guildhall Chapel on the day of the election of the new Lord Mayor, 29 September, 1770 (Nichols, 'Literary Anecdotes,' iii. 96).

Trecothick's second wife, whom he married in 1770, was Ann, daughter of Amos Meredith of Henbury, Cheshire. Sir Joshua Reynolds began a fine portrait of her, when she was Lady Mayoress (July, 1770). She is represented at full length, "in white dress and plum-coloured sash"; and the picture seems to have been paid for in two instalments, viz., 75*l.* in November, 1771, and 78*l.* 15*s.* in March, 1775. It was put up for

sale, as Lady Montagu, by John W. Brett, at Christie's, 23 June, 1838, but was withdrawn from the auction. It was afterwards bought by Lord Francis Egerton, and is still at Bridgewater House (Leslie and Taylor, 'Sir Joshua Reynolds,' i. 375-9; Graves and Cronin, ii. 658, iii. 987). On 17 April, 1777, the widow (now dignified by the names of Ann Margaretta) was married by licence, at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Assheton Curzon, who was created in 1794 Baron Curzon of Penn, and in 1802 Viscount Curzon. She died on 13 June, 1804 (G. E. C., 'Peerage,' iii. 444).

Trecothick by his will (dated 25 January, 1774, and proved 8 June, 1775) left part of his property to trustees, so that his wife might have an annuity of 200*l.*, in addition to her jointure of 600*l.* per annum, and his sister Hannah, wife of James Ivers, 100*l.* a year for life. His sister's two daughters were to receive 50*l.* per annum each until the age of 21 or marriage, when they had instead a capital sum of 1,000*l.* each; and her son James Ivers obtained 200*l.* a year until the age of 21. The Rev. East Apthorp had 50*l.* a year for life, and each of his children 200*l.* when they attained to 21 or on marriage. The sum of 800*l.* was to be invested: a third of the income was to be given to the poor of the parish of Addington at Christmas, and two-thirds to the vicar, provided he constantly resided in the vicarage house. The treasurers of the City of London Lying-in Hospital obtained 500*l.*; the S. P. G. 200*l.*; and Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, the London, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas's Hospitals 200*l.* among them. His wife was to reside "in the house I am now building," with lands of 200 acres, and with 10 acres of meadow, "opposite the house where I now reside"; and she was to have the use of the old house until the new one was built. The household goods, four coach horses, and a coach were also left to her. All the consignments of sugar from his plantations in the West Indies went to his partner George Apthorp, with 100*l.* a year for life. In default of issue (and he had none), the rest of his property went to his nephew James Ivers, and he was to take the name of Trecothick.

James Trecothick died at Broadstairs on 11 September, 1843, in his 90th year (*Gen. Mag.*, 1843, pt. ii. p. 444), and was buried in the vault under the chancel of Addington Church, a tablet being erected to his memory by his six surviving children. He opposed the enclosure of the Addington hills and Shirley Common; about 85 acres

were allotted to him (J. C. Anderson, 'Inclosure of the Commons of Croydon,' 1889, pp. 41, 69, 185-6). The estate of Addington was sold by him in or about 1803, and the Manor House with adjoining lands and the advowson were acquired in 1808 for the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom they remained until a few years ago.

W. P. COURTNEY.

TERRACE (11 S. iii. 207, 251, 291).—In the Preface to the second volume of Britton and Pugin's 'Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London,' 1828, p. xxv, reference is made to a proposal for forming a *raised road*, or *Terrace* of communication, between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges, an anticipatory idea of the present Embankment. The next step would be a row of buildings erected on such a "raised road," which would in course of time assume the name of "terrace" from the road on which it was constructed, and thus eventually the term would be applied to any row of houses, even though erected on a piece of level ground.

This volume contains an excellent architectural chapter on the terraces and other buildings in the Regent's Park (pp. 224-35). Cornwall Terrace, which was the first range of buildings erected in that park, was commenced in May, 1821, and completed within two years. Chester and Cambridge Terraces were still in course of construction when the book was issued, but were finished when Thomas Smith published his 'Marylebone' in 1833.

In my paper on 'Adelphi Names' (10 S. v. 236) I wrote that the Adelphi was probably indifferently known as "Royal Terrace" and "Adelphi Terrace" for several years after it was built. In Horwood's map, 1794-9, it is called "Royal Adelphi Terrace." Garrick in his will described himself as "of the Adelphi," and mentioned his "dwelling-house in the Adelphi," though it was generally known as No. 4, Adelphi Terrace.

It may be noted that, by a slip of the pen, MR. ALECK ABRAHAM (ante, p. 291) has ascribed the authorship of 'The Literary History of the Adelphi,' 1908, to Mr. "Bretherton" instead of Mr. Austin Breerton. The reference 'Crace Catalogue,' 182, should be "p. 183, No. 171." In the 'Catalogue' the name of the engraver is given as "R. Green" instead of "B. Green."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

'PICKWICK' DIFFICULTIES (11 S. iii. 267, 313).—The term "Old Strike a Light" may be illustrated by a quotation from 'A Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant,' by Barrère and Leland: "Strike a light (popular), to open an account of the minor sort, generally applied to alehouse scores. This is said to have originated with printers." See also 'Slang and its Analogues,' by Farmer and Henley, where there is the following: "To Strike a Light—to run up an alehouse score."

There was an old form of cabriolet with a large hood to it, a representation of which can be seen in Seymour's engraving 'The Pugnacious Cabman,' chap. ii. of 'Pickwick.' The clumsy hood was afterwards removed. In other words, the head was taken off, hence the expression "guillotined cabriolet."

A "flat-head" is defined in the above-mentioned dictionaries as "a greenhorn, or sammy soft." A pianoforte used to be spoken of as a box of music, but I do not know what the tin box of music refers to.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

I think that "guillotined cabriolet" is simply a humorous way of saying "cab." "Cab" is the shortened form of "cabriolet," dating from 1830, according to the 'New English Dictionary.' "Guillotined cabriolet" is a cabriolet from which the head has been removed. When the 'Pickwick Papers' first appeared the word "cab," though in existence, was not probably in common use.

H. W. TRENCHARD.

HARRISON THE REGICIDE (11 S. iii. 285).—Although I am not able to show that there was any relationship between the family of Thomas Harrison and his wife Catherine Harrison, daughter of Ralph Harrison, who was a woollen draper in Watling Street, I should like to offer some comments on three statements in MR. GUIMARAENS'S note, viz.: (1) "the execution of Harrison in May, 1660"; (2) "He [Harrison] was shortly after sent a prisoner to the Tower by order of Cromwell, and soon after died"; (3) "It has been said that the regicide was of humble extraction."

In regard to the first, Harrison was executed at Charing Cross on 13 October, 1660.

In the second place, Harrison was arrested in 1657 in connexion with Venner's Fifth Monarchy plot, and in February, 1658, he was sent to the Tower. On Cromwell's

death, 3 September, 1658, Harrison was released, and returned to his home at Newcastle-under-Lyme. He was arrested in April, 1660, because, as a regicide, he was excluded from the Act of Indemnity; and it was not until 9 October that a bill of indictment against all the regicides was brought before the Grand Jury.

For the last of the three statements there are two authorities, viz., Lord Clarendon and Lucy Hutchinson, wife of Col. Hutchinson the regicide.

Mrs. Hutchinson says of Harrison:—

"He was but a mean man's son, and of a mean education, and of no estate before the war."

Lord Clarendon says:—

"Harrison was the son of a butcher, near Nantwich, in Cheshire, and had been bred up in the place of a clerk under a lawyer of good account in those parts."

Both these statements are contrary to fact. Thomas Harrison was born at Newcastle, Staffs, and was the son of a well-to-do butcher and grazier, Richard Harrison, who held the office of Mayor of the borough in 1626-7, 1633-4, 1643-4, and again in 1648-9. Richard Harrison was an alderman till the time of his death in 1653.

In, I believe, all the accounts of Major General Thomas Harrison the date of his birth is given incorrectly. In the old register of the parish church of Newcastle-under-Lyme the seventh entry for the year 1616 is as follows:—

"Thomas Harrison filius Richard bapt. July 16."

There is a tradition to the effect that the remains of Harrison were collected by friends, and buried in St. Giles's Churchyard, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and that a gravestone used to be there less than 100 years ago. Is there any truth in the tradition? There is no burial entry for the years 1660 and 1661.

T. PAPE.

The Middle School, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

"WHEN SHE WAS GOOD," &c. (11 S. iii. 128, 234, 271).—These lines appear under the name of 'Jemima,' as two variants, on pp. 123 and 327 of 'A Book of Verses for Children,' compiled by E. V. Lucas, published by Grant Richards, 1897. There is a foot-note:—

"I have tried in vain to discover the author of these verses. According to an American writer, Miss Roosevelt, the first stanza was claimed by Longfellow, but there is no proof that it was he who finished it."

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

[MR. DOUGLAS OWEN also thanked for reply.]

ANANIAS AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. iii. 266).—In Bardsley's 'Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature' (Chatto & Windus, 1880) are two or three examples of the use of Ananias and one of Sapphira as Christian names. Amongst the passengers who went out to New England in the reigns of James and Charles was "Ananias Mann." Other examples are quoted as follows:—

"1603. Sept. 12. Buried Ananias, sonne of George Warren, 17 years.—St. Peter, Cornhill."

"1621. Sept. Baptized Ananias, son of Ananias Jarratt, glass maker.—Stepney."

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Sapphira Lightmaker, wife of Mr. Edward Lightmaker of Broadhurst, in Sussex, gent. She died in the Lorde, Dec. 20, 1704, aged 81 years.—Bunhill Fields."

Bardsley adds that Mrs. Lightmaker's brother was Robert Leighton, who died Archbishop of Glasgow.

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Among the marriages recorded in the parish register of Pilton, North Devon, for 1619 is that of Ananias Hacker and Johan Harris. In the following year, among the baptisms is entered that of a child of the same Ananias, whose name occurs again among the marriages of the year 1626, when he was married to his second wife Ursula Tamlyn. In examining these parochial records I have met with many names which surprised me, but none so much as this of Ananias.

I may quote another unusual name, Mahershalalhashbaz. This is found in the parish register of Fremington, North Devon, being the Christian name of a stonecutter whose surname was James, and whose children were baptized in 1880, 1881, and 1884 respectively.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

Barnstaple.

[For Mahershalalhashbaz see Isaiah viii. 1. MR. A. RHODES also refers to Bardsley.]

MEDLEVAL "OBERAMMERGAUS" (11 S. iii. 267).—The Rev. John Shawe preached at Cartmel in 1644, and met there a man of about 60 who, when Jesus Christ was named—"Oh, sir (said he), I think I heard of that man you speake of, once in a play at Kendall called Corpus Christi play, where there was a man on the tree and the blood ran doone" (see Shawe's 'Memoirs,' of which there are three different editions, 1824, 1875, and 1882).

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

EARLY GRADUATION: WILLIAM WOTTON (11 S. ii. 427; iii. 32, 75).—With reference to PROF. BENSLY's remarks (*ante*, p. 32) upon Sir H. Craik's harshness in dealing with William Wotton, it is but fair to point out that in the second edition of the 'Life of Swift' the criticism has been considerably softened (see vol. i. p. 84).

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

"PUT A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK AND HE WILL RIDE TO THE DEVIL" (11 S. iii. 269).—The earliest version of this saying that I know is: "Set a beggar on horse backe, they saie, and hee will neuer alight," Robert Greene's 'Carde of Fancie,' 1587, ed. Grosart ("Huth Library," vol. iv. p. 102).

G. L. APPERSON.

This appears in Heywood's 'Dialogue,' &c., 1576, in the form "Set a beggar on horseback and he will gallop."

Hazlitt, 'English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases,' 2nd ed., 1882, refers to Greene's 'Orpharion,' 1599: "Il n'est orgueil que de pauvre enrichi" (French); and "Il villano nobilitato non conosce parentado" (Ital.), from Ray's 'Collection of Proverbs,' 1737.

King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 1904, gives "Asperius nihil est humili, quum surgit in altum" ("Nothing so odious as a clown that has risen to power"), from Claudianus (fl. 400) in Eutropium, i. 181.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

The earliest Shaksperian use of this adage is in 'The True Tragedie of Richard, Duke of York,' 1595, sc. iii. 160: "That beggars mounted, run their horse to death." It appears in Ben Jonson's 'The Staple of News,' 1625, at the end of Act IV., where Tattle says: "Ay, but set a beggar on horseback, he'll never lin [=leave off] till he be a-gallop."

It occurs in German: "Wenn ein Bettler auf's Pferd kommt, so kann ihm kein Teufel mehr voreilen"; in Dutch: "Helpt gij een' bedelaar te paard, hij draaft niet, maar hij galoppert"; and in Spanish: "Quando el villano está en el mulo, ni conoce á Dios, ni al mundo." These are probably older than the English use of the proverb.

TOM JONES.

The same idea is found in Spanish: "Mete mendigo en tu pajar, y hacer se te ha heredero" ("Put a beggar into your barn, and he will make himself your heir").

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS CHURCHWARDEN (11 S. iii. 145).—In 'The Story of Charing Cross,' p. 269, by Mr. Holden MacMichael, it is stated that George I. "was in fact a churchwarden" of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

R. J. FYNMORE.

HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES: MARK ON HIS NECK (11 S. iii. 87).—Descriptions of the personal appearance of Henry, Prince of Wales, are plentiful. As a rule, however, they do not enter so minutely into detail as to speak of marks or moles on the neck. There is a portrait of the Prince, in the act of throwing a lance, engraved by William Hole in Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' which shows a mark on the right side of the face not far from the chin, on the jawbone rather than the neck. This may possibly be intended for a mole or birth-mark. On the other hand, it may be only some blemish in the engraving. All that one may safely say is that, if Prince Henry had a mole on the neck, it was not so conspicuous as to attract special notice.

W. SCOTT.

TROUT OR TROWTE FAMILY (11 S. ii. 450).—The late Sir George Bartley's third name was Trout, given him after his paternal grandmother Sarah Trout, a coheirress, daughter of Thomas Trout of Haddington, N.B.

HENRIETTA COLE.

96, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

SIR PATRICK TRANT, BT. (11 S. ii. 310).—In the Treasury Papers, vol. lxxvii., 31 December, 1701, p. 550, is a petition of Roger Pilcher pleading that he had during the late war secured at some hazard Sir Adam Blair, Dr. Gray, Capt. Bish, and old Brumfield the Quaker, and after that one Cooper and Maurice Trant, a notorious offender, when endeavouring to get off beyond sea. Roger Pilcher was a Folkestone man and a smuggler.

There is also a record that "that notorious Irish rebel Morris Trant was taken in Devereux's house." Devereux was a Customs officer stationed at Sandgate Castle, and afterwards lived in Folkestone.

Where can any particulars be found as to the above persons? R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

SONGS OF THE PEASANTRY (11 S. iii. 47, 97).—I may supplement the answer already given by calling attention to a volume about to be issued by the New Spalding Club, entitled 'Folk-Music of the North-East of Scotland.' The prospectus states that it will contain over 2,000 airs,

mostly taken from the lips of singers, together with many thousand lines of associated traditional verse. A publication issued by Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, is also in the line of what is wanted—"Vagabond Songs and Ballads of Scotland. With Notes and Music. Edited by Robert Ford." This is a new edition of a work originally issued in 2 vols. SCOTUS.

"SKOLPYNE" (11 S. iii. 269).—The fish mentioned by E. L.-W. under this spelling may be the skulpin or dragonet, known to naturalists as *Callionymus lyra*. It is a marine fish; and the sexes are so unlike in colour, and in the size of fin-rays and head, that they were formerly regarded as distinct species.

EDWARD STEP, F.L.S.

A reader of O. W. Holmes's 'The Professor at the Breakfast-Table' cannot help remembering that a creature bearing practically the same name is there described (chap. i.) :—

"Now the Sculpin (*Cottus Virginianus*) is a little water-beast which pretends to consider itself a fish, and, under that pretext, hangs about the piles upon which West-Boston Bridge is built, swallowing the bait and hook intended for flounders. On being drawn from the water, it exposes an immense head, a diminutive bony carcass, and a surface so full of spines, ridges, ruffles, and frills, that the naturalists have not been able to count them without quarrelling about the number, and that the colored youth, whose sport they spoil, do not like to touch them, and especially to tread on them, unless they happen to have shoes on, to cover the thick white soles of their broad black feet."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

Richard Carew in the 'Survey of Cornwall,' 1602, p. 35, says whittings in the east parts are named scalpions. See the 'N.E.D.' under scalpin.

TOM JONES.

[The date given by E. L.-W., the reign of Edward IV., is too early for the American *sculpin*. The locality named is Exeter, which fits in well with the first quotation for *scalpin* in the 'N.E.D.' viz., from the 'Little Red Book of Bristol,' c. 1400. Replies acknowledged from Mr. R. V. GOWER and Mr. F. P. MARCHANT.]

BARABBAS A PUBLISHER (11 S. ii. 29, 92).—Owing to my absence in Italy, I did not see J. D.'s query until a few days ago. The origin of Byron's joke, which appears to have stuck fast in the public mind, will be found in Leigh Hunt's 'Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries,' vol. i. p. 53 (second edition, 1828). Byron used the words "Barabbas was unquestionably a bookseller" in conversation with Leigh

Hunt. He does not appear to have had Murray in his thoughts at that time, for he certainly expressed a very high opinion of him. Byron, in one of his whimsical moods, seems to have alluded to booksellers in general as "of the tribe of Barabbas, who was unquestionably a bookseller."

RICHARD EDGECUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

SMALLPOX AND THE STARS (11 S. iii. 167, 211).—The poem sought by A. S. P. may be that of William Cartwright on Charles I.'s recovery from smallpox in 1633, from which Mr. W. J. Courthope quotes the following lines on p. 61 of his 'Life of Pope' (Pope's 'Works,' vol. v.) :—

Let then the name be altered, let us say
They were small stars fixed in a Milky Way;
Or faithful turquoises which Heaven sent
For a discovery, not a punishment;
To show the ill, not make it; and to tell
By their pale looks the bearer was not well.
Chalmers's 'English Poets,' vol. v. p. 515.

This is an obvious parallel to the poem of Dryden's on Lord Hastings's death.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Dryden's poem 'Upon the Death of the Lord Hastings' was imitated by Oldham, 'To the Memory of my dear Friend Mr. Charles Morwent' (1675), stanza 40 :—

Those asterisks, placed in the margin of thy skin,
Point out the nobler soul that dwelt within:
Thy lesser, like the greater, world appears
All over bright, all over stuck with stars.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

"BARNBURNER": "HUNKER" (11 S. iii. 229, 314).—Barnburners and Hunkers were the two sections (each so nicknamed by the other) into which the Democratic party in the State of New York was split in 1847 by the Free Soil issue—opposing the extension of slavery beyond the States which already had it. The Barnburners were the Free-Soilers—a small part so from conviction, the rest joining them from policy, to punish the national pro-slavery administration under Polk for interfering with the State "machine's" control of patronage. The whole were headed by ex-President Martin Van Buren, whom they nominated for President in 1848 to defeat the national Democratic candidate Cass, which they did. The Hunkers were the conservative wing, comprising incidentally nearly all the "brute vote" who hated new ideas; hence the term has become classic throughout the country for that genus. The former name is conventionally derived

from a famous campaign story of a farmer who burnt down his barn to free it from rats, i.e., reckless radicals; but an old New York country editor told me that, to his knowledge, the first Hunker users by their own statement meant it as an insinuation that the active Barnburners were low incendiaries, who committed arson whenever plunder or revenge prompted. "Hunker" seems to be a sportive formation from the Dutch, equivalent to "stay-at-home."

"Hard-shell" and "Soft-shell," almost at once abbreviated to "Hards" and "Softs," were the equivalents for Hunker and Barnburner adopted a little later; the former was taken over from a common use regarding extreme and narrow religious bodies, implying usually country groups of little culture and much hard fanaticism.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

HUMPHREY HENCHMAN (11 S. iii. 288).—According to Hutchins's 'History of Dorset,' 3rd ed., vol. ii. p. 831, Humphrey Henchman married Ann Wood.

W. S. WRIGHT.

POOR SOULS' LIGHT: "TOTENLATERNE" (11 S. ii. 448; iii. 30).—In the cemetery of Kloster Neuberg, near Vienna, there is an elegant cross or *Todtenleuchte*, *lanterne des morts*. Its height is about 30 ft.; the date engraved upon it is 1381. There is a small door about 5 ft. from the ground, and near the summit a chamber with six glazed windows, in which the light was exhibited. In France some ten or twelve of these lanterns have been found and described; in Germany about as many.

M. Lecoindre, "Archéologue de Poitiers," remarks:—

"The hollow columns or *fanoux* were specially raised in the cemeteries in order to protect the living from the fear of those returning and from the spirits of darkness, and to safeguard them from this terror of the night—this affair that walketh in the darkness, of which the Psalmist speaks; finally, to invite the living to pray for the dead."

Viollet-le-Duc observes:—

"As to the idea attaching to these monuments, in the twelfth century, for example, M. Lecoindre appears to us to be right, but nevertheless we are disposed to think that these columns belong, by tradition, to the usages or superstitions of a very remote antiquity. We can only regret that we have no lanterns of the dead, prior to the twelfth century, remaining. We cannot doubt of their existence since they are mentioned several times, amongst other instances, in the battle waged between Clovis and Alaric, but we do not know the form of these first Christian monuments."

TOM JONES.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POET ANCESTOR (11 S. iii. 287).—It is probable that ASTARTE alludes to William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling, who was a well-known poet in the early part of the seventeenth century. He published many tragedies, and some of his poems and letters occur in the folio edition of Drummond's works, 1711. King James VI. used to call him his philosophical poet. He died in 1640.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The Scottish poet-peer from whom Sir Walter Scott's descent can be traced was the first Earl of Stirling. Prof. John Rutherford, Scott's maternal grandfather, married as his first wife,

"Jean, elder daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton by his wife Anne Sinclair, younger daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart., of Longformacus by his wife Margaret, younger daughter of William, Lord Alexander, eldest son of Sir William Alexander of Menstry, Earl of Stirling, celebrated as a poet and statesman." See Rogers's 'Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Sir Walter Scott,' printed for the Grampian Club, 1877, pp. lii-liii.

W. SCOTT.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and DELTA also thanked for replies.]

"SCAVENGER" AND "SCAVAGER" (11 S. iii. 146).—I think DR. ROUND's attack upon Mr. Riley was unwarrantable and careless; he attacks what is said in the Preface and appears to ignore the 'Liber Albus' itself! He could have dispensed with reading the book, as he could have got the reference from Riley's Index to the translation published in 1851; the Index refers to p. 272, which translates p. 313 in the 'Liber Albus' itself. I give this reference in my article, and think it a pity that the 'N.E.D.' has not done the same. The account in the 'Liber Albus,' at p. 313, is so explicit that no one can pretend to misunderstand it. The "Scawageours" had to take an oath to repair the pavements and remove the "ordures."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

BLACK BANDSMEN IN THE ARMY (11 S. iii. 287).—The following passage is to be found in Sibbald Scott's 'British Army,' 1868, vol. ii. p. 399:—

"It will not be uninteresting to give a description of a regimental band of the last [eighteenth] century. It is contained in an extract of a letter by the late Mr. W. J. Mattham, junkkeeper, of Lavenham, Suffolk: 'We have had four companies of the West Middlesex Militia quartered upon us for three days, [each] consisting of three officers and forty-nine men, who had the best band I ever heard, 'tis worth mentioning to those who are

lovers of superior music. It consisted of five clarionets, two French horns, one bugle-horn, one trumpet, two bassoons, one bass drum, two triangles (the latter played by boys about nine years old), two clambourines (the performers *mulattoes*), and the cash-pans by a real *blackamoor*, a very active man, who walked between the two *mulattoes*, which had a very grand appearance indeed."

The date of Mr. Mattham's letter was 2 July, 1793. See 'N. & Q.' of 18 August, 1855 (1 S. xii. 121). W. S.

At 7 S. viii. 97 it is stated that "the Guards' bands used to have black men who played the cymbals, but they were only introduced at the end of the last century [eighteenth] and the last was discharged from the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1841."

In 1805 the 4th Regiment, when at Hythe, had a *mulatto* as big drummer; and later (1815) the 95th Rifle Regiment had "a man of colour" as drummer.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

Were not the kettledrummers of the cavalry regiments usually negroes a century ago?

Black bandsmen, I believe, were not infrequent in the French army of the Napoleonic epoch. One or two appear in the series of drawings of military uniforms executed by an artist named Bellangé sixty or seventy years ago.

R. L. MORETON.

YEW IN CHURCHYARDS: CLUBS FOR KILLING OLD PEOPLE (11 S. iii. 166, 291).—The yew tree was a valuable and almost a sacred tree from its use for making bows, when the Church encouraged the youth of England to practise archery. The superstitions or awe-inspiring nature of the wood is suggested in 'Macbeth':—

Slips of yew
Slivered in the moon's eclipse.

Any one who has seen a yew tree cut down in a churchyard will remember the bright, bloody look of the fresh chips, startling as if a murder had been done among the graves.

GEORGE WHERRY.

Cambridge.

M. G. W. P. asks for a reference to a weapon used to kill aged people in the British Islands. John Aubrey writes:—

"The Holy-mawle, ^{web} (they fancy) hung behind the Church dore, ^{web} when the father was seaventie the sonne might fetch, to knock his father in the head, as effete, and of no more use."—'Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme,' Folk-lore Society's Edition, 1881, p. 19; also on pp. 127, 217.

W. CROOKE.

PHEASANT PENNY (11 S. iii. 268).—Doubtless a mistake for "fastening penny," called "fest" or "fasten" penny, or in 1573 "festynpenny." It fastened the bargain on hiring a servant; see Peacock's 'Glossary.'

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

This is nothing but a form of "fasting penny," money given to a servant at the hiring, to fasten the bargain. One of the spellings is "fessen"; see 'E.D.D.' ii. 306, 339.

W. C. B.

DR. JOHNSON OF WARWICK (11 S. iii. 188).—In the ballroom of the Court House at Warwick hang pictures of Dr. William Johnson of Warwick and Ann his wife. On the former is inscribed:—

"Portrait of Dr W^m Johnson, the owner of this house, and of the two adjoining it. He bequeathed them to the poor of Warwick after the death of his wife."

On the latter:—

"Portrait of Ann, the wife of Dr W^m Johnson who survived him, and bequeathed to the poor in Warwick the Hogbrook Farm in Bishop's Tachbrook."

Ann Johnson's will was dated 8 March, 1732, and the bequest is known by her name. Hogbrook Farm was not bequeathed as stated, but was bought some time later by the trustees.

"This house," referred to on the portrait of Dr. Johnson, was that in which he and his wife lived. It was afterwards rented from the trustees by the Lander family, and there, in 1775, was born Walter Savage Lander. It is now known as Lander House.

F. LAMBARDE.

Warwick.

MARIE HUBER (11 S. ii. 249).—A friendly reader has assured me that 'The World Unmask'd,' 1736, is a translation of Marie Huber's 'Le Monde fou préféré au Monde Sage,' 1731. The English volume in question also comprises a translation of two other works by the same authoress, the three being these first named in the chronological list furnished by Watt ('Bibliotheca Britannica,' 1824, vol. i. p. 522). The fact that Marie Huber's works have been often confidently attributed to other authors, and a suggestion that she was the "Huber, in Switzerland," named in a list of the correspondents of Emanuel Swedenborg, are, *inter alia*, discussed in a brief article entitled 'Cookworthy: Murel: Mandeville: Huber,' appearing in *The New Church Magazine* for this month.

CHARLES RIGGAM.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY': TRANSLATIONS AND PARODIES (11 S. iii. 62, 144, 204).—A Bohemian translation was made by Joseph Jungmann, who translated Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' Chateaubriand's 'Athalie,' and poems by Goethe, Schiller, and Bürger. He was the great lexicographer, and a leader of the renaissance following the enlightened policy of the Emperor Joseph II.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

VESTRY HELD ON LADY DAY (11 S. iii. 288).—Before such business was handed over to District and County Councils, vestry meetings were held on Lady Day for the appointment of overseers, road-surveyors, and such like non-ecclesiastical officers.

W. C. B.

"NO GREAT SHAKES" (11 S. iii. 129, 173, 257).—An allusion to this expression earlier than 1819 will be found in Lord Broughton's recollections ('Recollections of a Long Life,' vol. ii. p. 2). On visiting the Cathedral at Malines with some friends, he records in his diary on 2 August, 1816:—

"W. said that a piece of sculpture there was 'nullæ magnæ quassationes,' and the other laughed heartily."

THOMAS LANGTON.

Toronto.

The lines quoted by Mr. R. L. MORETON from James Smith's 'Next-Door Neighbours,' "Who are the comers next to Blakes?" "At Number Four?" "Yes." "No great shakes," are curiously paralleled by a line in Charles Lever's famous song 'The Man for Galway' appearing in 'Charles O'Malley':—

They say the Blakes are no great shakes.

The expression "no great shakes" is very common in Ireland. R. J. KELLY.
Dublin.

A COUSIN OF BOSWELL (11 S. iii. 189, 292).—The English chapel with which Mr. Riddoch was connected was situated not at Inverness, but at Aberdeen. This is quite clear in Boswell. Moreover Boswell elsewhere uses "English chapel" in the sense of "Episcopalian chapel," viz., in his account of Montrose, under date 21 August.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

'A WHITE HAND AND A BLACK THUMB' (11 S. iii. 249).—This story appeared in *All the Year Round*, 1863-4, vol. x. Like most of the contributions in the magazine, it was anonymous, and the authorship, I believe, has never been divulged. If I

may be permitted to hazard a guess, I would venture to assign it either to Wilkie Collins or to Fechter the actor. In 1868 Collins produced a play, in conjunction with Fechter, under the title of 'Black and White.' Is the play based on the tale 'A White Hand and a Black Thumb,' which had appeared four years previously in *All the Year Round*?

W. S. S.

JOHN THANE, PRINT-SELLER AND ENGRAVER (11 S. iii. 227).—Thane the print-seller was not the first of that name to appear in England. During the century preceding his birth, there was a John Thane, Prebendary of Chester, who published some volumes of sermons.

Perhaps the following note in Lowndes may indicate the direction in which information as to the print-seller's parentage may be obtained:—

"The coppers of this work ['British Autography'] were sold in 1838, and the purchaser [Mr. Daniel] reissued the work without altering the date; and also published 'Twenty-Seven Additional Portraits with the Autographs, never before published,' London, 1839, 4to, consisting of title, list of 27 portraits, 3 sheets of facsimiles, portrait of Mr. Thane, and letterpress, 66 pp., of which additions only 100 copies were made up."

S. S.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX: "ESSEX" AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437, 534; iii. 92, 173, 214, 295).—In stating (at p. 214, *ante*) that Essex Lake married Sir Thomas Drax the pen of G. E. C. appears for once to have betrayed him. The only reference to a person of this Christian name which appears in my MS. collections in regard to the family is to Thomas Shatterden (Shetterden), who ultimately changed his surname to Drax, but who married Elizabeth Ernley (Ernle); he was never knighted, so far as I am aware. It would therefore seem that my original statement that Essex Lake married (Sir) James Drax, as in the 'London Marriage Licences,' was the correct one (see 11 S. ii. 535 and iii. 173).

It may be interesting to note of this Essex Drax, who was probably among the first women to bear this strange Christian name, that she lived to attain the great age of 106, according to the register of her burial on 3 July, 1727, thus outliving her husband by a period of over sixty years. In entering the record the parish clerk set her down by mistake as Dame *Sussex* Drax, which brings to our notice another "singular topographical Christian name."

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, &c., Gresham Street, E.C.

In the south choir aisle of Winchester Cathedral there is a tombstone with the inscription: "Here lyeth the Body of Essex Powlett Esq^r who died the 17th of September 1682."

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.
Brockenhurst.

How does the Christian name Essex come into the family of Selby-Lowndes of Whaddon, Bucks? G. W. E. R.

Notes on Books, &c.

Agamemnon of Æschylus. With Verse Translation, Introduction, and Notes by Walter Headlam, Litt.D. Edited by A. C. Pearson. (Cambridge University Press.)

MR. A. C. PEARSON has performed a pious duty, for which classical scholars will thank him in completing as far as possible by the aid of reference to the late W. G. Headlam's unprinted notes and MSS. that fine scholar's edition of the 'Agamemnon.' The volume, as it stands, certainly contains enough fully to warrant its publication, and cannot in future be neglected in any study of the play. Dr. Headlam not only had a special gift for Æschylus, but also he was able—which is no small matter—to give expression to his views in clear and effective English. The Introduction is chiefly notable as combating, we think, with success, the startling views as to the difficulties of time in the flashing of the beacon message put forward by Dr. Verrall in his commentary.

The text is faced by an English rendering which, founded on the principles of using the "large language of the dramatists and Milton," well exemplified in Mr. Whitelaw's translation of Sophocles, is at once dignified and as near the Greek as a modern can get. In his translation of the iambics Dr. Headlam can stand comparison with Mr. E. D. A. Morshead, whom, on the whole, we regard as the most tasteful and accomplished of the band of translators. The only doubt we have is as to the numerous half lines which Dr. Headlam allowed himself, and which do not represent any break in the Greek, though they have often an effective Elizabethan ring. The choruses are not a success, but a satisfactory rendering of these is beyond the power of anybody, as Headlam himself fully recognized.

Several of the commentator's ingenious conjectures are introduced in the text, and all of these are worthy of consideration, though we do not approve of them in every case. In l. 178 *ὄδ' ὅστις* is changed into *ὄδ' ὅστις*, the adjective being the epithet applied by Homer to Ares and Achilles. The main point about the notes is the wealth of citations from other Greek authors with which Dr. Headlam supports this or that usage. Here his book is unrivalled; it could only have been produced after long and laborious study of Greek. It has, in fact, that thoroughness of erudition which is more a German than an English quality, and which is only really effective when it is accompanied by good taste and judgment.

Old English Instruments of Music: their History and Character. By Francis W. Galpin. With 102 Illustrations. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a very happy addition to the now extensive series of "The Antiquary's Books." The fame of Mr. Galpin as one who could play the "serpent" reached the present reviewer many years ago, and he has long had an unequalled knowledge of the musical instruments of the past.

The result of this mastery is a book alike learned and entertaining. The illustrations are many of them delightfully quaint, and the author has put his exposition into a form which makes it accessible to the unlearned reader. The origin of the instruments carries one far beyond the bounds of the British Isles, but the illustrations are confined almost entirely to English sources, which supply mediæval miniatures of great interest—two, for instance, of the early eleventh century and the early fifteenth showing the "crowd," which is the Welsh "crwth," well known to readers of 'Aylwin,' and appears in Latin as "chorus."

Mr. Galpin has not gone in for elaborate footnotes, but we have every confidence that the results of his investigations are trustworthy. The Appendix is enough to show his wide knowledge of MS. sources. There is a good Index, a glance at which should be sufficient to lure readers on to the store of erudition provided for them. Thus the kinds of the bagpipe begin with "Assyrian"; there is a complete list of 1547 of 'The Musical Instruments of Henry VIII.'; and we note references to 'Nel Gwynne, her reputed Virginal,' Mr. Thomas Hardy on serpents and village church bands, and several to Shakespeare and waits.

ONE of the questions dealt with in recent numbers of *L'Intermédiaire* is the love-correspondence of Lucretia Borgia, and Bembo. On this subject "Curiosus" remarks that though the letters of Lucretia are passionate and those of Bembo full of ardour, it is not therefore to be concluded that the writers did in fact experience unbounded love: "Epochs of decadence and those which devote themselves beyond measure to literature deal voluntarily in the superlative, and words no longer have their intrinsic value.... It is extremely probable that the cardinal and the princess exchanged such amorous phrases more through love of art and fine periods than because they were really in love with each other." Other subjects discussed are the enforced marriages with which Napoleon secured well-dowered brides for men of distinction in his army, and the date of Titian's death. The ecclesiastical custom of taking the Communion wine through a pipe is treated at some length. It seems that the *chalumeau* was also used in certain churches when the deacon or a priest, at the Paschal feast, before the end of the mass, gave non-consecrated wine to the faithful who had communicated. One of the inventories cited on this point is that of Notre Dame de Paris, 1416: "A large cup [*coupe*] of silver gilt.... called the cup [*godet*] of St. Thomas.... with this cup a pipe of silver gilt for taking the wine of Easter Day after the Communion." It would be interesting to know who the St. Thomas mentioned was. Possibly he was St. Thomas of Canterbury.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. JOHN GRANT'S Edinburgh Catalogue contains a set of *The Antiquary*, 1880-1910, 46 vols., 5l. 15s.; and under Astronomy and Mathematics works from the library of the late Lord M'Laren. Under Bentham is Bowring's edition, 11 vols., full calf, 1843-59, 6l. 10s. There is a set of Hobbes of Malmesbury, 16 vols., original cloth, uncut, 3l. 3s. Under Bibliographica is the complete work, the 12 parts bound in 3 vols., 4l. 4s. Murray's illustrated 'Childe Harold,' red morocco, 1841, is 2l. 5s. Under Carlyle is the Ashburton Edition, 20 vols., cloth, 6l. 10s. Under Drama are Hazlitt's 'Dodsley,' 15 vols., 6l. 17s. 6d.; Stockdale's edition of Ben Jonson, 1l. 7s. 6d.; and various volumes of Moxon's edition of the old dramatists and poets. There is a fine copy of Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' 6 vols., original cloth, 5l. Under Freemasonry is an early French Masonic songbook, 1752, privately printed, 2l. 2s.; and under French Literature will be found Littré, with the Supplement, 5 vols., 2l. 14s., and a set of Lesage, 16 vols., original boards, Paris, 1810, 2l. 5s. A set of Hawthorne, 13 vols., is also 2l. 5s. Under Hogarth is Baldwin & Cradock's edition, with the two suppressed engravings, atlas folio, 1822, 3l. 5s. Nichols's edition of Johnson's 'Poets,' 75 vols., 1790, calf, is 4l. 15s.; a set of the 'Library of the Fathers,' edited by Newman, Pusey, and others, 41 vols., 1839-47, 4l. 4s.; and the first edition of 'The Biglow Papers,' Trübner, 1864, 12mo, original covers, in morocco case, 7l. 7s. There are French Court Memoirs, and fine specimens of bookbinding. Under Archæological Survey of India are Burgess's works. There are also works under Elzevir Press, Occult Literature, Society of Friends, &c.

Messrs. Lupton Brothers of Burnley send their Catalogue 112, in which, among Bibles and Commentaries, are Alford's Greek Testament; the Cambridge Bible, 1666-8; and Bishop Wordsworth's Bible, 16 vols., 1856-71, 1l. 7s. 6d. (published at 9l. 9s.). Ainsworth's 'Jack Sheppard,' with Cruikshank's illustrations, 3 vols., original cloth, Bentley, 1839, is 5l. 15s. Under Costume is 'Historic Dress, 1607 to 1800,' 4to, 1906, 1l. 1s. Other works include *The Connoisseur*, Vols. I. to XIII. in parts, 3l.; Hazlitt's 'Liber Amoris,' 15s.; Fitzgerald's 'Lamb,' 6 vols., 1l. 2s. 6d.; Lewes's 'Problems of Life and Mind,' 4 vols., 1l. 2s. 6d.; Richardson's 'Life and Novels,' 10 vols., 1902, 4l. 4s.; first edition of Newman's 'Apologia,' 1864, 16s.; Scott, 60 vols., original cloth, Cadell, 1830-34, 4l. 4s.; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' 6 vols., 1888, 2l. 15s.; and Whyte-Melville, edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Edition de Luxe, 24 vols., 1898-1902, 6l. 6s. There are works under Archaeology, Art and Artists, Bibliography, Occultism, &c.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons' Liverpool Catalogue CCCCXX. contains an emblazoned copy of Lipscomb's 'Buckinghamshire,' 4 vols., levant, by Bedford, 1831-47, 55l. Under Arthurian Legend is 'Layamon's Brut,' with Madden's Glossary, 1847, 3 vols., original boards, uncut, 4l. 4s. There is a fine set of Burke's works, 12 vols., calf, 1887, 11l. 11s. Under Cambridge is Cooper's 'Memorials,' proofs on India paper 3 vols., half blue morocco, 6l. 6s. There are a

number of coloured plates. Folk-lore items include Thoms's 'Lays and Legends,' 2 vols., half-calf, 1834, 15s. The Cruikshanks include the 'Omnibus' and 'Table Book,' brilliant original impressions. A set of Darwin, 15 vols., half-morocco, is 3l. 10s. Under Drama is 'The New English Theatre,' 12 vols., 12mo, mottled calf, a fine set with brilliant impressions, 1776-7, 5l. 5s. Under Early Printing is the rare *editio princeps* of the letters of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, no name of printer or date, but about 1474, folio, 8l. 8s. Under Pierce Egan is the first edition of 'Real Life in London,' 1821-2, calf, by Zaehnsdorf, 10l. 15s. A handsome set of Ireland's 'English Scenery,' 8 vols., full calf, 1793-1802, is 10l. 10s. There are choice works under Etching. The original edition of Mirys's 'Figures de l'Histoire de la République Romaine' is 6l. 6s. Works under Heraldry include Holme's 'Academy of Armory,' first edition, beautifully bound in the finest crimson levant, 1688, 28l. A fine set of Clutterbuck's 'Hertford,' original edition, large paper, several of the proof impressions coloured by hand, full morocco, 1815-27, is 32l. Among illuminated MSS. is one of the Koran, bound in Turkish morocco, about 1750, 7l. 7s. Under Ireland is Keating's 'History,' large paper, folio, 1726, full morocco by Bedford, 12l.; and under Northumberland, Hodgson's 'History,' extra-illustrated, 1820-58, 3 vols. in 7, half-morocco, 4to, 30l. There is a large-paper copy of Lodge's 'Portraits,' besides some old prints. Under Thackeray is the original copperplate made from the drawing 'Capt. Brock appears at Court with my Lord Peterborough,' designed to illustrate 'Catherine.'

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

DANIEL HIPWELL. — The following notice appeared in *The Times* of 21 April:—

"Hipwell.—On the 16th inst., at the residence of his son, Richmond Hill, Surrey, Daniel Hipwell, formerly merchant of the City of London, in his 88th year."

Mr. Hipwell wrote much in 'N. & Q.' contributing many useful biographical notes, from 6 S. vi. to 8 S. xii.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ROSAMOND SPONG. — The writer of a letter dated about 12 April, bluish envelope, undelivered because insufficiently addressed, is asked to be kind enough to write again to RECTOR, Over Worton, Steeple Aston, Oxon.

V. H. C. ("Abel Druggier").—In Ben Jonson's 'Tobacconist.'

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

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Notes.

CROMWELLIANA.

I. CROMWELL'S COUSIN A POISONER.

THOMAS CARLYLE in his 'Oliver Cromwell' states of his hero's uncle Sir Philip Cromwell of Biggin that his

"fifth son, Robert, poisoned his master, an attorney, and was hanged at London—if there be truth in Heath's 'Flagellum' (Noble, i. 35) 'and some Pedigrees'—year not given; say about 1635, when the lad, born 1617, was in his 18th year. I have found no hint of this affair in any other quarter, not in the wildest Royalist—Birkenhead or Walker's *Independency* lampoon; and consider it very possible that a Robert Cromwell having suffered for poisoning an attorney, he may have been called the cousin of Cromwell by Heath and some Pedigrees. But, of course, anybody can poison an attorney and be hanged for it."

Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson in 'Middlesex County Records' has shown that a London Oliver Cromwell was hanged for theft in 1648; but as no Puritan or Royalist attack on

Cromwell mentions this, it is clear that this man was not a near relation of the Protector.

Notwithstanding Carlyle, plenty of allusions to the poisoner can be found in the contemporary satires on Cromwell and his friends, though the general impression seems to have been that the Robert Cromwell who was hanged was Oliver Cromwell's eldest son, Robert. 'Reason against Treason; or, a Bone for Bradshawe to pick' (9 July, 1649), remarks:—

"We know Oliver had a Tyburn bird to his son for poisoning his master, an apothecary, and thus, 'egregia est soboles scelerata nata parente.'"

And "A Hue and Cry after Cromwell; or, the Cities Lamentation for the losse of their Coyne and Conscience" (24 July, 1649), states:—

"That young Cromwell should be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd for poisoning the master of one single family and that old Cromwell should scape for murdering his lord and sovereigne that was master of all the private families in England. O Tempora! O Mores!

Young Noll at Tyburn suffered for his fact
Old Noll's unhang'd, has done the baser act."

The Historical Manuscripts Commission's Seventh Report, Appendix, Part I., published in 1879, calendars letters from Sir Thomas and Judith Barrington (the originals are now in the British Museum), from which I take the following statements:—

"1632. April. Holbourne, London. My cousin Robert Cromwell, son to Sir Philip, is (upon his masters death) imprisoned, and questioned for poisoning of him which we hope he will be clear from in the close."

And—

"Tuesday. Whitsun week. Yesterday your [Lady Barrington's] cousin Cromwell's trial was heard, the probabilities are foul, but he is likely to find great friends."

Again:—

"1632. May 25. My cousin Cromwell is reprieved and generally reputed a guiltless poor youth, and this evening my lord of Holland endeavours his farther reprieve and pardon."

The fate of Robert Cromwell is shown in the MSS. of the College of Physicians calendared in the Eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix, Part I., published in 1881:—

"27 May, 1632. Letter of Lord Holland to the College. Cromwell is condemned to death for the murder of his master Mr. Lane. Doubts are expressed of poisoning. They are to examine persons who were present about the sickness of Lane, the manner of his death, what has been observed on the opening of his body, or may be collected from sight and trial of the medicine, if any be left, and present their report to the King before Wednesday next. Evidence of

Masters, an apothecary, Dr. Gifford, Dr. Andrews, Dr. Meverell, and Fr. White, a servant. May 29. Secretary John Cooke to the College, asking their opinion if Lane died of poison and if the medicine sent by the apothecary had any poisonous ingredient. After taking further evidence, the College reply that Lane died a violent death by poison."

II. CROMWELL'S PRAYER ON HIS DEATH-BED.

Edmund Gibson, born in 1669, who afterwards became Bishop of London, was a zealous collector of ancient MSS., and chaplain and librarian to Archbishop Tenison before his appointment to the see of Lincoln in 1716. The "codices Gibsoniani" at Lambeth Palace are due to him. I am indebted to the courtesy of the present librarian for facilitating the following transcript (vol. 930, f. 156):—

"His highness prayer Thursday in y^e afternoon being 2 Sept. 1658. Dyed y^e 3rd.

"I am a poore foolish fellowe O Lord and Thy people would faine have me live. And they think it best for them I should live. And they think if I live it will redound much to Thy glorie. And all the stir is about this. And some would faine have me dead. Lord pardon them and pardon Thy foolish people and forgive their sinn. And do not forsake them, but love them and bless them and give them rest and bring them to a consistency. And give me rest for Jesus Christ his sake. To whom wth Thee and Thy Holy Spirit be glory and praise for evermore. Amen.

"And now, Lord, forgive the sinn of this little foolish prayer of mine.

"I am a Conqueror, more then a Conqueror through Jesus Christ that strengthens me."

"After these words he had but little sense, but after some hours tossings, about 3 on fryday morning he lay still and so continued till he expired at 3 in the afternoon.

"[Transcribed from an original paper of Maj^r Gen^l Butler, who is said to have taken the words at y^e beds feet of Oliver Cromwell.]"

Daniel Neal, a learned Dissenting Minister, born in 1678, published the first volume of his 'History of the Puritans' in 1732, and the fourth and last in 1738. P. 197 of vol. iv. says of Cromwell:—

"About twelve hours before he died he lay very quiet, when Major Butler, being in his chamber, says he heard him make his last prayer to this purpose: 'Lord, I am a poor foolish creature, the people would faine have me live, they think it best for them and that it will redound much to Thy glory, and all the stir is about this. Others would faine have me die. Lord, pardon them and pardon Thy foolish people, forgive their sins and do not forsake them, but love and bless and give them rest, and bring them to a consistency, and give me rest: for Jesus Christ's sake, to whom with Thee and Thy Holy Spirit be all honour and glory now and for ever. Amen.' The protector died September 3, 1658, about three in the afternoon."

It is clear that if these versions of the prayer are accurate, that printed by Carlyle is not genuine. I shall deal with Carlyle's version at its proper time (which was not the date of Cromwell's death), merely remarking that Carlyle's "Charles Harvey," upon whom he bases his last chapter, is not known to have written anything at all, and that he certainly was not the author of the pamphlet upon which Carlyle relies.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

MUSICAL DICTIONARIES.

Who and what was the author of "A New Dictionary of Music. By W. Wilson Esq., London, printed and published by William Hughes, Islington; Sherwood & Co., Paternoster Row"? No date, but it was published in 1835, according to 'The English Catalogue,' and it was noticed in *The Athenæum* in 1836.

It is a duodecimo. My copy has first the title, then comes a page of "Musical Characters," unpagged, then eight pages of musical examples, and an index to the examples and musical characters on signature B unpagged; then pp. vii to xxiv, and pp. 1 to 292, the last leaf, pp. 291-92, not being numbered. The price was 7s. 6d. I am not certain that my copy is complete.

Previously to quoting this dictionary in my note on spelling (10 S. vii. 52), I looked everywhere I could think of for some information about the author in order to get some idea of the authority of the book. But I found practically nothing.

Brown and Stratton in their 'British Musical Biography' are mistaken in ascribing to James W. Wilson "The Musical Cyclopaedia: being a collection of the most approved songs.... By James Wilson.... To which is prefixed an elaborate essay.... by Wm. Grier, A.M. A new edition, 1836." The advertisement is dated 1834. The 1852 issue is precisely the same except as to the title-page. This work is not a dictionary.

Notwithstanding the numbers of authors in the 'D.N.B.' and Mr. Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' which alone contributes upwards of 20,000 names between the period 1850 and 1900, there are many musicians and authors, even of note, as the columns of 'N. & Q.' constantly testify, who are still unnoticed in our biographical dictionaries.

Musical dictionaries are poor in minor biographies both of the dead and the living. I could mention the name of an eminent living musician who has published upwards of 300 musical pieces, but only 250 of his compositions have got to our National Library. His name is in 'Who's Who,' but not in Grove, who expressly mentions that he does not give minor biographies: "No attempt has been made to include the name of every musician" (vol. i. p. vi, 1904). I regret this. To have included them would not have required a hundred extra pages, and that number would have made the last volume the same size as the previous volumes.

Grove has no notice of Wilson, though his Dictionary is mentioned in vol. i. (1904), p. 698, in an article by M. Gustave Chouquet of Paris. Chouquet notices Wilson's book in a very cursory manner, without sufficient allowance for the time at which it was published, when there were very few musical dictionaries, and not one equal to Wilson's. In fact, I have only been able to find the following:—

(1) By Thomas Busby (b. 1755, d. 1838), entitled 'A Dictionary of Music,' 1786, or 'A New and Complete Dictionary,' &c. (Watt gives both titles). This work went through many editions.

Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica' has (2) 'The Musical Dictionary' as being by Busby in conjunction with Dr. Arnold. He also gives (3) 'A New Musical Dictionary,' 1801, 3rd ed., 1812 (in the "subjects" volume called 'A New and Complete,' &c.). Busby in addition published (4) 'A Complete Dictionary of Music' (1800?). The first and the fourth editions only are in the National Library.

There is great confusion in the above, which an inspection of the various editions will enable a person to unravel. Much difficulty is caused by the loose way of citing titles.

Perhaps Busby's is the one that J. A. Hamilton edited as (5) 'A Dictionary of 3,000 Musical Terms,' 1836, 3rd ed., 1840. It is not mentioned by Grove (1906), who has a shorter notice of Hamilton (b. 1785, d. 1845) than the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

Then we have (6) 'An Encyclopædia or Dictionary of Music' by J. F. Danneley (b. 1786, d. 1836), professor of music, 1825. This is a dictionary of terms, and not an encyclopædia.

The next is (7) 'A Musical Manual or Technical Directory' by Thomas

Busby, 1828. The half-title reads 'A Dictionary of Music,' which is what the book really is.

In none of these is the title of any previous dictionary given.

Wilson calls himself "esquire," to which, I presume, we may pay more attention for the year 1835 than in the present day. The addition is also useful as showing his sex. Moreover I judge from it that he was an amateur and not a professional musician, or he would have said so, as Danneley does. I infer that he was a man of independent means. The latter idea is in some way supported by his book being printed and published at Islington, from which I infer that he paid for it himself, and not the nominal London publisher Sherwood, who would have put his name first if it had been published at his expense.

The ideas in the preface seem to me to be well expressed. He says: "Few Sciences have been so little indebted to the Lexicographer as Music. In Dictionaries professedly devoted to the Arts, not one musical term in a hundred is inserted; of these very few are correct." They tell us that "a trumpeter plays on the trumpet, a violinist on a violin, &c." "These are not *secrets worth knowing*." Like the preface, the introduction seems to me to be the work of a ready writer who thoroughly understood his subject. The Dictionary must have been a work of much labour, for the writer desired to do better than had been done before.

On 4 November, 1871, I pointed out in 'N. & Q.' (4 S. viii. 379) that a bibliography of encyclopædias was a desideratum. I can safely say there is not one now, or I should find it enumerated in Mr. W. P. Courtney's 'A Register of National Bibliography' (reviewed 10 S. iii. 378). I suggested the want of a better encyclopædia of music than Schubert's 'Miniature Encyclopædia' in *The Musical Standard* in 1864 (see vol. ii. pp. 223 and 252), my letter being followed by one from the late B. St. John Baptist Joule (b. 1817, d. 1895), who said he had been through *The Gentleman's Magazine* in search of musical biographies. This want has in a great measure been supplied by Sir George Grove's excellent Dictionary; but notwithstanding all the modern publications, we still lack a biographical dictionary of musicians. Barwick's 'Pocket Remembrancer of History and Biography,' with its 15,000 names to 1903, gives dates of death of all the more important musicians only.

A bibliography of musical dictionaries and encyclopædias should not be a mere catalogue, but should point out the contribution each has made to the subject. An introduction in the style of Sir James Murray's *Romanes Lecture*, 'The Evolution of Lexicography,' would be an advantage.

RALPH THOMAS.

AGOSTINO GRIMALDI, BISHOP OF GRASSE.

THE following is a translation of an interesting inedited dispatch sent by Agostino Grimaldi to the magistrates of Genoa in 1525, from the original in my possession. Grasse or Grasea is a town of great antiquity about 18 miles west of Nice, and was formerly a fief of the Grimaldis of Antibes.

Agostino Grimaldi was a man of considerable character and ability, and was brother to Luciano, Prince of Monaco. In 1505 Luciano had, from ambitious motives, assassinated his brother Giovanni II. Prince of Monaco, and thus obtained the Principality. In 1508 Louis XII. of France treacherously imprisoned Luciano in the Castle of Roquette, in order to force him to admit a French garrison into Monaco. After fifteen months' imprisonment he agreed, and returned to Monaco, which during his absence had been well governed by Bishop Agostino.

On 22 August, 1524, Luciano was assassinated in Monaco Palace by Bartolomeo Doria, his nephew, in revenge for some fancied pecuniary grievances, and in hopes of the succession. The people of Monaco, however, rose against the assassin, drove him out of their city, and summoned Bishop Agostino, who immediately went to Monaco, resumed the government, and acted as guardian to Luciano's son Honoré II., then only seven (Pemberton, 'History of Monaco,' 1867).

Bishop Agostino's first object was to avenge his brother Luciano's death; and he at once wrote to Francis I. of France and Charles V. of Germany to aid him, and both promised to do so. Doria was consequently hunted down till he met his death, as the Bishop describes:—

MAGNIFICENT LORDS,

As your Excellencies know, last year, foreseeing the misfortunes which happened, we instantly implored the illustrious lords, the Duca de Borbon and the Marchese de Pescara, that for the safety of the State they should leave a garrison at Vintimiglia, as we clearly foresaw the evils consequent upon the transit of the French

camp, and if this request had been complied with, so many misfortunes would not have happened; but with the consent of your Magnificent Lords, we took upon ourselves the charge of guarding the Castello de la Pena, a place on the border, and especially from Vintimiglia to Tenda, a very strong pass.

By this good guard, not only was it preserved in obedience to your Magnificences, but by its help this city was recovered and restored, and escaped other misfortunes; for you must know that the wretched Berton D'oria aimed at nothing less than to pillage this Castello, wherefore he laid his snares and machinations with his accustomed cunning, for the dishonour and injury of your Magnificences. We did not regard expense to preserve your honour; so that when the aforesaid miserable Berton D'oria arrived before daybreak at the aforesaid Castello, with a large company of rustics and countrymen, as well from the illustrious state of Genoa as from Dole'aqua, to take it, instead of depriving others of this fortress, he found himself in difficulties. By a desperate leap from a rock he deprived himself of his miserable life, and thus ended his evil and pernicious days.

And here his pernicious campaigns ended in favour of the men of that place, who believed the enemy to be strong and confident, and feared ill treatment if the said Castello were seized, especially as they were in a way unprepared against the enemy, so that they have no cause for complaint. One of his Genoese satellites was then captured, and we have made request to the soldiers who took him prisoner that he might be brought before us to give detailed information of all their accursed movements and designs, to which they have consented, having received our promise to restore him.

We understand that the Capitano de Vintimiglia now demands satisfaction for this capture, made with your Excellencies' knowledge and consent—a demand beyond all reason, as any profits arising therefrom should belong to those who made the capture.

We believe that you will not disagree with this, and we ask you to be pleased to approve of what these men have done under your jurisdiction, as befits our united honour, which we assure you cannot be more diligently respected than by us.

With regard to the events of the second day you will be better informed. And as these lawless men were checked in their assaults and other things, and in their wicked designs on the Contado de Nizza, and as their plots, always planned in that State, were unsuccessful, they retreated from here, being a stronghold, as the rest of the company has now done.

To provide against the evils which may occur, it appears necessary that your Excellencies should complain to the illustrious Duca de Savoye, as it is not reasonable that his dominion should be a refuge and place of safety to those who incessantly plot against the jurisdiction of that and this State, and we beg that you will do so as speedily as possible for the honour and good of the said State, more particularly as any profit of theirs is our loss. From Monaco, the 27th of November, 1525.

Of the Magnificences, your

AUGUSTIN,

Bishop of Grasse.

The MS. is on two sides of a quarto sheet, written in a fine, clear, Italian hand, evidently by a secretary; the last three lines, being the Bishop's own autograph, are in a large, free, bold style. There are a good many ordinary contractions. The ink is dark, and the writing very legible. The MS. came from the collection of a noble Italian family, and is thus entered in Sotheby's Catalogue, 11 November, 1868, p. 37, lot 232:—

"Grimaldi, Agostino, Lettre aux magistrats de Gènes, informant de l'attentat de Berton Doria contre Monaco et Ventimiglia, et de sa mort violente &c., Monaco, 27 Novembre, 1525.

"Lettre également intéressante par son style et par son contenu. Grimaldi était Evêque de Grasse ou Grasea, et l'un des Conseillers de Charles V."

This original dispatch raises a curious question. Bishop Grimaldi personally conducted the siege of Penna, and he tells the Doge of Genoa that Doria committed suicide there; and he certainly must have known the truth.

Yet Pemberton, Métivier, and Rendu say that Doria was taken to Monaco, and that Pope Clement VII. wrote to Bishop Grimaldi by Cardinal Sadolet, to spare Doria; but that he was executed 13 July, 1525. 'The Romance of Monaco and its Rulers,' by E. C. Mayne, 1910, gives the same account as Pemberton, but what can be more authentic than an account of an event written by the chief actor in it? D. J.

CORONATION BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The following are a few notes of books, &c., relating to coronations which may be of interest at this time:—

'Ceremonies, Form of Prayer, and Services used in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation of King James I. and Queen Anne: with the Coronation of King Charles I. in Scotland.' R. Taylor, 1685.

'Crowns and Coronations,' by Wm. Jones, 1883.

'Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England,' by R. Thomson, 1820.

'Historical Description of the English Regalia,' by C. Davenport, 1897.

London Gazette (passim).

'Chapters on Coronations, comprising their Origin, Nature, and History,' by T., 1838 (pub. by John W. Parker, West Strand).

'Coronation' and 'Crown' in the 'N.E.D.'

'The Glory of Regality,' by Arthur Taylor.

Sandford's 'History of the Coronation of James II. and Queen Mary,' 1687.

Parliamentary Papers on the Claim of Lady Stafford to attend the Coronation.

'Account of the Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England,' by G. Kearsley, 1760.

'A Faithful Account of the Processions and Ceremonies observed in the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England,' 1820.

'Form of the Proceeding of the Coronation of King George III. and Queen Caroline,' 1727.

'Ceremonies at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England from James II. to George II.,' 1760.

'Coronation Regalia,' *The Mirror*, 3 Sept., 1831.

'Ceremonies at the Coronation of George IV.,' 1821.

'The Coronation of their Majesties in Westminster Abbey, Sept. 10, 1831,' *The Mirror*, Nos. 507 and 508.

'The Coronation Chair and Imperial Crown,' *ibid.*, 27 Aug., 1831.

'Coronation Anecdotes,' 1823.

'The Coronation,' *Weekly Chronicle*, 1 July, 1838.

'Three Coronation Orders' (privately printed), by J. W. Legg, 1900.

Huish's 'Coronation of George IV.,' 1821.

Walker's 'Coronation of Charles II.,' 1820.

'The Queen's Coronation,' *The Sun*, Thursday, 28 June, 1838, "a most complete and graphic account."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"KANGAROO CLOSURE."—The gradual development of the system of the closure of debate in the House of Commons since its establishment in 1882 has led to the adoption of varieties of the process, undreamed of when first proposed by Mr. Gladstone. I noted at 10 S. ii. 106 the adoption by Mr. Balfour as Prime Minister, and the other leading members of the House, of the phrase "closure by-compartment"; and though, as yet, none such have publicly employed the description "Kangaroo closure" for a further extension, it has recently been used in well-nigh every newspaper. The following definition of this form, given by the London correspondent of *The Birmingham Daily Post* on its first application to the Committee stage of the Parliament Bill on 10 April, may be placed on record:—

"For the benefit of those uninitiated in the latest developments of Parliamentary slang, it may be explained that the 'Kangaroo' variety of closure differs both from the simplest form, which simply closes debate upon a particular question, and from the drastic closure-by-compartment, which has to have the preliminary sanction of the House by resolution, and disposes of portions of the bill in block. It gives power to the occupant of the chair to choose out of a selected group of amendments those he holds it most profitable for the House to discuss and it can be invoked without previous notice."

POLITICIAN.

DOMINOES: THEIR ORIGIN.—The name of the game is known to come from the expression *faire domino*, "coup qui consiste à poser sa dernière pièce, ce qui donne partie gagnée" ('Dict. Général'). The connexion

with *domino*, "camail noir avec capuchon porté par le prêtre pendant l'hiver," has never been satisfactorily established. I think the word *capuchon* in the above definition is probably the clue. Much older than *faire domino* is the phrase *faire capot*, used of a victorious stroke at piquet, and the latter expression is widely used in a metaphorical sense. Now *capot* means "cape with a hood," and it seems possible that *faire domino* is a playful variant of *faire capot*. One may compare the foolish changes that used to be rung on the expression "to take the cake" a few years ago.

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

LONDON REMAINS. (See 10 S. viii. 226, 271, 337, 392, 476; ix. 14, 196.)—The flagstones with which the walks round and between the fountains at the head of the Serpentine were paved last summer came from the Duke of York's School, Chelsea.

The flagstones from Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, hallowed by the footsteps of Lamb and Coleridge, were bought privately, and are now, for the most part, at New Place, Haslemere.

SYLVIA.

ANGLO-IRISH "VEIN": 'THE WANDERING NAG.'—There exists an Irish poem, fairly common in manuscripts, bearing the title 'Eachtra chapuill an chuimin' (i.e., 'Adventures of the Horse of the Common'), which is supposed to contain certain cryptic political allusions, the key to which is now lost. Tradition asserts that it was written by a certain Denis Murphy in 1692.

In the manuscript copies it is often accompanied by an English verse translation, entitled 'The Wandering Nag,' which was made by John Collins, a well-known Irish poet, in 1810. I am not aware, that either the Irish or the English version has ever appeared in print. In Collins's translation the following couplet occurs:—

And sunk in Bleantir's vast extensive marsh
In veins and sloughs and quagmires to his arse.

The English reader will at once notice the unfamiliar use of "veins." As a matter of fact, the line is tautological, for "vein" here no doubt represents the Irish *féith*, which, besides its usual meaning "vein," can also mean "swamp."

It is interesting, however, to note that the word *féith* does not appear in the original Irish, the translation—at all times loose—at this point bearing but little relation to the original. It seems fair, therefore, to assume that in the early nineteenth century "vein" was currently used in the Anglo-Irish of some

districts in the sense of "swamp." It will be interesting to see whether the 'Oxford Dictionary' will record instances of this usage.

This particular meaning of *féith*, though duly recorded in Dinneen's dictionary, is not, I understand, generally familiar to Irish speakers, and I am acquainted with only one passage in Irish printed literature where it occurs. In a poem by Father English (a Franciscan friar who died about 1776), printed at p. 71, of John O'Daly's 'Irish Miscellany,' occurs the line:—

an bhuidhe san bhfeith 'sna heimhgeag leanbhuide.
i.e., "the yellow (cow) in the bog and the children a-bawling."

I owe this translation of the line to my friend Canon F. O'Connell. W. J. P.

"SECURE ARMS."—Referring to this military phrase in the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' under *secure*, v., 2 h, I quote the following from 'The Complete Drill Serjeant,' 2nd ed., 1798, p. 17, where a coloured print of the posture is also given:—

"Secure Arms.—Three motions....^{3d}. Bring the firelock briskly down under the left arm; the lock to be well secured by the arm."

It was always the left arm. W. S.

"NIB" = SEPARATE PEN-POINT.—The 'N.E.D.' under *nib*, 2 b, gives: "A separate pen-point, now usually made of steel, intended for fitting into a pen-holder." I have the impression that this extended use of *nib* was qualified as vulgar in my presence. At any rate, it does not seem to be old, to go by the references; and the one quoted from 'N. & Q.' (1899), "Nowadays nearly all ask for 'nibs' when they require pens," has a dash of dissatisfaction on the part of the writer at a pen being called a *nib*. Is there perhaps a dissension between the old and the young generation? Whether the development is a gain may be called in question, as, owing to it, a *nib* can have two *nibs*. G. KRUEGER.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HORSES: THEIR NAMES.—In the Historical MSS. Commission's Report on the Cecil MSS. (vol. viii. p. 417) is "A note of such horses as are in the stable" of Queen Elizabeth, dated October, 1598, which gives Grey Poole and Black Wilford as the names of those "for her Maties saddell." The names of others were Rone Howard, White Howard, Grey Fytton ("for M^{rs} Fytton"), Bay Compton, White Smythyfyld, Bay Dormer, Grey Marcom, Grey Rollowes, Grey North, Bay Ognoll, Bay

Egerton, Bay Osborne, Dun Howard, and Grey Frome. The note was endorsed by Edward Reynolds, secretary of the Earl of Essex.
A. F. R.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"SEGUNDO."—In Whyte-Melville's 'Market Harborough,' chap. xvii., is the following passage:—

"How rapidly a moderate galloper, with a fine mouth, and quick upon his legs, can slip over a country compared with an animal that may have the pace of a racehorse, but requires a segundo bridle, and a hundred-acre field to turn him in."

What is the meaning of *segundo*, and what other examples are there of its use in English? It looks like the Spanish *segundo*, second (a second or extra bridle?); but appearances may be deceptive.
HENRY BRADLEY.
Oxford.

REV. THOMAS DELAFIELD'S MANUSCRIPTS.—There are in the Bodleian Library at Oxford a number of manuscripts which were written by the Rev. Thomas Delafield and had been part of the Gough collection. At 5 S. vi. 165, in an article on Delafield's manuscripts, W. C. B. says that five manuscript volumes by Joseph and T. Delafield were offered for sale in 1876 by T. Hayes of 49, Cross Street, Manchester. He also states that in 1874 Mr. John Skinner of the West Riding Treasurer's office, Wakefield, Yorkshire, had a manuscript book written by Thomas Delafield, relating to church bells and other matters of church interest. Can any one tell me what has become of the five manuscript volumes offered for sale at Manchester, and something about their character and contents?

The Delafield manuscripts at the Bodleian Library have often been quoted for local historical reference; and if there are five more manuscripts, these may also contain much of local historical interest.

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD.

New York.

SANCTUARY RINGS.—The recent attack made by Dr. Cox, in his 'Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers,' on the popular belief that these rings were in some way associated with the rights of sanctuary, makes it desirable that all known facts connected with their origin and use should be more

carefully examined. Makenzie Walcott in the *Transactions* of the Royal Institute of British Architects, vol. xi. p. 53, describes the thing as "a ring which the fugitive clung to, as at Durham and at Cologne, where there was an inscription 'Hic stetit magnus reus.'" Unfortunately, he does not give the name of the church at Cologne to which he refers, and for this I am seeking.

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

5, Burlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.

JAMES BALLANTYNE'S KELSO PRESS.—This eminent printer, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, while in Kelso printed and published two well-known books:—

Lewis, 'Tales of Terror.'

Scott, 'The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border', vols. i. and ii.

Two other volumes printed by Ballantyne while at Kelso have just come into my hands:—

Douglas, 'Journey from Berne to England,' 1802.

'The History o' the Families o' the Farmers and the Lightbodies,' 1802.

Do any of your readers know of further books printed by Ballantyne while at Kelso?
JOHN GRANT.

Edinburgh.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS TO GEORGE GRENVILLE AND LORD CHATHAM.—Have the anonymous letters, signed C., to George Grenville, which are printed in vol. iv. of 'The Grenville Papers,' been carefully examined in recent years with a view to ascertain whether they are in the handwriting of Junius? Apparently, the anonymous letter to Lord Chatham was penned by "The Great Unknown"; but I do not remember whether C. W. Dilke was satisfied as to the authorship of the Grenville epistles. Where are the original manuscripts?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

HANNAH MORE PORTRAITS.—I am anxious to discover the whereabouts of two paintings of Hannah More: the one painted of her at the age of 29 by the sister of Sir Joshua Reynolds—Miss Reynolds—and one painted by Opie when she was about 41, which was in the possession of Mrs. Boscawen, widow of Admiral Boscawen, till about 1804. Neither of these is in the National Gallery, but I have seen reproductions of them in memoirs of Hannah More. I believe the one by Miss Reynolds was formerly in the possession of Lady Olivia Sparrow.

I shall be greatly obliged if readers of 'N. & Q.' can help me in the matter.

ANNETTE M. B. MEAKIN.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND OAKENDEAN, COWFOLD.—This Easter I was staying with my friend Mr. G. S. Brown of Oakendean, near Cowfold, one of the oldest houses in that part of Sussex, and in the grounds I discovered the keystone of a doorway lying half-hidden in a flower bed. On scraping it I found an excellent carved figure in high relief, of an admiral of the period of the middle of the eighteenth century. In his right hand he carried an admiral's baton, in the left a cocked hat. He had on a laced coat, ruffles, and high-heeled shoes. Before him was a cannon with smoke issuing from the mouth. Round it was carved AD. VERNON, and it is no doubt a portrait of the victor of Porto Bello.

Can any of your readers tell me if he had any connexion with Oakendean? According to the 'D.N.B.' he died at his seat, Nacton near Ipswich, on 30 October, 1757; but it is clear from the architecture that the keystone was at one period part of the house.

WILLIAM BULL.

ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE AT VELLORE.—A picture illustrating the above incident was exhibited a few years ago at the Royal Academy. Would the painter or present owner be good enough to communicate with me?

(COL.) H. W. PEARSE, D.S.O.

58, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

MADAME D'ARBLAY AND DISRAELI.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say whether the letter mentioned by Disraeli in 'Home Letters, 1830-52,' has ever been published? His own letter is dated 5 July, 1832:—

"'Contarini' seems universally liked, but moves slowly. The staunchest admirer I have in London, and the most discerning appreciator of 'Contarini,' is old Madame D'Arblay. I have a long letter, which I will show you.—Capital."

BATHAMPTON.

CHURCH BRIEFS.—Can some one tell me how moneys collected on a brief in 1650-1700 would have been transmitted? In the brief books of a village in Kent one collection (26 Feb., 1698) is "for Derby Court in Westminster." What is likely to have been the reason for that, as most of the collections are for churches, redemption of slaves, or losses by fire?

C. F. YONGE.

FRANCIS FAMILY.—I shall be very much obliged to any one who will refer me to books and papers where I may get some genealogical information about the Francis family, its origin and connexions.

J. S. FRANCIS JACKSON.

Dallymount, Dublin.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Whence comes the following?

In good sooth, my masters, this is no door. Yet is it a little window, that looketh upon a great world.

EMERITUS.

I wish to learn the author of the lines on Dickens's 'Christmas Carol':—

And God did bless him, if the prayers and tears
Of countless thousands: if the knowledge sure
Of heart uplift, &c.

I. X. B.

SIR T. LAWRENCE'S SKETCH OF MRS. LINLEY.—So long ago as 1859 a query was inserted by C. J. in 'N. & Q.' (2 S. viii. 69) respecting a pen-and-ink sketch by Sir Thomas Lawrence representing a very stout lady, seated, wearing spectacles, and with a fan in her hand. The querist stated that he had been informed by his mother that the sketch was made by Lawrence when, as a young man, he used to give lessons in drawing, and that it was a good representation of Mrs. Linley as she used to appear in her box at the theatre.

No answer appeared at the time; but as several of the present contributors to 'N. & Q.' are well versed in the early history of the English stage, I hope that I may yet learn something of the drawing.

C. B.

KELSEY FAMILY OF HANTS.—Can any reader say whence came John Kelsey, who lived at a fine old mansion called Piddleworth, near Broughton in Hampshire, in the seventeenth century? He was father of John Kelsey of New College, Oxford, who matriculated there 14 August, 1676, aged 18, B.A. in 1680 (Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses'). He died unmarried shortly after, and lies buried beside his father at Bassington, which is the parish church of Piddleworth.

F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BOOKSELLERS.—I shall be glad of the titles of any books bearing the name of Toby Jordan, bookseller of Gloucester, on the title-page. The only one I know is entitled "Little Timothe his Lesson: Or, A Summarie relation of the Historiall part of holy Scripture....by E[dmund] G[raile]....Third impression. London, Printed by Aug. Mathewes for Iohn Grismond, and are to be sold by Toby Iorden in Glocester, 1632." The first impression was published in 1611, and no copy of the second appears in the B. M. Cat. of Books printed before 1640. Toby Jordan

took a prominent part in the affairs of Gloucester during the siege, was an active supporter of the refusal to surrender in accordance with the summons sent by Charles I. on 10 August, 1643, and one of the two bearers selected to convey the city's message to the King in the Tredworth Fields. He became Sheriff in 1644, and Mayor in 1659. I should also be glad to have the names of any Gloucestershire booksellers, of whom there is printed evidence before 1680, other than those of Jordan and J. Barksdale. I have evidence of the latter being in business in Cirencester in the year named.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Public Library, Gloucester.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND c. 1750.—I shall be glad if any readers of 'N. & Q.' can tell me the title of a book of which 30 pages are in the Wallasey Reference Library, and where I can see a copy of it. It is a quarto volume, and is apparently an official return of all the bishoprics, cathedrals, benefices, chapelries, &c., of the Church of England. The portion in the library here consists of pp. 567 to 596, and comprises the whole of the old diocese of Chester, with portions of Carlisle and Durham. The benefices are given, with their patrons and proprietors, under four headings: Livings remaining in charge; Livings discharged; Not in charge; Chapels, Donatives, and Curacies. At the left-hand side are printed the values, and at the right-hand side the yearly tenths.

As the book mentions St. Thomas's Church, Liverpool, as consecrated 1750, and does not refer to St. Mary's, Deansgate, Manchester, erected in 1756, it was apparently published some time between those dates. I desire to consult the particulars relating to the Southern dioceses, especially Worcester.

T. GLYNN.

Liscard, Cheshire.

DRAWING THE ORGAN: COPES.—In the parish accounts of St. Columb in Cornwall for 1585, mixed up with such items as "paid for hanging a fire bell 6/8," "for keeping a poor child for a fortnight 12d.," and "payd to Wm. Callway for his helpe in the quire," is an item "payd to Jo. Bennye for drawing thorganes 12d."

What is "drawing" the organ? Is the expression equivalent to what we now call playing the organ?

The following extract represents another item of fairly frequent occurrence from 1584 to 1587:—

"Due for Copes.—Richard Vyvyan of St. Meryn oweth unto this p'isse for the rest of

c'tein Copes before this tyme solde unto him by the said p'issioners and tooke daye on St. Androwes daye 1584 to paye the saide rest being then iii^{li} ix^s by 20^s yerelye untill the said 3rd 9th be satisfied in full payment for the debt for the said Copes/

"Receavyd of Richard Wattes die et a^o q' supra for the debt of Richard Vyvyan and now due xx."

I do not think this can have any reference to the sale of the "superstitious" properties of the church. The parish had a stock of cows and sheep which it let out, but this is the only evidence I find of any actual trading in the way of sale. What are "copes" in this connexion? YGREG.

ROBERT DE VALLE.—According to Owen's 'Old Pembroke Families,' he was one of the leading men in Pembrokehire in the reign of Edward I. In 'Cartæ Baronie de Kemes' (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862), p. 27, mention is made of "an indenture between Robert de Valle and Thomas Warlagh of lands in Redwalles and Morvil." A reference number is given, viz., "libr. pargameni, fol. 50." Can any one tell me whether this "parliament book" still exists, or where particulars of the indenture referred to may be seen? G. H. W.

STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTER c. 1180: CAMERARIUS OF PARISH CHURCH.—In a Staffordshire charter of 1180, or perhaps earlier, two of the witnesses are Ysabel Panton and Mold (Maud) de Nomi (?). The same deed mentions a certain "Herbertus Camerarius Altaris de Lawton." Who were the ladies, and what was the Camerarius of a parish church? C. SWYNNERTON.

SCOTS MUSIC.—What are the historical grounds for Robert Fergusson's 'Elegy' on 'Scots Music'? Was there an actual decline in the art at his date? Like the late Prof. Blackie, he laments the

Crabbit queer variety
Of sounds fresh sprung from Italy.

W. B.

SAMPSON FAMILY OF YORKSHIRE.—The Rev. George Sampson was Rector of Leven near Hull, also owner of Walkington Grange near Leven. One of his daughters married Lord de Blaquiere, and another (born in 1810) Benjamin Collett, J.P., of Grafton Manor, Worcestershire. Any information concerning the above Rev. G. Sampson and his family will be appreciated.

H. COLLETT.

137, Hamlet Gardens Mansions,
Ravenscourt Park, W.

Replies.

FISHING IN FRESH WATER IN
CLASSICAL TIMES.

(11 S. iii. 249.)

THE *locus classicus* in Latin literature for fishing in a river with rod and line is the passage (245 sqq.) in Ausonius's tenth Idyll, 'Mosella,' written about 370 A.D. There is an English prose version of these lines by Sir Richard Jebb in Jebb, Jackson, and Currey's 'Translations.' The younger Pliny in describing ('Epistles,' Bk. IX. vii. 4) a villa of his that stood on the shore of the Lake of Como tells a friend that it is possible to throw a line from one of the rooms, and almost from the sofa. Ælian (3rd cent. A.D.) in Bk. XV. chap. i. of his *Περὶ ζῴων ἰδιότητος* gives a curious account of fishing with an artificial fly on a river in Macedonia, a practice evidently looked on as something strange. He explains how the flies are made. The rod used, according to Ælian, was 6 feet, and the line of the same length. Sidonius (5th cent. A.D.), writing from his wife's estate at Aydat, Puy de Dôme (Epist. II. ii. 12), mentions the setting of night-lines in a lake. His twenty-first poem, 'De Piscibus nocte captis,' was written to accompany a present of fish caught in this way.

Greek philosophers have said some hard things about "the contemplative man's recreation." Plato, close to the end of the seventh book of his 'De Legibus,' puts in the mouth of the Athenian stranger a prayer that young men may not take to any form of fishing or fowling. The passage of Plutarch ('Moralia,' 965, E—966B) where Plato's view is cited and reinforced is referred to by Burton:—

"Plutarch in his book 'De solert. animal,' speaks against all fishing, as a filthy, base, illiberal employment, having neither wit nor perspicacity in it, nor worth the labour."—'Anat. of Melancholy,' II. ii. 4.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

That the Anglo-Romans fished in the Thames with either a simple line or a rod and line is certain, if we may judge by the bronze fishing-hooks found in the black mud of the "Roman level" on the banks of the Thames. Several examples of these hooks are in the City Museum, and I myself possessed two which I saw dug up during excavations. An illustration of a double bronze fish-hook with barbs, and having a strand of thin twisted wire still attached to the loop, will be found in the admirable catalogue

of the antiquities preserved in the collection at the Guildhall (plate xxviii. 16).

In classical Roman times the lamprey (*muræna*) and the char (*scarus*) were laid on the table to the sound of the flute. As to the former see Hor., 'Satires,' II. 8, 42, "Effertur squillas inter muræna natantes," referred to by Prof. Fuss in his 'Roman Antiquities,' 1840 (trans.).

The Romans were accustomed to annex fish-ponds to their villas. Pollux, as quoted by Fosbroke in his 'Ency. Antiq.,' gives a list of the instruments and customs as to fresh-water fishing as well as sea-fishing.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I fully expected to find an exhaustive article on the subject in Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' but was disappointed. In Calepini, 'Dictionarium Decem Linguarum,' however, I found the following references:—

"Miles erat gladio, piscator arundine sumpta."—Ovidius, 14 'Metamorphos.'

"Piscatoria linea."—Plin., Lib. 24, cap. 9.

So we have allusions here to the rod and to the line.

L. L. K.

In Walton's 'Complete Angler' reference is made to an amusing story, told by Plutarch, of a trick played by Cleopatra on Antony while fishing. Evidently angling in fresh water without much success, Antony secretly commanded his servants to attach fish to his hook in order that he might shine in the eyes of his mistress. Becoming aware of the trick, Cleopatra, on a subsequent day, bribed the servants to affix to Antony's hook a salt water fish, thereby covering him with ridicule. The incident is related in Plutarch's 'Life of Antony.'

S. S. W.

ARNOLFINI FAMILY (11 S. iii. 147, 217).—Thanks to the kindness of Signor Alfredo Caselli, I am now in a position to supply MR. BROCKWELL with the concluding lines of the inscription commemorating the Arnolfini who lived and died in the palazzo of his family situated in the Via del Duomo at Lucca:—

Qui visse

Gio. Attilio Arnolfini

uomo di vasta mente e di larghi concetti
versatissimo nella scienza delle acque
contenne il Serchio con salde scogliere
dal devastare le adiacenti campagne
altre grandi opere diviso intorno al fiume
a regolare gli scoli della pianura
a bonificare le terre della marina
le difficoltà dei tempi impedirono i disegni
del patrizio sapiente
MDCCXXXIII—MDCCLXXXI.

My friend and correspondent Signor Placido Campetti, Chief Director of the Lucca Pinacoteca, says Arnolfini embarked the Serchio, and projected changing the river-bed at Nozzano, and removing the stream into the hollow ground at Massaciuccoli, near Viareggio. *Scoli* in line 8 should be *scogli*, and means rocks or boulders.

I can recommend readers to purchase a copy of the photograph of the Van Eyck picture in the National Gallery just finished by Signor Morelli, who is a marvel of juvenility. He tells me he is now 91 years of age.

WILLIAM MERCER.

PAWPER OR PAUPER BIRD (11 S. iii. 89, 216, 290).—It does not seem possible to accept as correct PROF. SKEAT's *obiter dictum*, "Hence it was not really a British bird, but imported (probably from France,)" in view of the quotation I gave from the "Acte for preservacon of Grayne," cap. 15, 8 Eliz. (1566), for this specifically refers to "the building or breeding of any kynde of Hawkes, Herons, Egryttes, *Paupers*, Swannes, or Shovelers." This clearly shows that the bird built and bred over here, and as such is "really a British bird."

Regarding *popelle*, the entry in Godefroy is meagre in the extreme:—

"*Popelle*, s.f., nom d'oiseau. Alunbes (*l. palunbes*) *popelles*. Gloss. de Neck., MS. Bruges. Scheler, Lex. p. 98."

Without the whole of the passage one has no grounds, beyond Godefroy's statement, for saying even that *popelle* is a bird. If one reads *palunbes*, that means wood pigeons, of which there are clearly plenty in England, and it may be that *popelles* was intended as a synonym, but there is no evidence to this effect. As a matter of fact, *popelle* was a term applied to the fur of a squirrel in springtime, so that perhaps the passage quoted may be referring only to wood pigeons and squirrels. But there is no evidence upon which to form anything except a conjectural opinion.

'Turner on Birds' was consulted before sending my reply. There is no information therein about *pawper*. The translation is by A. H. Evans, and not "E. H. Evans," as given by L. L. K. JOHN HODGKIN.

"C" AND "T" INTERCHANGED (11 S. iii. 229).—The interchange of *c* and *t* is sometimes due to misreading, the letters often being exactly alike in mediæval writing. But the interchange of the hard *c* or *k* sound with that of *t* is due to the proximity of the vocal organs that produce

the two sounds. Hence the palatal *k* may be produced by mistake for the lingual *t*, or vice versa. Children will say "likkle" for "little," and "tat" for "cat."

The same interchange is familiar in Hebrew grammar. Thus the last syllable of *'ānōkhī*, "I," appears as *t* in the verb *qātal-ti*, "I have killed." The second syllable of *'attā*, "thou," appears as *khā* in *karmekha*, "thy vineyard."

Sounds of the same or of adjacent organs are the most likely to be interchanged; thus Taffy for David (it is too much trouble to pronounce the final consonant, so it drops out), Billy for Willy, the Cockney *v* and *w*, &c. Children will substitute the dental *s* for the lingual *th*, and drop a more difficult sound altogether, saying "pitty ikkle sing" for "pretty little thing." The dialect of the nursery is indeed full of philological interest.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

Changes between consonants in the same order are common, but it is not usual for a guttural, as *k*, or a dental, as *t*, to interchange. Yet they sometimes do, especially in unstressed syllables. Robert Louis Stevenson says: "The change from *t* to *k* is the disease of the Polynesian tongues." So in English dialects "beacon" may become "beaton," as "pancake" becomes "pancate" ('E.D.D.'). Conversely "inmate" may become "inmake," as Fr. *bateau* becomes *bakyō* in Guernsey-Norman. Several instances of this change will be found in Molière's dialect-speech; as *s'esquiant* for *s'étant*, *amiquié* for *amitié*, *jesquions* for *jetions* ('Festin de Pierre').

In literary languages interchange between *c* and *t* is due generally to a choice of one of the two consonants when combined. Thus from L. *agere*, *actum*, come It. *atto*, *azione*; Sp., Fr., Eng. *accion*, *action*; Prov. *acioun*. A primitive hard *g* gives rise either to *t*, *ts*, or to *ks*, *s*.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

ARMS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK (11 S. ii. 426).—Old as the arms mentioned by St. SWITHIN, namely, those borne by Robert Waldby, Archbishop of York, in 1397, undoubtedly are, yet, heraldically speaking, they are but "modern."

The "ancient" arms of the archiepiscopal see of York were virtually the same as those now borne by the see of Canterbury, with a "difference" in the number of crosses *patée fitchées* on the pall—five instead of four. The same slight "difference" also

exists in the arms of the Archbishops of Armagh and of Dublin, Armagh having four crosses like Canterbury, and Dublin five like York. There is a further difference in that in the two English sees the shaft of the crozier or staff is *or*, and the cross patée at the top is *argent*, whilst in the two Irish sees these tinctures are reversed.

A reference to the excellent illustrations in colour of these arms in the late Rev. Dr. Woodward's important work on 'Ecclesiastical Heraldry' (1894) will show this more clearly. But in his reading, or heraldic description, of the arms of the see of Canterbury (p. 172) the learned author wrongly interprets the tinctures of the crozier as given in the illustration (plate xx. fig. 1), which he transposes. And this is impliedly so in the case of those of York, which are in this respect the same. At least both cannot be correct. Boutell in his description of them in 'Heraldry, Historical and Popular' (1864), p. 358, confirms the illustration.

In recording the present arms used by the see of York—Gules, two keys addorsed in saltire, the wards upwards, *argent*, in chief a royal crown proper—Dr. Woodward confirms what ST. SWITHIN has stated, namely, that these bearings appear as early as the seal of Archbishop Robert Waldby (1397–8), though the crown, he states, is more properly the Papal tiara; and he goes on to say that the same archbishop had, however, the ancient arms impaling his personal coat. These ancient arms were: Azure, a crozier or episcopal staff in pale *argent*, ensigned with a cross patée *or*, surmounted by a pall—throughout, edged and fringed gold, and charged with five crosses patée fitchées *sable*.

Dr. Woodward makes no reference to any earlier date for the assumption of a form of the later arms, as suggested by ST. SWITHIN's reference to *The Windsor Magazine* for October last, namely, *temp.* Edward I.

When the *pallium* arms were first used by the see of York is not known, but the almost identical ones of Canterbury are stated by Dr. Woodward (p. 172) to appear first on the seal of Archbishop Simon Islip (1349–1366); so that unless these ancient arms were borne by the see of York (which is the oldest see in England) earlier than this date, the period during which they lasted could not have been very long.

Boutell puts the change at a much later date, namely, not until the Reformation, for he says (p. 358): "The arms of the see

of York were originally the same as Canterbury. The change was made about A.D. 1540."

It will be seen that these four several archiepiscopal sees—Canterbury, York (ancient), Armagh, and Dublin—all bore the *pallium*, charged with crosses patée fitchées, as their arms.

Much interesting information is supplied by Dr. Woodward in his book (pp. 112–18) as to the history and use of the *pallium*, which, he states, was at first given only as an honorary distinction, and became after the seventh century a badge the acceptance of which implied the acknowledgment of the supremacy of the see of Rome. In the Latin Church the distinguishing vestment of an archbishop was the *pallium* or pall which corresponded to the *ὁμοφόριον* of ecclesiastics in the Greek Church, and both alike were probably derived from a reduced survival of the old Roman *toga*, worn as an official badge by civil magistrates.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

REMARKABLE ECHOES (11 S. iii. 189).—One of the finest echoes I know is by Grisedale Tarn, between Helvellyn and St. Sunday crags. A high rock split into three divisions overlooks the tarn on the Helvellyn side, and I have heard three or four words shouted under it echoed distinctly three times or more—from the crags opposite, from Seat Sandal, and, I suppose, from Fairfield.

C. C. B.

There is, so far as I am aware, no list of places in the United Kingdom where echoes may be heard. A section on 'Famous Echoes' in Hartwig's 'Aerial World,' 1894, probably goes far outside the United Kingdom. Among notable echoes those at the Lakes of Killarney must not be forgotten. At the "Windy Gowl," Kinnoul parish, Perthshire, there is an echo which distinctly repeats a syllable several times. Another repeating echo may be heard at the Loch of Monivaird, Ochertyre, in the same county. In the parish of Contin, Ross-shire, there is an echo said to be unequalled except by one in the island of Staffa, and another in Wales.

W. S. S.

H. J. Rose's 'Biographical Dictionary' gives the following:—

"Adami (Ernest D., b. 1716), a Pole, who studied music and divinity. He wrote a volume on a curious subject—on the threefold echo at the entrance of the forest of Aderbach, in Bohemia. It was published, in German, at Lignitz, 1750."

LIONEL SCHANK.

WARWICK LANE AND ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS (11 S. iii. 121, 193, 250).—My old friend who has inherited one of the forty manors I alluded to *ante*, p. 193, wishes me to thank COL. PRIDEAUX for his courteous observations, and careful distinction between the Tibetot and Montacute estates, which had been confused somewhat by my friend and myself.

All of these manors—Sawston Hall near Cambridge, and Rainham in Norfolk, inclusive—belonged to Joan, second daughter of Tibetot, Earl of Worcester, whose daughter Lady Isabella Ingaldethorp married John Nevill, first Marquis of Montague or Montacute. The deed of partition dated 17 Henry VII., and mentioned by me, is still in the possession of the present owner of Sawston Hall, one of the Nevill manors in question. It is signed and sealed, first by Sir Adrian Fortescue and Ann his wife; secondly, by Elizabeth, Lady Scrope; thirdly, by Sir John Mortimer and Mary his wife; fourthly, by Sir Anthony Browne and Lucy his wife; and was to remain in the possession of Sir William Huddleston and his wife Isabella. The above wives were the five daughters and coheiresses of the first Marquis of Montague spoken of by COL. PRIDEAUX.

Sir Edmund Huddleston, great-grandson of the said Sir William, sold the manor of Rainham in 1543 to Sir Roger Townshend, the ancestor of the present Marquis Townshend.

Huddleston was occasionally spelt Hodelston in old times, and a noteworthy scion of the family was the favourite Privy Counsellor of Queen Mary (Tudor). This Sir John Huddleston, grandson of Sir William, sheltered Queen Mary at Sawston Hall on her flight to Framlingham in Norfolk. The Hall was burnt down by Northumberland's supporters, and afterwards restored by Mary to the picturesque state in which it now remains. It is 7 miles from Cambridge.

WILLIAM MERCER.

SIMON DE MONTFORT: TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POEM (11 S. iii. 229, 297).—If I recollect right, another verse translation of the poem (I believe by Prof. Gilbert Murray) will be found in a little volume entitled 'King and Baronage,' by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, published by Nutt in a series called "English History from the Sources." The refrain, I remember, ended with

The Earl Montfort, whose evil sort the land shall long deplore.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

REV. MR. GARRARD (11 S. iii. 227).—I would venture to suggest that Strafford's correspondent may have been John Gerard the Jesuit (1564–1637), who wrote a narrative of the Gunpowder Plot. After escaping from the Tower, he became Rector of Louvain, 1609. He was the first Rector of Liège, 1614–22; and Director of the English College, Rome, from 1627 until his death.

ROW TAY.

SONNETS BY RAFAEL (11 S. iii. 208, 297).—The translation of a sonnet by Rafael will be found at p. 224 of Mr. Samuel Waddington's 'Collected Poems,' published by Messrs. Bell & Sons in 1902. The original sonnet is said to be inscribed on one of Rafael's drawings now exhibited at the British Museum, and begins:—

Un pensier dolce erimbrare e godo
Di quello assalto.

There appear to be only two other sonnets by Rafael in existence, so far as is known, and they are of such inferior quality as to be quite unworthy of the great artist.

S. K. SEYMOUR.

Upper Montagu Street, W.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, R.N. (11 S. iii. 289).—There was a James Cunningham in the Royal Navy, who received his commission as lieutenant 22 February, 1743/4. On 1 April, 1761, he was second in command of the *Iris* (Capt. Ed. Wheeler) of 50 guns, when, off Cape Tres Forcas, she fell in with and took the *Oresflame* of 40 guns. Early in this action Capt. Wheeler was killed, thereupon Lieut. Cunningham took command; and owing to his behaviour, Vice-Admiral Saunders gave him the command of the *Oresflame* and recommended him for promotion. In December of the same year he received his captaincy and was appointed to the *Tryal* sloop of 14 guns, which he commanded until the conclusion of the war in 1763. His name does not again appear on the active list, and apparently he was the only Capt. Cunningham in the Navy at that period. There were two lieutenants named Thomas Cunningham, who entered the Navy 6 October, 1744, and 16 February, 1746/7, respectively; but they do not appear to have attained the rank of captain.

This Capt. Cunningham may therefore prove to be the father of Capt. Alexander Cunningham, R.N., who was a lieutenant on board the *America* (Capt. Kirk) during the battle in Lagos Bay on 17 August, 1759. Two days later his ship was sent by Admiral Boscawen to burn the Ocean

of 94 guns (commanded by M. de la Clue, the French admiral), which had run ashore; this task he is said to have performed with his own hands (*Gent. Mag.*, 1799, p. 260).

On 24 June, 1791, the following marriage took place at Edinburgh: "Capt. Alex. Cunningham of the Royal Navy to Miss Jane Scott, dau. of the late Dr. Jn. Scott of Coats" (*Gent. Mag.*). This marriage may refer to Alex. Cunningham, R.N., who entered the Navy *circa* 1770, although he was not promoted to the rank of Commander until 1805, and to that of post-captain until 1812.

Capt. Alexander Cunningham died at Anstruther 12 March, 1799, and in the notice in *Gent. Mag.* he is described as of Pitarthie. It states that he "behaved very gallantly in the last two wars, having been in no fewer than 17 line-of-battle engagements." It would not appear that he was in the Russian service, as this fact would probably have been mentioned in the above notice.

F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

Bickley, Kent.

AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES (11 S. ii. 67, 132, 193).—MR. THORNTON asks if the *mud-wasp* has been separately recognized by entomologists. It was impossible for me to respond when the query appeared in 'N. & Q.', but I may now say that the *mud-wasp*, also called the *mud-dauber*, is very common in North America, and is classified in all books treating of wasps.

It belongs to the family of the Sphegidae, and until recently was classed as of the genus *Pelopæus*, but in the latest books its genus is now called *Sceliphron*. A very good picture of this wasp can be found in 'The Century Dictionary,' s.v. 'Mud-dauber.' M. C. L.

New York.

MANSEL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 269, 533; iii. 151, 215).—As I fully stated whence my notes were derived, I cannot be supposed to be one of those who perpetuate what MR. D. P. MAUNSELL describes as ancient mistakes.

The pedigrees, as stated, were the work of no novice. The fine collection of documents in the possession of Miss Talbot (1894) was printed by Mr. F. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., in the third volume of 'Cartæ et alia Munimenta de Glamorgan.' The documents were deciphered by Dr. Walter de Gray Birch of the British Museum. Rafe Brook, who was created York Herald 16 March, 1592, drew up one of the two pedigrees, which were worked up from original charters,

writings, and documents preserved among the Penrice MSS. in the Record Office.

A great deal more might be added, but my only object is to point out that, so far as my notes are concerned, they have not their origin in "ancient mistakes" or "books full of errors."

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

BURNS AND 'THE WEE WEE GERMAN LAIRDIE' (11 S. iii. 286).—I agree with MR. BAYNE that the late "Ian Maclaren" (Rev. John M. Watson, D.D.) was mistaken in connecting Burns with the Jacobite song known as 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie.' Cromek's 'Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song' appeared, as has been stated, in 1810, and the same year he edited and published 'Select Scottish Songs, Ancient and Modern; with Observations and Notices by Robert Burns,' in 2 vols. In these volumes every old song that Burns is known to have touched, revised, or altered is referred to, but no mention is anywhere made of 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie.' The omission proves that Cromek at least did not connect Burns in any way with the song which he published for the first time.

I am extremely doubtful, in fact utterly sceptical, in spite of high authority to the contrary, as to any version of 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie' earlier than 1810. To me the song seems much too good to be the workmanship of any early eighteenth-century song-maker. It is generally admitted that Allan Cunningham, who furnished Cromek with the poems for his 'Remains,' imposed his own compositions on the publisher. This was well known at the time to Scott, Hogg, Wilson, Bishop Percy, and others.

"Who," asks Maginn, "that has any taste for ballad-poetry, will have let slip from his memory those beautiful specimens of that style of composition.....which, under the pretence of being fragments of Galloway and Nithsdale songs, were published by an especial ass of the name of Cromek, on whom Allan—in that particular not honest Allen, but about as dishonest as Chatterton—palmed them as genuine?"

Possibly in some few instances Cunningham may have had traditional fragments on which to model his songs; but in the vast majority of cases this was not so. There is every reason, therefore, to believe the version of 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie' given in the 'Remains' to be wholly the work of Cunningham. The contemptuous phrase "wee German laird" may have been current in the early eighteenth century, but in all likelihood the song 'The Wee Wee

German Lairdie' was not in existence in the time of Burns. At all events, in the 1847 edition of Cunningham's 'Poems and Songs' his son Peter Cunningham, who edited the book, expressly claimed 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie' as his father's production.

SCOTUS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 50, 113, 155, 216).—No. 3 of MR. DE VILLIERS's quotations, "Recte faciendo neminem timeas," looks like a reminiscence or a variation of the adage

Si tu recta facis, ne cures verba malorum,

given by W. Binder ('Novus Thesaurus Adagiorum Latinorum') as No. 90 of the 'Monosticha' of Columbanus. This again resembles iii. 3 of Dionysius Cato,

Cum recte vivas, ne cures verba malorum;
Arbitrii non est nostri, quid quisque loquatur.

As, according to MR. DE VILLIERS, his author "quoted pretty freely—in two senses," it may be that no closer identification of No. 3 is possible.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

JAMES GRANT OF BENGAL (11 S. iii. 229).—In bibliographies where his book is mentioned he is usually designated "late Serishtadar of Bengal." The word "Serishtadar" is said to mean "the head ministerial officer of a court whose duty it is to receive plaints, and see that they are in proper form and duly stamped; and generally to attend to routine business." See the definition in 'Hobson-Jobson,' p. 626, where reference is made to Mr. Grant's appointment. It is not known for certain with which of the numerous Grant families he was connected. A James Grant graduated at Aberdeen University in 1773. He was a son of the minister of Logie-Urquhart, Ross-shire. See 'Officers and Graduates of University and King's College, Aberdeen,' edited for the New Spalding Club by Mr. P. J. Anderson. Another James Grant from Elginshire graduated in 1775.

W. SCOTT.

'THE YAHOO': WILLIAM WATTS (10 S. xii. 130, 177, 275).—Since my previous reply I have been endeavouring to identify Wm. Watts, the author of 'The Yahoo,' but without result. I have, however, been favoured with the following information by Mr. Chas. W. F. Goss, the learned librarian of the Bishopsgate Institute.

In *The Agnostic Journal* of 5 January, 1889, p. 14, G. J. Holyoake writes that

"the author of 'The Yahoo' was Watts, William Watts if I remember rightly. He was a watch-maker or jeweller at Lewes, Sussex where they

burnt ten heretics on gridirons in one day. This probably gave the author of 'The Yahoo' a distaste for Christianity. Watts lived to a good old age. He is said to have been ninety at his death, which occurred about 1846....If any directory of Lewes exists now, his residence can be traced. His brother I knew well."

Then Mr. Goss says:—

"Mr. Holyoake had good reason for making this statement, for I have before me, at the moment of writing, a letter from Mr. Watts, lent me by Mrs. Holyoake-Marsh, as follows:—

45, Cirencester Place, Fitzroy Square.

(Undated, but 1846.)

SIR,—Should you have any desire to reprint the 'Paradise Lost' by the author of 'The Yahoo,' I shall have much pleasure in presenting you with a copy for that purpose.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

W. WATTS.

"In the Court section of the Post Office Directory for 1846 the name of William Watts appears as occupant of 45, Cirencester Place. This then would probably be the house at which he died according to Holyoake. The name does not appear in the 1847 Directory. William Watts's brother was also well known to Mr. Holyoake, for when he died he left Mr. Holyoake a legacy of £20 or £40, but Holyoake writes that he never had it. It required some legal procedure to procure, and as he could not take an oath, he had to let the bequest 'slide.' Between the years 1843-50 Holyoake and Watts frequently met each other to drink black tea and smoke, at the house of the latter 'in a street off Burton Crescent.'"

Since I received the above information I have twice searched for the probate of Watts's will, but without result. Search on this information has also kindly been made officially, but the reply is that

"the information furnished is insufficient to enable it to be ascertained definitely whether any grant of representation was obtained to the deceased. A careful search of the official indices for some years subsequent to the date suggested leads to the supposition that no such grant was obtained."

RALPH THOMAS.

THE CONFESSION OF LOUIS XVI. (11 S. iii. 185).—Father François L. Hébert was a Eudist, or a member (in fact the Superior) of the Society of Jesus and Mary, instituted at Caen 25 March, 1643, by the Blessed Jean Eudes, and not a Jesuit, as is suggested by A. B. G.

Father Charles Lebrun, C.J.M., S.T.D., Superior of the Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax, Nova Scotia, writes in 'The Catholic Encyclopedia,' v. 597, as follows:—

"During the French Revolution, three Eudists: Fathers Hébert, Potier, and Lefranc, perished at Paris in the massacres of September, 1792. The cause of their beatification with that of some other victims of September has been introduced

in Rome. Father Hébert was the confessor of King Louis XVI., and shortly before his death he made the King promise to consecrate his kingdom to the Sacred Heart if he escaped from his enemies."

The late Rev. W. Henley Jervis, Prebendary of Heytesbury, in his work entitled 'The Gallican Church and the Revolution,' gives at pp. 201-2 an account of the massacres which "was not the result of any accidental collision or unforeseen effervescence of popular passion, but was minutely arranged and organized beforehand by persons in authority." He estimates the priestly victims at Paris as "something less than three hundred." They included Archbishop Jean M. Dulau of Arles, and the two brothers François J. and Pierre Louis De La Rochefoucauld-Bayers, Bishops of Beauvais and Saintes. Father Hébert's place as royal confessor was taken, as is well known, by the Rev. Henry Essex Edgeworth, first cousin once removed to Richard Lovell Edgeworth, mentioned *ante*, p. 191.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

CHARADES BY COL. FITZPATRICK (11 S. iii. 307).—I suggest the following solutions:—

1. In concert, song, or serenade,
My first requires my second's aid.
To those residing near the pole
I would not recommend my whole.

Answer: "Lutestring." The point of the last two lines is illustrated by this quotation from Horace Walpole (given in the 'N.E.D.'): "a pretty lutestring administration, which would do very well for summer wear."

2. Charades of all things are the worst,
But yet my best have been my first.
Who with my second are concerned
Will to despise my whole have learned.

Answer: "Hardships."

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

The answer to the first is "Lutestring." A fairly well-known instance of the mention of this as a typical material for summer wear is quoted from Horace Walpole himself by the 'H.E.D.' It is surprising that Walpole writes in his letter to Conway: "I have not come within sight of the easy one."

Lady Upper Ossory's remark that the second is very difficult should make one cautious, and Walpole was certainly right in rejecting "Spelling-book," which at one time he had thought it might be. For my own part, I was almost convinced that the solution was "Versemen." It may be submitted as a guess. Johnson supplies examples of the "ludicrous" use of this word, though he fails to cite the familiar line

of Pope. The touch of contempt in it seems enough to give point to the contrast with "men."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

My guesses may be bad, but here they are: 1. "Areas" (air-ears); 2. "Hardships." ST. SWITHIN.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND DREAMS (11 S. iii. 247, 296).—The notion that Franklin, who never (even after a long residence in France) wrote French fluently, could have written in French a book published as early as 1746, may be dismissed as an impossibility. The title does not occur in the late Paul Leicester Ford's 'Franklin Bibliography' (1889), either among the genuine works of Franklin or among those attributed to him.

Nevertheless, MR. ELKIN MATHEWS's query raises an interesting point. *The American Museum* (Philadelphia) for February, 1792, xi. 67-70, contains "The art of procuring pleasant dreams. By Dr. Franklin. Inscribed to Miss ***** Being written at her request." This duly appears (under date of 1772) in Sparks's 'Works of Franklin,' 1836, ii. 171-6, and in Bigelow's 'Works of Franklin,' 1887, iv. 526-32; and (under date of 1786) in Albert H. Smyth's 'Writings of Franklin,' 1907, x. 131-7. Dr. Smyth first showed that it was written to Miss Catherine Maria Shipley, a daughter of Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph's; for on 13 November, 1786, Miss Shipley replied:—

"I have particularly to thank you for the 'Art of procuring pleasant Dreams,' indeed it flatter'd me exceedingly that you should employ so much of your precious time in complying with my request, but where do you read that Methusalah slept in the open air?"

Franklin has frequently been accused of plagiarism. In 1798 John Davis came to this country, spent several years in travelling about, and in 1803 published his 'Travels,' on pp. 210-18 of which will be found a fierce attack on Franklin. Unluckily for his purpose, Davis picked out for animadversion the famous 'Parable against Persecution,' declaring that "it all came to Franklin from Bishop Taylor." Now on 2 November, 1789, Franklin wrote to B. Vaughan:—

"Your mention of plagiarism puts me in mind of a charge of the same kind, which I lately saw in the *British Repository*, concerning the Chapter of Abraham and the Stranger. Perhaps this is the attack your letter hints at, in which you defended me. The truth is, as I think you observe, that I never published that Chapter, and never claimed more credit from it, than what related to the style, and the addition of the con-

cluding threatening and promise. The publishing of it by Lord Kames [in 1774], without my consent, deprived me of a good deal of amusement which I used to take in reading it by heart out of my Bible, and obtaining the remarks of the Scripturians upon it, which were sometimes very diverting."—*Writings*, x. 53.

Now 'The Art of Procuring Pleasant Dreams' was first published, so far as is known, in 1792, or two years after Franklin's death, and hence Franklin himself had no opportunity of either claiming or disclaiming it as his own. It was one of seventeen pieces called 'Bagatelles,' which, according to Smyth (i. 184), were first published by W. T. Franklin in 1818, introduced with the following headnote:—

"The Letters, Essays, etc., contained in this section were chiefly written by Dr. Franklin for the amusement of his intimate society in London and Paris, and were by himself actually collected in a small portfolio, endorsed as above. Several of the pieces were either originally written in French, or afterward translated by him into that language by way of exercises."

Smyth goes on to say that at least one of the pieces "was really written by Abbé Morellet." Is it not possible that Franklin took as a basis for this particular piece the French book published in 1746, or a passage in that book? If so, he must have worked it over as he did the 'Parable against Persecution,' for there is an allusion to "the Black Hole at Calcutta"—an allusion that of course could not have appeared in a book printed in 1746. Will not Mr. ELKIN MATHEWS compare Franklin's 'Art of Procuring Pleasant Dreams' with the book of 1746 and let us know the result?

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

BUDDHA IN CHRISTIAN ART (11 S. ii. 147, 217).—Andrew D. White, ex-ambassador of the United States to the Court of Berlin, sent me in 1905 a photograph (taken by himself) of Buddha as St. Josaphat in a church at Palermo.

For a description of the statue (or "idol," as we should call it, in an alien religion) see White's 'Autobiography' (New York, 1905, vol. ii. p. 455). The inscription is "Divo Josaphat." The authorities for the identification of St. Josaphat (or Joasaph) with Buddha may be found in Rhys Davids's introduction to his translation of Jatakas 1-40 (London, 1880), and in White's 'History of the Warfare of Science with Theology' (referred to in the 'Autobiography,' *loc. cit.*).

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

WALTER HADDON (11 S. iii. 128, 171).—In thanking those correspondents who were kind enough to reply to my query I would like to give expression to my regret that I was the cause of valuable space in 'N. & Q.' being taken up with matter from the 'D.N.B.' Having something more than a mere nodding acquaintance with that invaluable work, I am entirely at a loss to understand how it came about that I overlooked the fact that a biography of Haddon was contained therein.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

BAGEHOT ON THE CROWN (11 S. iii. 307).—The sentence of which A. P. is in search occurs in 'The English Constitution,' by Walter Bagehot (5th ed., 1888), p. 57, and the whole paragraph runs as follows:—

"The popular theory of the English Constitution involves two errors as to the sovereign. First, in its oldest form at least, it considers him as an 'Estate of the Realm,' a separate co-ordinate authority with the House of Lords and the House of Commons. This and much else the sovereign once was, but this he is no longer. That authority could only be exercised by a monarch with a legislative veto. He should be able to reject bills, if not as the House of Commons rejects them, at least as the House of Peers rejects them. But the Queen has no such veto. She must sign her own death-warrant if the two Houses unanimously send it up to her."

Mark the words. Bagehot did not say that the reigning monarch must sign the warrant for his own execution if his "responsible ministers" were to submit it to him. It must be the *unanimous* decision of both Houses of Parliament. The King has still the power to veto the acts of his "responsible ministers," and even, if he chooses, to dismiss them.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and Mr. F. C. WHITE also supply the reference.]

SHAKESPEARE AND THE EARL OF RUTLAND (11 S. iii. 307).—The work inquired for is Peter Alvor's 'Das neue Shakespeare-evangelium,' published in 1907. The author's contention is that the comedies are the work of Roger Manners, Earl of Rutland, and the histories and tragedies are from the pen of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton.

FRANK J. BURGONE.

The Tate Library, Brixton.

This theory is upheld by a German writer, Karl Bleibtreu, in 'Der wahre Shakespeare' (Munich and Leipzig, Georg Müller, 1907). The book consists of an introduction in which the author sets forth the grounds of his theory, and a five-act prose drama, 'Shakespeare,' the dramatic personæ in-

cluding Queen Elizabeth, Southampton, Essex, Rutland, Bacon, Shaxper (an actor), &c. In the introduction the author claims his "discovery" of Rutland's authorship to be mainly original, although he admits having been put on the track of it by a previous writer, Alvor, author of a pamphlet 'Das neue Shakespeare-evangelium.'

M. A. M. M.

I think Mr. LYNN will find the book about which he inquires in Dr. Bleibtreu's 'Der wahre Shakespeare.' The book appeared, I think, in 1906, and a review of it by Prof. Dowden was printed in *The Standard* for 6 December, 1906. P. A. McELWAIN.

I have a newspaper cutting of 22 May, 1909, wherein it is stated that

"a new candidate has been put in the field by M. Celestin Demblou, a Belgian author, who is endeavouring to convince the world that the works attributed to Shakespeare were really written by 'Lord Roger Manners of Rutland.'"

R. J. FYNMORE.

[MR. H. DAVEY and MR. H. KREBS also refer to Dr. Bleibtreu.]

TENNYSON'S "FLOWER IN THE CRANNIED WALL" (11 S. iii. 167).—In an edition of Tennyson's 'Poetical Works' published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, and dated 1870, the little poem "Flower in the crannied wall" is printed among a number of "Miscellaneous Poems" collected from various sources. This would seem to indicate a somewhat earlier date of issue for the poem than that named on the title-page. In Mr. R. F. Sharp's 'Dictionary of English Authors,' under Tennyson's Works, 'The Holy Grail' is mentioned as dated in 1870, but as really issued the previous year. It will thus appear that 1869 was the year when "Flower in the crannied wall" was first printed.

W. S. S.

"CACKLING CLOUDS": "CARPILLIONS": "GAINSHOT": "HUNNIN' PIN": "KINCHIE": "SUFFLEE" (11 S. iii. 168, 213).—"Cackling clouds."—MR. WARRACK may perhaps arrive at an understanding of the meaning of "cackling clouds" by remembering the line "Like baby-clouds a-dryin'," used by Burns in 'The Ordination.'

"Carpillions."—Only the fact of being a Scot, who may be expected to know something of his mother-tongue, can be my excuse for intruding on ground already occupied by PROF. SKEAT. "Carpillions" undoubtedly means "rags," but the prefix *car*, as in *carhandit* (i.e., left-handed), gives it

the force of "disused rags" or "rags thrown aside." There is, however, another use of the word, as has been pointed out, in which it means "cushions." "Worn-out cushions stuffed with rags" is, I think, the meaning in the latter application.

"Gainshot."—The place at the side of a stream or river whence water is drawn off into the mill-race.

"Hunnin' pin."—A wooden pin, or sometimes a large nail, driven into the rafter of a house for the purpose of affording a handhold. "Hunnin'" is unknown to me. I suspect it to be a provincialism for *hannin'*, i.e., "a pin for catching hold of with the hand."

"Kinchie."—"Childish" or "like a child." Connected with the slang word *kinchin*, a child.

SCOTUS.

"Sufflee."—Jamieson's 'Dictionary' (Donaldson, 1887) gives: "*Surfle*, a trimming, edging, or embroidery; the edge or trimming of a gown." As the manufacturer referred to may have made such a trimming as an edging for gowns, the words *sufflee* and *surfle*, though varying in form, may be synonymous, or one a corruption of the other.

TOM JONES.

"NEVER SWAP HORSES WHEN CROSSING THE STREAM" (11 S. iii. 269).—In Elford Eveleigh Treffry's edition (1907) of 'Stokes' Cyclopædia of Familiar Quotations,' "It is not best to swap horses while crossing the river" is given as having been uttered by Lincoln in reply to the National Union League on 9 June, 1864—just at the date he was being chosen as Presidential candidate a second time. This, however, is not the usually accepted version; and it would be interesting to have the original, with the immediate context, from some authoritative contemporary report.

POLITICIAN.

HERTFORD STREET (11 S. iii. 209).—What is the evidence that this street was known in the eighteenth century as Garrick Street?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN LONDON (11 S. iii. 309).—The inquiry made by F. DE H. L. for the names of French Ambassadors in London for the period mentioned should be addressed to M. le Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Division des Archives), Paris, who will no doubt most courteously supply the information desired.

G. BLACKER MORGAN.

Notes on Books, &c.

A Book of Cambridge Verse. Edited by E. E. Kellett. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS anthology begins with Chaucer's much-quoted reference to the "melle" at Trumpington, and is so conscientiously brought up to date that it even includes the melodious lines with which, four years ago, Mr. Paul England celebrated his return to Christ's College after an absence from it of more than twenty years. But in making his selection Mr. Kellett owns that he has not been guided only by the degree of merit which individual poems have displayed. He has included verses whose sole claim to attention is their often disputable historical interest. Michael Drayton early in the seventeenth century writes of

Wise Segbert . . . preparing us the seat
Of famous Cambridge

but he frankly confesses that it is only for poetical reasons that he records this tradition, which would place the date of the University's foundation at about 630 A.D.

Another poet, however, writing about two centuries before him, says that

Cambridge was founded long or Chryst was borne,
and there is nothing to show that this belief was a matter of legend for him.

Richard Corbet has left an amusing picture of Emmanuel, the Puritan college which refused to appear before King James "new be-painted," and with its founders "new be-sainted," as did the rest of them on the occasion of the royal visit in 1614.

The Trinity choir in 1806 was apparently so unmelodious that Byron remarked concerning it:

If David, when his toils were ended,
Had heard these blockheads sing before him,
To us his psalms had ne'er descended,—
In furious mood he would have tore 'em.

Dryden, Ben Jonson, and Gray, as well as Byron, depreciated the University in their verses. But an unexpected objection to it comes from Faber, the hymnologist, who complains that although she is very fair to look upon, Cambridge is voiceless, for she has no bells! Such a state of affairs to-day is almost incomprehensible.

Cowper indicted in his moral vein the undergraduate of his time. Gamblers and jockeys, he calls them,

Spendthrifts and booted sportsmen, oftener seen
With belted waist and pointers at their heels,
Than in the bounds of duty.

But then the folly of youth was a theme concerning which Cowper was ever ready to take up his pen.

"The Union Club of rhetorical fame," which "was held at the Red Lion Inn," in 1823 is described by Praed in his best society-verse manner. Macaulay is depicted with "his arms and his metaphors crossed." Praed was ever a master of neat brevity.

Humorous verse plays a fair part in the book in view of the exigencies of copyright. Two poems come from Calverley's pen. Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a delightful 'Ballade of the Girton Girl,' whose "forte's to evaluate π." Mr. Owen Seaman describes an Oxford and Cam-

bridge Ladies' Hockey Match, and his impressions upon returning to his college in middle age, A. C. Hilton's parody of Lewis Carroll's 'Walrus and the Carpenter' is admirable.

Concerning a certain examination paper upon which competitors were at work in the Senate House he says:—

But though they wrote it all by rote,
They did not write it right.

And afterwards, when it is time for the "viva voce,"

Two undergraduates came up,
And slowly took a seat;
They knit their brows, and bit their thumbs,
As if they found them sweet;
And this was odd, because you know
Thumbs are not good to eat!

The river, and in a lesser degree King's Chapel seem to be the favourite themes for the eulogies of Cambridge poets. Many extravagant things have been said concerning the former, and not the least absurd of these is Mr. Alfred Austin's comparison of a drifting boat to a dreaming water-lily. The latter subject, however, has been immortalized by Wordsworth's sonnet, which was itself written under

that branching roof
Self-poised, and scooped into ten thousand cells,
Where light and shade repose, where music dwells
Lingering.

Wordsworth is the only poet who has devoted many pages of verse to the University at which he received his education. Speaking in his 'Prelude' of the winter nights on which he used to walk under the lofty elms of the college groves, he says that "scarcely Spenser's self could have more tranquil visions in his youth . . . than I beheld." But of the rest of the Cambridge bards, as Mr. Kellett says in his preface, "not many have thought it well to commemorate in verse their ancient mother; and fewer still have written of her in their best manner."

Therefore the book is a disappointment to the lover of poetry, who would have preferred to its four hundred and forty pages a smaller volume maintaining a higher standard. Still, Mr. Kellett has shown admirable industry, and has secured a good collection of illustrations, while his notes at the end are instructive, and certainly needed by the present generation of readers.

Visitation of Ireland. Edited by Frederick Arthur Crisp. Vol. V. (Privately printed.)

THE fifth volume of Mr. Crisp's 'Visitation of Ireland' contains the pedigrees of twenty-six well-known Irish families during the period from the end of the eighteenth century up to the present time. The pedigrees include that of the Earl of Lucan of Balaclava fame; also that of another branch of the same family, the Bingham of Bingham Castle, co. Mayo. Another interesting pedigree is that of the family of Uniacke of Castle-town, co. Cork. The branch in this volume begins with John Uniacke, who settled in 1781, and from whom Fitzgerald Uniacke, the

The volume, as usual
ings of book-plates and
fully executed.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MESSRS. J. & J. LEIGHTON send Part XV., D-Dy, of their Catalogue of Early Printed and other Interesting Books. There are many rare editions of Dante, including the first edition with the commentary of Benvenuto d'Imola, 1477; first edition with the commentary of Landino, 1481; the rare Florence edition of 1506, with its beautiful Florentine cut; and a fine large copy of the 1544 edition. There are also the seven illustrations by Blake, India proof plates, oblong folio, 1827, 20 guineas. It was at Linnell's suggestion Blake made these drawings. There are rare items under Datus, Sir John Davies, and Decretals. A tall copy of the rare first English translation of Euclid, 1570, is 10l. In this Dee's learned preface occupies 50 pages. Other items under Dr. Dee include a copy of Aquinas, Paris, 1519, with his autograph, 18l. Under De Foe are first editions; and under Demosthenes is the first issue having the device of Aldus, 1504, besides the first Latin edition printed in England, 1571. There are handsome copies of Dibdin's 'Antiquities,' 'Spenceriana,' and 'Picturesque Tour.' Under Distilling is a tall fine copy of Jer. Brunschwyg, blue morocco, 1527, 45l. Under Drama one naturally turns first to Shakespeare. There is the extremely rare Hawkins Second Folio, a sound and tall copy, enclosed in case, 1632, 120l. It bears the Hawkins imprint, and it is believed that only three or four others are known with this. The Second Folio, with the imprint "T. Cotes for J. Smethwick," 1632, is 180l. Among other Shakespeare rarities is the doubtful play 'A Yorkshire Tragedy,' 1619, 115l. Other English dramatists represented are Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Goldsmith, and Massinger. The Greek and Roman dramatists include a copy of Euripides, Lyons, 1527, in the original French binding, with a splendid impression of a large panel stamp, 30l. There are several editions of Plautus, 1508 to 1547; also of Sophocles and Terence. The Catalogue is full of interesting illustrations.

Mr. Alexander Macphail's Edinburgh Catalogue 107 contains some old Bibles and Prayer Books, including a Latin Bible, 1495, with a curious portrait of St. Jerome translating the Scriptures, 1l. 10s.; and a copy of John Knox's liturgy, 1615, 3l. 15s. 'The Countess of Marres Arcadia,' with the title in facsimile, and pp. 417 to 440 supplied in MS., 12mo, choicely bound in red morocco, 1625, is 3l. 3s. American items include 'The Parable of the Ten Virgins Opened,' by Thomas Shepard, the rare second edition for America, without name of printer or town, 1695, 2l. 2s. There are works under Freemasonry, Glasgow, &c. A copy of Calvin's sermons, 1581-1604, is 1l. 8s. 6d.; and an unopened copy of Caw's 'Life and Works of Sir Henry Raeburn,' 59 full-page reproductions, royal 4to, 1901, 2l. 10s. Among Stevensoniana is Col. Prideaux's 'Bibliography,' 12s. 6d. (only 100 copies printed). There are a number of Trials, including that of Peltier for libel against Napoleon. A copy of Crabbe, with Westall's plates, fine condition, 5 vols., 1823, is 1l. 15s.; Finden's 'Harbours,' 2 vols., 4to, red morocco, 15s.; and Geikie's 'Etchings,' 1l. 5s. A choice Jacobite engraving of Prince Charles entering Edinburgh is 2l. 5s.

Among other pictures are 'Johnson rescuing Goldsmith from his Landlady,' an oil painting of the cottage where Burns was born, engraving of old Leith pier, &c.

Mr. W. M. Murphy's Liverpool Catalogue 164 contains Paxton's *Magazine of Botany*, 16 vols., 1841-9, 8l. 8s., and Harleian Society, 4l. vols., 13l. 13s., besides items under America, Architecture, Art, Australia, Binding, Coloured Plates, Folk-lore, and Furniture. An illuminated copy of Froissart, 2 vols., royal 8vo, morocco, 1862, is 7l. 7s.; and the first edition of the 'Greville Memoirs,' 8 vols., 3l. 10s. Under Hieroglyphics is a very fine copy of Valerian from the library of Hugh F. Hornby, with book-plate, Lyon, 1615, 4l. 4s. There are many entries under Ireland, also under Liverpool. An unopened copy of Croker's edition of Pope, 16 vols., is 2l. 4s.; and the 1807 reproduction of the Shakespeare First Folio, 3l. 17s. 6d.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa send their Catalogue 255, devoted to Autographs. These include letters from Queen Adelaide, Harrison Ainsworth, John Bright (a letter of three pages, 16 June, 1862, on direct taxation), George Canning, Cobden (one letter, 28 November, 1859, ridicules the French invasion scare), Joseph Hume, Hunt the Radical, Wellington, and William IV. There is also one of the copies of 'The Merchant of Venice' presented by Sir Henry Irving on the hundredth performance, 14 February, 1880, 4l. 4s. This copy has the invitation to Mr. Payne, and in addition the page of the cast is signed by every member with three exceptions.

Notices to Correspondents.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

N. BURCHER ("She never found fault with you, never implied").—From Mrs. E. B. Browning's poem 'My Kate.'

J. TURAL ("One and all").—This motto is discussed at 9 S. v. 148, 424; x. 168, 252, 290.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 325, col. 2. l. 7 from foot, for "Davis" read Devia.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911.

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Notes.

THE COLLAR OF SS AND THE MOTTO
"SOUVENT ME SOUVIENT."

MUCH has been written about this collar; and the Dean of York, whose attention was first called to the subject by the magnificent specimen worn by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in York Minster on Assize Sunday, November, 1887, has lately produced a sumptuous monograph which seems to embody in an attractive form much of the learned research which has been expended upon it, and moreover contains an interesting "conjecture" of the author's own. The book is dedicated to Lord Alverstone, one of the living official wearers of "the bauble" in question.

The motto has received but little attention; yet it was that of Margaret Beaufort, the foundress of two great Cambridge colleges and the ancestress of all our sovereigns from Henry VII. to George V. Christ's College kept its fourth centenary in 1905,

and St. John's will do the like in the present year. In 1905 three papers appeared on the subject in the *Christ's College Magazine* and in the *Johnian Eagle*. One of these, from the pen of Prof. Skeat, gave an explanation of the motto which is now reproduced without comment by Dr. Purey-Cust (p. 33) after Mr. H. B. McCall, who fully adopts it ('*Richmondshire Churches*,' 1910, p. 196). The words of the motto are equivalent to the Latin *Subinde mihi subvenit* (a "Silver Age" use), and mean "it often occurs to me," "I often remember." The more familiar modern construction *je me souviens* is condemned by Littré, who says it is as barbarous as would be *je m'importe* for *il m'importe*, and that it first occurs in the sixteenth century. This is no doubt true of literature, or French literature; but *souvenez* is found on a collar of 1407 (see below).

What do the five to twenty (more or less) SS of our collar mean? Three answers deserve consideration:—

(1) John Anstis, Garter King-at-Arms, suggested (1724), as "a very precarious conjecture," that the S was the initial letter of *Sovereign* (= *subveniat*, *qu'il te souviennet*), or, more fully, of *Sovereign vous de moi*, the old French name for the "forget-me-not" ('*Register of the Garter*,' i. 117). Henry IV., when Earl of Derby, is recorded to have worn this flower in silver-gilt upon a Collar of SS in 1397 (*ib.*). Miss Toulmin Smith in 'Expeditions to Prussia made by Henry, Earl of Derby,' in 1390-93, gave further extracts (1894) from the accounts of Henry's treasurer, Kyngeston, to the same effect. Under the year 1397-8 we read of "*Coler fact cum esset et floribus de soveine vous de moi*." The solution thus timidly proposed by Anstis has since been adopted by Beltz, E. Foss, and Prof. Skeat.

(2) Willement, heraldic artist to George IV., thought that S stood for *Soverayne*. This word in fact occurs repeatedly on the cornice of Henry IV.'s tomb at Canterbury, where is also a profusion of *Esses*, and it is taken by Willement and many others to have been Henry's motto ('*Royal Heraldry*,' 1829, p. 42). Beltz, on the other hand, thought that *Soverayne* was a blunder for *Sovereine*. But surely care would be taken to give the monarch's motto correctly on his own tomb.

(3) J. G. Nichols, admitting that *Soverayne* was Henry's motto, pointed out that the Collar of SS was worn and distributed by

Henry's father, John of Gaunt. In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1842, p. 479, he gives an engraving, from a drawing in the British Museum, of a window to John's memory in Old St. Paul's. Here are seen two shields, one surrounded by the Garter, the other by a collar with five *Esses*. In the inscription John was described, among other titles, as *Rex Castilia*, which, in right of his second wife, he claimed to be from 1372 to 1389; and also as *Magnus Seneschallus Anglie*. John died in 1399, but Nichols thought the window was put up some years later. He held the SS to stand for *Seneschallus*. This is favoured by A. Hartshorne.

(4) The Dean's "conjecture" is a combination of (2) and (3). He suggests (p. 34) that "these inscrutable letters had a twofold significance craftily devised for a very critical time."

"As the Duke of York, John's younger brother, had devised a jewel of a cryptic character (a falcon in a letter-lock), something similarly enigmatical, apparently committing no one to anything, and capable of a variety of interpretations, was at once produced.... Yes, he [John] was no doubt *Seigneur* and *Seneschallus* and what not, and therefore none could demur to the indication of them; but his immediate confederates and confidants looked upon him as their *Soverayne*, and patiently abided the time when it would come to pass."—P. 48.

When the time came, when "the aspiring blood of Lancaster" attained, in the person of Henry, the throne for which John had so long schemed, the cryptic S revealed its true significance, as is shown in the repeated *Soverayne* on Henry's tomb.

That S, meant as a claim to the English throne, could not openly be so explained under Richard II., is obvious; but (1) John had long used the title of King of Castile and Leon; (2) he was "summoned by writ to a Parliament held at Westminster by the name of John, King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster" (p. 42). Further, on 22 April, 1386, Richard himself put a crown of gold on his uncle's head ('*Diet. Nat. Biog.*' xxix. 425). Perhaps, then, we may slightly modify Dr. Purey-Cust's conjecture, and say that the S might be "variously interpreted" (under Richard) as *Seigneur*, *Seneschallus*, or even *Soverayne* in the Castilian sense—by courtesy, even after 1389—while all the time John had a loftier sense in mind.

"Of the many tombs scattered broadcast throughout the country" indicating "how wide the acceptance of the collar had been" (p. 55), the oldest, it is believed, are those of Sir John Swinford, who died 1371; Sir Thomas Burton, of the date 1382; and of

Sir John Marmion (at West Tanfield, Yorks), who died in 1387. Photographs of Marmion's stately monument are given both by Mr. McCall and by the Dean. These instances, and the John of Gaunt window, abundantly prove that the collar cannot have been devised, or first distributed, by Henry, who was not born till 1366. To explain the collar, then, by Henry's fancy for the forget-me-not (*fleur de Soverayne*) in 1391 and the following years, is an anachronism. His use of the flower, or of its name, is sufficiently explained by a record quoted by Anstis ('*Register*,' i. 117):—

"We find that Richard II. himself had a gown made in his fourteenth year (1390) whereon this motto [*i.e.*, *Soverayne vous de moy*] was embroidered, to be used at the famous tilt in Smithfield."

From this Willement ('*R. H.*,' p. 42) infers:

"It is probable that the flower might have been only united by Henry to his own badge (SS) in compliment to a device or motto affected by the monarch."

This complimentary adoption of badges may be illustrated from the fact that in 1389 Richard "took the collar from his uncle's neck and put it on his own" (p. 18). Taxed with this by Arundel in 1394, the King said he had done it "en signe de bon amour et d'entier cœur" (*Gent. Mag.*, March, 1842). Mrs. Bury Palliser ('*Devices*,' p. 36) tells us that in 1390 "Henry, then Earl of Derby, ordered the sleeves of his coat to be embroidered with (white) harts of the King's bearing." His use, then, of Richard's *Soverayne* badge or motto would be a like token of amity, real or feigned.

John Gower in his '*Chronica*' speaks of Henry in 1387 as *qui gerit S*; but the only flower he mentions in connexion with him is the rose:—

Ut rosa flos florum, melior fuit ille bonorum.

The "*flores domini*" mentioned by Kyngeston, apart from the forget-me-nots, are conjectured by Miss T. Smith to be "Lancaster roses." In the National Portrait Gallery Henry IV. bears a red rose.

The Lady Margaret, it will be remembered, was daughter of the first Duke and Duchess of Somerset, whose effigies (placed there by herself) are to be seen, wearing the collar, in Wimborne Minster. She was the granddaughter of the first Earl of Somerset, and great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt. Her grandfather, the Earl, was the illegitimate son of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swynford, who afterwards became his third wife (1395). In 1396–7 the Beauforts, as they were called from a castle of John's in Artois, were legitimated, ennobled, and enriched by Richard II., to

whom they were thus under the deepest obligations. The explanation above referred to of her motto *Souvent me souvient* is that it was the loyal response of the Beauforts to the appeal of their kinsman and king, Henry IV., *Sovereign vous de moy*. As, however, it appears that *Soverayne* was Henry's motto, this explanation seems highly precarious. It is, however, confidently adopted by Mr. McCall, who writes (p. 196):—

"Remember me was proclaimed by the emblems of the King; and his collared knights responded by their SS decoration: *I often remember*."

Yet, facing p. 196, he gives an excellent photograph of the collar from the West Tanfield effigy of Sir John Marmion, who died in 1387, twelve years before Henry became king. Sir John Swinford (see above) died in 1371, when Henry was only five years of age, and while Edward III. was still king.

Nor is it clear that the Beauforts used the motto. It is only found in the Lady Margaret's portraits at Christ's College, at St. John's (in the Master's Lodge), at Knowsley, in the National Portrait Gallery, and perhaps in one or two others. In the east window, however, of the little church of Landbeach, near Cambridge, is some ancient glass showing two figures of persons of high rank kneeling and canopied, the male figure on the left, the female on the right. The attitude of the latter strikingly resembles the familiar portraits of the Lady Margaret, and underneath this figure, which appears to be perfect, is found, and seems always to have been there, the word *Souvient*. The lower part of the male figure is imperfect, but it is probable that *souvent me* once stood beneath it. The window was placed there by the antiquary Robert Masters, Rector of Landbeach 1757-99, who, probably from the attitude of the female figure and from the fragment of the motto, "conceived them to be John Beaufort and Margaret, his wife, first Duke and Duchess of Somerset, parents of Margaret, Countess of Richmond," and that "they come from an oratory erected to the memory of her family" (Rev. Keatinge Clay, 'Landbeach'). A recent rector, the learned Dr. Bryan Walker, supposed that the glass had been brought from Wimborne, where the monuments of the same personages are to be seen to this day. One may still ask whether it may not have been *her own* motto which the Lady Margaret, appropriately enough, placed under these portraits of her parents. Is there any other trace

of the use of the motto by the Beauforts? A window, still in Wimborne Minster, commemorates the Duke (died 1444) and his wife. The Duke's motto is not given, but several scrolls give the Duchess's *mutare vel timere sperno* (Hutchins, 'Dorset,' iii. 215).*

In the Wars of the Roses the Beauforts fought on the Lancastrian side. "Three Dukes of Somerset, threefold renowned" ('Henry VI.,' Part III., end), fell in 1455, 1467, and 1471. These were the uncle and first cousins of the Lady Margaret. She herself, when the wars were over, writes Mr. A. Bailey, 'English Crown,' p. 54, "apparently acquiesced in the existing settlement of the crown in the reigning family."

Further evidence, might, of course, lend greater probability to the conjecture under discussion. Two facts may be mentioned which seem to show that the *Sovereign* device, though not Henry IV.'s motto, and apparently derived from his dethroned kinsman, was occasionally used by him and his son long after.

(1) In Devon's 'Issues of the Exchequer,' 1837, p. 253, we have the description of a costly collar made for Henry IV. in 1407. It was "of gold worked with the motto *Soveignez* and the letter S."

(2) Dr. Purey-Cust mentions that the figure of Henry V. on the choir-screen of York Minster has "round the neck the Collar of SS, across the breast a band bearing the words *memento mei*" (p. 33). His own explanation of this is that the words "apply to the boss on the belt beneath, which bears a pelican vulning itself, an emblem of the dangers which the King incurred during the French Wars." Still, this may be a reminiscence of the old *Sovereign* motto or device.

In this uncertainty, conjecture seems allowable. May not the motto *Souvent me souvient*, found at present only on the Lady Margaret's portraits, have been what the Germans call a *Leibspruch*, and have a personal and religious rather than political significance? Bishop Fisher in his funeral sermon speaks of "the veray nobleness" of her "holdynge memory." His editor, Dr. Hymers, quotes some lines given in Jeremy Taylor's 'Holy Dying':—

Whoso him bechoft
Inwardly and oft....
He would not do one sin
All the world to win.

* Mr. McCall thus reads the supposed Beaufort motto into the letters SS wherever found.

* Since this was written I have revisited Wimborne. The present (modern) window assigns the *mutare* motto to Duke and Duchess alike.

A Latin sentence on the frame of her portrait in the national collection, "*Pii facti memoriam non oblitterabit aeternitas*," seems to imply some such way of understanding the motto.

Whatever be the explanation of the motto, it seems likely that it contains a play upon the title borne by several of her kinsfolk. This is often spelt *Sum'set*; and W. Caxton once wrongly calls her Duchess of Somerset (Cooper's *'Life,'* p. 45).

For Richard II.'s wearing the *Sovereign* motto at Smithfield in 1390 Anstis refers to *'Lib. Cotom. in Garderob.,'* p. 157. Can any reader give information about this document?

W. A. Cox.

49, Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

LANDOR BIBLIOGRAPHY: POEMS IN 'THE EXAMINER.'

DURING the years 1836 to 1860 Walter Savage Landor sent an enormous quantity of prose and poetry to the weekly *Examiner*. The following list gives the first lines of his poems printed in that paper, with the dates of publication. Those marked with an asterisk have not been reprinted.

- A few have borne me honour in my day.—
17 March, '49.
A fox to Castlecombe pursued.—23 Sept., '54.
Again her brow Sicania rears.—4 Aug., '60.
Again, perhaps and only once again.—23 March,
'50.
Against the frauds of France did Europe rise.—
23 Sept., '48.
Against the rocking mast I stand.—23 Sept., '38.
A generation's faded skirts have swept.—31 Aug.,
'50.
Ah Mela! pleasant art thou to behold.—27 Oct.,
'55.
A man there sat, not old but weak and worn.—
24 March, '49.
Among the foremost of Earth's free-born men.—
4 Oct., '56.
And shall the bloody wave agen.—8 July, '48.
Arnold! thou wert a lovely child.—14 Oct., '38.
Barbarians must we alway be?—3 June, '54.
Barry! your spirit long ago.—29 Dec., '39.
Bees! conscripts! braves of Guilleville.—25 Sept.,
'52.
*Before the Graces you disclose.—7 Oct., '38.
Borne on white horses which the God of Thrace.
—25 Sept., '52.
*By the grave's coldness palsied is the hand.—
25 Nov., '54.
Cahills! do what you will at Rome.—18 Sept., '52.
Call we for harp or song.—5 Oct., '50.
Children! be not too proud, altho' the man.—
3 May, '54.
City of men! rejoice.—27 Dec., '51.
Conceal not Time's misdeeds, but on my brow.—
23 Sept., '38.

- Crown of the year, how bright thou shonest.—
26 June, '52.
Cuthbert! whose father first in all our land.—
26 Jan., '50.
Daughter of Albion! thou hast not.—15 Nov., '51.
Death in the battle is not death.—15 Dec., '49.
Death of the year! wilt thou be also mine.—
17 March, '55.
Derwent! Winander! sweetest of all sounds.
—31 July, '52.
Deserted in our utmost need.—6 Nov., '52.
*Even the brave abase the head.—10 Jan., '57.
Fate! I have askt few things of thee.—12 Aug., '38.
Few mortal hands have struck the heroic string.—
5 Feb., '48.
Flannel and potted meat and rum.—20 Jan., '55.
Friend Jonathan, for friend thou art.—23 Nov.,
'50.
From Marston's shady paths what genius led.—
12 March, '53.
Gibbon! if patriots sterner than myself.—2 Sept.,
'54.
Give me thy hand, pretty maiden, and thine be
the sword and the scepter!—7 April, '55.
Glory to those who give it! who erect.—8 Jan., '53.
Go then to Italy, but mind.—21 Sept., '44.
*Guizot, in haste to cut and run.—4 March, '48.
Hast thou forgotten, thou more vile.—11 Oct., '51.
*Henceforth, Americans, let none.—13 Sept., '50.
Hereditary honours who confers.—2 June, '49.
He who would wish his country great.—5 Jan., '56.
High names, immortal names, have women
borne.—22 July, '48.
History lies wide open: the first page.—30 Dec.,
'48.
How little have the great ones of the Earth.—
13 Aug., '53.
How many voices gaily sing.—5 Aug., '38.
Ianthé, since our parting day.—26 Aug., '38.
Ingratitude! we seldom miss.—27 Nov., '52.
In poetry there is but one supreme.—9 Sept., '38.
Isabella spits at Spain.—24 Nov., '55.
Is there a day or night.—2 Dec., '54.
I strove with none, for none was worth my strife.
—3 Feb., '49.
I've never seen a book of late.—9 Sept., '38.
Julius! how many hours have we.—3 Feb., '55.
Lauder of Milton, worthy of his praise.—23 July,
'53.
Made our God again, Pope Pius.—13 Dec., '51.
*Most puissant lord of Brougham and Vaux.—
2 Sept., '38.
No bell, no cannon by proud ocean borne.—
29 Jan., '53.
Not that the Muse with brow serene.—29 April,
'48.
Not the last struggles of the sun.—25 March, '43.
*Now from the chamber all are gone.—20 Nov.,
'52.
Now thou hast left this friendly shore.—5 May, '55.
"O Glory of Liguria!" thus began.—3 Sept., '59.
O harp of France! Why hang unstrung.—
25 Oct., '51.
O nation of Alfieri! thou.—5 Feb., '53.
Over his millions Death has lawful power.—
8 May, '52.

† Probably by Landor.

Pastum! thy roses long ago.—25 Nov., '38.
 *Patience! coy songsters of the Delphi wood.—
 2 Sept., '38.
 Peace fly to heaven and righteous war come
 down.—4 June, '53.
 Philip! I knew thee not, thy song I know.—
 29 Dec., '49.
 Preacher of discontent! Then large indeed.—
 31 March, '49.
 Rare since the sons of Leda, rare a twain.—
 4 Nov., '48.
 *Rave over other lands and other seas.—
 15 Nov., '51.
 Saint beyond all in glory who surround.—
 26 Feb., '48.
 Sharp crocus wakes the froward year.—22 April,
 '54.
 Silent and modest brook! who dippest here.—
 21 Aug., '52.
 Siren of high Siena! thine.—27 Sept., '56.
 Sixty the years since Fidler bore.—9 Sept., '54.
 Smiles soon abate; the boisterous throe.—
 5 Aug., '38.
 Soldier and saint! go forth, a groan of pain.—
 27 Jan., '55.
 Struggling, and faint, and fainter didst thou wane.
 —9 Sept., '38.
 Sure from thee, most Holy Father.—20 Dec., '51.
 Sweet odours and bright colours swiftly pass.—
 16 Sept., '54.
 The greatest man from earth had past.—
 10 Sept., '53.
 The hay is carried and the Hours.—29 July, '54.
 The house of mourning in a foreign land.—
 18 Nov., '54.
 The mountains bow'd and trembled as he came.—
 5 Aug., '54.
 The pillow is too soft, my head sinks in.—13 May,
 '54.
 There are whose hand can throw the shafts of
 song.—2 Feb., '50.
 *There is some truth in half the odd.—2 Sept., '38.
 There lived a diver once whose boast.—20 March,
 '52.
 The shell assuaged his sorrow, thee he sang.—
 16 Oct., '41.
 The tongue of England, that which myriads.—
 24 Feb., '49.
 Thou in this wide cold church art laid.—8 Jan., '42.
 To write as your sweet mother does.—19 Aug., '38.
 Under the lindens lately sat.—4 Aug., '55.
 Valour not always is propell'd by war.—
 27 Sept., '51.
 Verona, thy tall gardens stand erect.—16 Sept., '48.
 Welcome, old friend, these many years.—5 June,
 '52.
 Welcome, who last hast climb'd the cloven hill.—
 7 Oct., '48.
 What brought thee back, lad? Father! the same
 feet.—24 Nov., '49.
 What slender youth perfused with fresh macassar.
 —16 Oct., '52.
 When the buds began to burst.—12 May, '55.
 Where are the brave? With God, for earth gives
 up.—16 Sept., '54.
 Where art thou gone, light ankled youth.—
 5 June, '52.
 Who smites the wounded on his bed.—8 March, '40.
 *Who would believe it e'er could be.—30 Dec.,
 '38.

*Why hurrying by us, dost thou cease.—17 May,
 '56.

Wonder not, stranger, coming from the dome.—
 15 July, '54.

Years, many parti-colour'd years.—26 Oct., '50.
 Ye springs of Malvern, fresh and bright.—
 17 Nov., '55.

For previous explorations in Landor
 bibliography see *The Athenæum* of 31 May
 and 12 July, 1902.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

REV. PHILIP HEDGELAND, PREBENDARY
 OF EXETER.—This scholarly gentleman was
 an early, though an infrequent contributor
 to 'N. & Q.', and he always took a warm
 interest in its success. I find that he sent
 three communications to the fourth volume
 of the First Series (July-December, 1851).
 He was then at his first curacy, under the
 Rev. Hinds Howell, in the conjoint parishes
 of Bridestowe with Sourton on the north-
 west borders of Dartmoor.

He died, nearly 86 years old, at his house
 of Chapel St. Clare, Penzance, on 17 April.
 Most of his working life was connected with
 that town. From 1854 to 1860 he was curate
 of Madron, its mother parish, and he was
 then appointed by the Bishop of Exeter to
 the incumbency of the church of St. Mary at
 Penzance. During his tenure of that pre-
 ferment the eastern part of the borough was
 formed into the parish of St. John, with
 a new church, the foundation stone of which
 was laid by him.

Mr. Hedgeland, who was all his life an
 enthusiast for books, was secretary from
 1868 to 1872, and then president, of the old
 Subscription Library at Penzance. He has
 left to it, with the exception of any works
 which may be already on its shelves, his own
 collections, which were especially rich in
 first editions of modern English poets.
 Through this gift and those of previous
 donors, notably Halliwell-Phillipps, that
 town, for its population, is now without
 rival in our country, in the possession of a
 library containing books both of general
 utility and of exceptional value in many
 branches of knowledge.

Mr. Hedgeland, a native of the city of
 Exeter, was the senior prebendary of that
 Cathedral, and his sermons were always
 appreciated by a critical audience both there
 and in his own parish. He was a lovable
 man, with a wide circle of devoted frier
 I rejoice to number myself among t

W. P. CO

'THE CHURCHES OF YORKSHIRE.'—As this book appears sometimes in catalogues with the note "Vol. I. (all published)," it may be well to say that two volumes at least were issued. The work was published by T. W. Green of Leeds, in parts apparently. Vol. i. has 7 parts, each part containing some historical matter, as well as an architectural description with plates. They are Introduction, &c., with Adel; Methley, Skelton, Bolton Percy, Thirsk, Birkin, Bubwith. The parts are separately paged, but each sheet has in its signature the number of the continuous paging. The title-page is dated 1844. My copy has no title-page to vol. ii: it is paged continuously; but the first sheet has in the signature 143, in continuation of vol. i. It contains Patrington, Skirlaugh, Rotherham, and chapels at Ripon, Stainburn, and Nun Monkton, with 26 plates. On p. 111 is "End of Vol. II."

I should be glad to know the author or editor. I have heard it spoken of as by Poole; but the Rev. G. A. Poole is quoted at i. p. 4. He is at least part author, as he is credited with the descriptions of Birkin, Patrington, and Skirlaugh. At ii. p. 73 we read: "The author of this description [of Rotherham] is greatly indebted to a paper . . . by the Hon. and Rev. W. Howard."

E. H. BROMBY.

University, Melbourne.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSIONS IN BURTON.—The following from Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' are not given in the recent edition of the 'Shakspeare Allusion Book':—

1. 'Rape of Lucrece,' 1287-8:—
For that deep torture may be call'd an hell,
Where more is felt, then one hath power to tell.
Part. 1, sect. 4, memb. 1.

2. 'Venus and Adonis,' 575-6:—
Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
Yet love breaks through, and picks them all at last.
Part. 3, sect. 2, memb. 2, subs. 2.

The references are to the sixth edition of the 'Anatomy,' 1651-2.

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

FIRST HALFPENNY NEWSPAPER. (See 9 S. II. 504; iv. 270, 357, 425, 526; v. 153.)—The *Times* of 21 April had the following paragraph:—

"The First Halfpenny Daily Newspaper.—To-day *The Dundee Courier* celebrates its jubilee as a daily newspaper. In 1816 it was established as a weekly newspaper and published at 7d. a copy, and in 1861 it became a penny daily journal. Five years later it reduced its price to a half-

penny, thereby becoming the first halfpenny daily newspaper in the United Kingdom. The special number issued to-day consists of 18 pages."

No precise date is given for the change in price, but, according to MR. GEO. B. HODGSON at 9 S. iv. 526, *The Shields Daily Gazette*, established on 2 July, 1855, as a penny journal, was converted into a halfpenny one on 2 January, 1864. The date of *The Dundee Courier's* like conversion, therefore, is of special importance.

On the general subject of cheap newspapers the following may be added from *The Observer* of 23 April:—

"*The Dundee Courier*, which celebrated its jubilee on Friday, may have been the first halfpenny paper in the kingdom, but it was not the cheapest. As long ago as June, 1840, began *The Farthing Journal*, a four-page publication of high-class tone, which struggled along into fifty-four numbers. Still cheaper (to regular subscribers) was *The Penny-a-Week Country Daily Miscellany*, which, in 1873, offered a large title for an infinitesimal price, and sold itself to occasional customers at a farthing a copy."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"WAIT AND SEE."—Politics are very properly excluded from the pages of 'N. & Q.' but the origin of political catchwords has often been discussed in these columns. Mr. Asquith's phrase "Wait and see" is likely to become historic. I have just come across another phrase which might be put alongside of it, and of which it looks almost like an echo. In the recently published life of 'Gathorne Hardy, First Earl of Cranbrook,' there is this quotation from his diary (vol. i. p. 110):—

"Lord Derby is certainly a master of expression, and some of his speeches admirable. He advises *watching* and *waiting*, which is of course the only mode in which we can safely act."

This was written in 1857 or 1858. The italics are mine.

R. F. GARDINER.

RAIKES CENTENARY. — In view of the recent commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the demise of Robert Raikes, the pioneer of Sunday schools, it may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' to note that the marriage from which he sprang took place at this church on 16 May, 1725. The entry in the register is as follows:—

"Rob^t Raikes, of y^e City of Gloucester, & Ann Monk of S^t Mich^l Bassishaw, Londⁿ; wth Licence, p^r W^m Butler."

All the biographies of Raikes (including that in the 'D.N.B.') appear to have been compiled in ignorance of the fact that the marriage of his parents was celebrated here.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, E.C.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL OF CLERKENWELL.—Who was this knight who contributed 50*l.* to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588? In the registers of St. James's, Clerkenwell, between 1580 and 1589, there are five entries of the burials of servants of Sir John Arundel, and in 1591-3 of servants of John Arundel, Esq., though not of the knight himself. The name appears to have continued in the parish for some time. W. D. PINK.

MRS. BROWNING'S PORTRAIT.—I understand that a coloured crayon drawing of Mrs. Browning appeared in a London saleroom in 1908, but I have been unable to trace it. Can any reader give me information regarding its present ownership? W. J. WILLIAMS.

The Bungalow, Addlestone, S.O., Surrey.

GLADSTONE ON THE UPAS TREE.—Can any reader kindly give me a reference to Gladstone's use of the phrase "upas tree"? I believe he used it in a speech, or perhaps a letter, during the sixties. My search has hitherto been fruitless, and I shall be glad to trace the occasion on which Gladstone used the words. H. T. C.

"THAT MAN IS THOUGHT A DANGEROUS KNAVE."—A poem, belonging, I think, to the middle of the last century, and entitled, I believe, 'The Men of Old,' begins:—

That man is thought a dangerous knave,
Or zealot plotting crime,
Who for advancement of his kind
Is wiser than his time.

Who is the author? E. V. L.

'BRITONS, STRIKE HOME!'—Who wrote the words of this song? V. H. C.

[The song is No. 44 in Dr. F. J. Sawyer's 'Graded School-Song Book' (published by the Vincent Music Company), but a note at the head of it says: "Modern words by F. J. S., except verse 3, which is traditional."]

'RALPH ROISTER DOISTER.'—Udal died in 1555. Is there any authority for suggesting that the prayer for the Queen with which the play ends was written by another hand in praise of Mary's successor? It is true that the "flagellant head master of Eton" was not in disfavour with Mary, but would a *divine* with such Protestant leanings have

prayed that she should defend the faith? If J. A. Symonds and the editors of the play in "The Temple Dramatists" are correct, 'Ralph Roister Doister' was written before 1553, and therefore before any queen sat on the throne of England.

The lines are quite in keeping with Elizabethan eulogy. The play was not printed until, the eighth year of Elizabeth's reign.

P. A. McELWANE.

SHAKESPEARE: TALLIS & Co.'s EDITION.—I shall be glad to learn the literary value of the three-volume edition of Shakespeare's works, published by Messrs. Tallis & Co. I subjoin a copy of the title-page.

"The Complete Works of Shakspeare | Revised from the original Editions | with | Historical and Analytical Introductions to each Play | also | Notes Explanatory and Critical and Life of the Poet | by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. | Member of the Council of the Shakspeare Society etc. | and other eminent Commentators. | Elegantly and appropriately illustrated by | Portraits engraved on steel, from daguerreotypes of the greatest and most intellectual actors | of the age. | Taken in the embodiment of the varied | and life-like characters of our great national | poet. | Comedies. | Printed and Published by John Tallis and Company | London and New York."

When was this edition published, and how many copies were issued? Has it any relation to a superb edition published, or prepared, by J. O. Halliwell, in 16 volumes, of which only 150 copies or so were printed? GEO. CONNELL.

WILLIAM EVATT, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS 1784-1802.—I should be glad to know if William Evatt of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, who married in 1763 Susan Brown of Hackney, had previously married a Miss Taverner. I notice that Francis Taverner was with William Evatt a witness to another Evatt marriage in 1755.

G. J. H. EVATT, Surgeon-General.
Junior United Service Club, S.W.

"WELCOME AS THE FLOWERS IN MAY."—How old is this form of greeting? It was in constant use years ago amongst ordinary folk, and many a stranger has been greeted as a friend by "A'wm glad ter sey yo: y'or as welcome as flowers i' May." How far back can it be traced?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

'THE COMING NATION.'—Address wanted of publisher of an English periodical, *The Coming Nation*. It is not in the B. M. Catalogue. W. H. SHRUBSOLE.

22, Halons Road, Eltham.

PETER DE WINT.—Can any one direct me to collections in private hands of works of this artist? I know of those in the South Kensington Museum and the Tate Gallery. I am particularly anxious to trace the present whereabouts of four of his drawings:

1. A view of Lancaster, exhibited at the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1826.
2. A view of Morecambe Bay, exhibited in 1830.
3. 'A Salmon Leap at Lynmouth,' shown in 1844.
4. A view on the river Dart (his last picture), exhibited in 1849.

Is there any portrait of him known? Where can the catalogue of Messrs. J. & W. Vokins's Centenary Exhibition of his Drawings in 1884 be obtained?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

PEAKE AND PYKE FAMILIES OF SOUTHWARK.—It would be interesting to discover what connexion, if any, existed between these two families.

"Richard Elliott of St. Clement Danes, citizen and blower, bachelor, about 24, and Sarah Peake of St. Olave, Southwark, spinster, about 22, her parents dead—at St. Botolph, Aldgate, All Hallows, Barking, or Trinity, Minorities, 31 Oct., 1666. V."—Cp. 'London Marriage Licenses,' ed. Jos. Foster, London, 1887, col. 449.

"1722/3, Feb. 7. Joseph Course of St. Olave, Southwark, Surry, B., and Sarah Peck of St. Saviour, Southwark, Surry, S."—Cp. 'Register of St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf,' vol. ii. Marriages, p. 250, London, 1910.

Below are two unpublished marriage licences from the Vicar-General's Office, London:—

"27 August, 1755. John Pyke of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London, a widower, and Isabella Price of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, a spinster, of the age of twenty-six years. To marry in the parish church of St. Olave, Southwark."

"28 February, 1746. William Pyke of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, aged twenty-five years and a bachelor, and Sarah Day of the same parish, a widow. To marry in the parish church of St. Bennet, near Paul's Wharf, London."

This William Pyke and Sarah his wife were, no doubt, identical with their namesakes mentioned in the will of James Pyke, his uncle, cited at 11 S. ii. 44-45, *q.v.*

The will of Edward Pyke of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, 21 Feb., 1766, mentions "Mary Price, daughter of Mr. Price of the Poultry, surgeon's instrument maker" (proved 20 July, 1767, P. C. C., reg. Legard, fo. 278).

The will of Richard Pyke, citizen and cordwainer (dated 23 Jan., 1730, proved 26 March, 1731; executors, William Turner of Westminster, hackney coachman, and Richard

Williams of Leadenhall Street, goldsmith), mentions sons Waddis Pyke and Henry Pike (P. C. C., reg. Isham, 78).

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

"CLERK OF THE PAPERS."—What was the office so described? It is found in MS. on the fly-leaf of the B.M. copy of 'Nobilis Pharmacopolo,' 1693, the authorship being given thus:—

"Auctore—Kingsmill De Wood Street Counter Clerke of " papers Anno 1693. I have forgot his Christian name. Jn^o Cooke, ex dono authoris."

XYLOGRAPHER.

LAWTON AND INMAN FAMILIES.—I should be glad of any information about Miss — Lawton, daughter of — Lawton of Lawton Hall, co. Chester, who married George Ray about 1790-1800. Their son John Ray married Elizabeth Sutton Inman, daughter of John Inman of Chesterfield, and inherited Heanor Hall, Derbyshire, from her aunt Mrs. Sutton. I want to know the name of John Inman's wife and of his father-in-law.

Information can be forwarded direct to

MRS. CHARLES RIDDELL.

8, Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

WOOLSTHORPE: ITS DERIVATION.—In Canon Streatfeild's 'Lincolnshire and the Danes' (p. 73) we are told that one of the many traces of Danish occupation in the county is the place-name of Sir Isaac Newton's birth-place—Woolsthorpe, for in the word "we have the meagre remains of Ulfstanetorp," the first syllable being derived from the Danish word (Ulf) for a wolf. He adds in a note that this is the form of the word in Domesday Book.

Now there are two villages of that name in that part of Lincolnshire, and Newton's birthplace is the smaller, being in fact only a hamlet pertaining to Colsterworth, which is about 8 miles south of Grantham. The other Woolsthorpe is 5½ miles W.S.W. of Grantham, and before the modern church (which was erected in 1845-7) had an old one, which was burnt by the Parliamentary army in the Civil War whilst besieging Belvoir Castle, some part of the ruins being still left.

Are we to suppose that both these places have the same derivation, or is it certain that the one mentioned in Domesday is Newton's birthplace? Canon Streatfeild does not mention Colsterworth in his book, or refer to any other Woolsthorpe.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

SIEGE OF DERRY: REV. JAMES GORDON.—Macaulay flouted the story told by Wodrow ('*Analecta*' i. 126, ii. 108) that the Rev. James Gordon was the man who directed the breaking of the boom in Derry Lough. Gordon was a notorious person. I have just been able to identify him as the minister deposed from Glass, Aberdeenshire, in 1667, and from Coull, in the same county, 1673. He died as the minister of Cardross in 1693, aged 48. Between 1682 and 1690 he was in Ireland, an extraordinary account of his offer of spy-work appearing in the new (sixth) volume of the Ormonde Papers. *The Banffshire Advertiser* began on 6 April a long account of his career by the present writer. Is there any corroboration whatever of Wodrow's story about Gordon's "relief" of Derry? J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

THOMAS THANE'S MSS.—What happened to Thomas Thane's collection of MSS.? Was it sold by auction? If so, what was the date of the sale? C. JERMYN.

PUTNEY BOWLING-GREEN.—The following is from *The Daily Advertiser* of 1742:—

Putney Bowling-Green, May 13, 1742.

On Monday next, the 17th instant, a Breakfast-Room will be open'd, where the best of every thing will be provided for the Reception of those Gentlemen and Ladies who will honour me with their Company. The Green will be open'd and in good Order, by

Your humble Servant,

ROGER PARRY.

Does the Green still exist? If not, where was it? J. H. MACMICHAEL.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S GODMOTHER.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me the name of the godmother of the first Duke of Marlborough? Either she or a near descendant was named Churchill, but whether before or after marriage I cannot say. I want the name for genealogical purposes.

MRS. WARRY.

39, Filey Avenue, Upper Clapton, N.

BONAR & Co.—There has been a firm in London of the name of Thomson Bonar & Co. for about 150 years or more. I am anxious to know when the firm was founded, who were the first members of it, the nature of the business carried on, and any such particulars. I believe the Bonars ceased to have any interest in it by about 1840. One member was Mr. Thomson Bonar, who with his wife was murdered by their manservant at their country house, Camden Place, Kent, about 1813.

HORATIUS BONAR.

38, Margaret's Road, Edinburgh.

HORSES AND MARKET TOLLS.—The market of the city of Coventry was toll-free, except for horses bought and sold there, as early as Edward I.'s time. Is there any other instance of this? Is there any instance of a horse-toll paid by a tenant of a house in mediæval times?

MARY DORMER HARRIS.

[Horses with four white feet were specially exempted from paying tolls. See 9 S. vi. 507; vii. 111; x. 116; 10 S. vi. 436; vii. 378.]

SUBSIDY ROLLS, LANCASHIRE, 1663.—I should be greatly obliged if any reader could tell me whether it is possible from the Subsidy Lists of the seventeenth century to arrive at an approximate estimate of the incomes of the various persons assessed. For instance, in the widely extending parish of Blackburn, Lancashire, the following persons *inter alios* were assessed for the subsidy of 1663 in respect of their lands:—

Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, in *terris*, value 5*l.*, payment 40*s.*

Ralph Livesey of Livesey, in *terris*, value 3*l.*, payment 24*s.*

Thos. Haworth of Lower Darwen, in *terris*, value 3*l.*, payment 24*s.*

Thos. Astley of Stakes Hall, in Livesey, in *terris*, value 50*s.*, payment 20*s.*

Thos. Ainsworth of Pleasington Hall, in *terris*, value 40*s.*, payment 16*s.*

These persons were members of old land-owning families, all of whom appeared and recorded their pedigrees at Dugdale's visitation of Lancashire, 1664-5.

Other persons were assessed in respect of their personal estate; for instance,

Richard Ainsworth of Pleasington, in *bonis*, value 5*l.*, payment 26*s.* 8*d.*

Peter Haworth, Jun., of Lower Darwen, in *bonis*, value 5*l.*, payment 26*s.* 8*d.*

Thos. Haydock of Mellor, in *bonis*, value 5*l.*, payment 26*s.* 8*d.*

Robt. Piccope of Lower Darwen, in *bonis*, value 5*l.*, payment 26*s.* 8*d.*

It will be noticed that these four men paid higher taxes than some of the landowners, although the incomes of the latter must have been larger. Is this capable of explanation? W. H.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE.—In *The Daily Journal* of 1 January, 1726, it is noted from "Petersburgh," under date 5 Dec. (1725):

"Her Czarian Majesty has confirm'd the Present which the late Czar made to the Colleges of Commerce here, and at Riga, Revel, and Wyburg, of several Ships of different Burdens, to encourage them to promote the Trade of those Cities."

Were these "Colleges of Commerce" what in these later days are termed Chambers of Commerce? POLITICIAN.

Replies.

BLACK BANDSMEN IN THE ARMY.

(11 S. iii. 287, 336.)

THEIR origin is explained in J. A. Kappey's 'History of Military Music' (1894). The redoubtable Turkish troops, the Janissaries, possessed bands of music (!) that made large use of instruments of percussion, viz., cymbals, triangle, tambourine, bass-drum, &c., the melody instruments being a form of bagpipes. The leader of the band carried a pole headed by a three-tailed crescent. The Janissary bands discoursed wild music during the progress of a battle. About the close of the seventeenth century the Sultan presented August II., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, with a complete Janissary band. As the original performers died off, more civilized and more melodious instruments were introduced; but pains were taken that the original character of the band should be preserved in the persons of the performers upon the percussion instruments. For the latter purpose, Orientals, half-castes, negroes, &c., were specially engaged, and dressed up like the Janissaries. In course of time nearly all the German States possessed military bands so constituted.

Down to 1783 the bands of the British Guards consisted of about eight hautboys. One of these bands refused to play at an aquatic party for the officers, and, as the men were not attested, they could not be accused of insubordination. The officers petitioned the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, that bandsmen should be made subject to military law. The Duke, who was in Hanover at the time, sent the regiment a complete German military band, which included turbaned negro players of percussion instruments. These black bandsmen delighted the London crowd, and every regiment in the service, including the militia, hastened to reorganize its band, and to get hold of coloured performers on the bass-drum, cymbals, &c.

It should be noted that, although black bandsmen have gone out of fashion, a relic of the Janissary influence is still preserved in the Prussian service. The three-tailed crescent is seen in all military bands, save that it has been altered to carry musical bells, or a kind of dulcimer, known as the "Glockenspiel." The latter instrument is now pretty common in our military bands. I believe it was introduced by the North-

amptonshire Regiment when stationed at Aldershot about twenty years ago. The pole is ornamented with horsehair plumes after the ancient Turkish fashion.

H. G. ARCHER.

I believe it to be only a coincidence that the employment of black bandsmen in the British Army synchronizes with the employment of black pages by fashionable ladies. The native regiments of the Madras Army before 1767 were accompanied by men playing tom-toms and trumpets. In or about that year these were discontinued in favour of drums "as soon as a sufficient number of men could be taught the beats as practised in the European battalions" (Wilson's 'History of the Madras Army,' i. 235). The further history of the movement in India is obscure; but by the end of the century it is certain that the drummers of the native corps and of the European regiments in the service of the East India Company were the dark-skinned sons of British soldiers by native mothers. They were found to be efficient and to satisfy all military requirements. There were many negroes in the Madras regiments in the eighteenth century. The Company imported them for military purposes. Some of these and their mixed descendants found their way into the bands, probably because of the facility with which they were able to play our instruments of music.

I suggest that a similar process took place in the West Indies, and in North America, where the King's regiments were stationed; and that the negroes were enlisted as drummers and bandsmen because of their fitness for the work, and because of the difficulty of getting boys and men from England. When once enlisted, they found their way to England in the ordinary course of their regiment's tour of service.

FRANK PENNY.

In the parish register of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, under "Burials," this entry occurs:—

"May 1724. Charles Sipprie, a black Drum beater in Gen^l Evins is Regmt. of Dragoons belonging to Capt. Charles Knox is Troop. 3. Aff."

The 3 after the word "Troop" refers to the day of the month, and "Aff." to the affidavit produced before the officiating minister that the body had been wrapped up for burial "in sheep's wool only."

In Taunton, close to St. Mary's churchyard, was Black Boy Lane (demolished rather more than forty years ago), so called

from the "Black Boy" public-house, which stood on the left going down. Black Boy Hill, Bristol, and Black Boy Road, Exeter, were most likely in the same manner named after inns.

Sipprie probably played the kettledrums, and the entry may be taken to imply that there was a drummer attached to each troop of horse. The parish register of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, contains several entries relating to soldiers, the King's Way or Great Western Road, from London to Exeter passing through the centre of Taunton.

ALFRED JAS. MONDAY.

In my quotation from Sibbald Scott's 'British Army,' ante, p. 337, the *l* from the word "clash-pans" has slipped into the word above it.

W. S.

In Caton Woodville's picture of the only existing cavalry which belonged to the Parliamentary Army in the reign of Charles I., namely, what are now called "the Blues," the kettledrums are being played by a black.

J. E. F.

[SCOTUS also thanked for reply.]

MADAME VESTRIS (11 S. iii. 328).—The brochure referred to by MR. MAYCOCK is, I regret to say, not "rather scarce." It is an enlargement of John Duncombe's scurrilous print, n.d., but on Lowe's authority 1826. See 'A Bibliographical Account of Theatrical Literature,' 1888. The edition of 1839 is a compilation of Duncombe's and others dealing with the same subject with a very free-and-easy hand.

Public people are public property, but even the curiously disposed may well rest contented with the authorities quoted by your correspondent and the account of the stage career of Madame Vestris contributed to the 'D.N.B.' by Joseph Knight.

PLAYGOER.

CARLYLE AND CHARLES I. (11 S. iii. 328).—The author of the aphorism after which MR. EDGUMBE inquires was James Boswell's father, Lord Auchinleck; the occasion, the visit made by Dr. Johnson and his young admirer to the elder Boswell's house in November, 1773. The son says in his 'Life of Johnson,' p. 397, ed. 1876, "If I recollect right, the contest began while my father was showing him his collection of medals; and Oliver Cromwell's coin unfortunately introduced Charles the First and *Toryism* "; but he suppressed the details, on

the ground that "it would certainly be very unbecoming in me to exhibit my honoured father and my respected friend, as intellectual gladiators, for the entertainment of the public."

Fortunately Boswell's conscientious omission was remedied by the delightful note of Sir Walter Scott's in Croker's edition, where we learn that

"the controversy between Tory and Covenanter raged with great fury, and ended in Johnson's pressing upon the old judge the question, what good Cromwell, of whom he had said something derogatory, had ever done to his country; when, after being much tortured, Lord Auchinleck at last spoke out, 'God, doctor! he gart kings ken that they had a *lith* in their neck.'"

The raciness of this remark naturally appealed to Carlyle. He quoted it, but not quite verbatim, in his review of Croker in *Fraser's* (1832). See Carlyle's 'Critical and Miscellaneous Essays,' vol. iv., shilling edition, p. 97.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The epigram was uttered by Lord Auchinleck, the father of Boswell. Birkbeck Hill ('Boswell,' v. 383) reminds us that Quin the actor is said to have made a similar remark: but Lord Auchinleck's clincher was due to his own brain.

W. P. COURTNEY.

[Several other correspondents thanked for the reference to Boswell.]

MAY DAY: MAY-GAMES: MAY-POLES (11 S. iii. 321).—Stow, in his 'Survey of London,' which was published in 1603, states that in the month of May the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or three parishes joining together, had their several mayings, and did fetch in may-poles, with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morris dancers, and other devices, for pastime all the day long, and that toward the evening they had stage plays, and bonfires in the streets. He also quotes Edward Hall, the historian, from whom he frequently borrowed, as recording that King Henry VIII. one May day in the morning, with Queen Catherine, accompanied with many lords and ladies, rode a-maying from Greenwich to Shooter's Hill, and how delighted they were with the sports they witnessed.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

Philip Stubbes in 'The Anatomie of Abuses' (1 May, 1583) denounces May-games and such like amusements:—

"They haue twentie or fortie yoke of Oxen, euery Ox having a sweet nose-gay of flowers placed on the tip of his hornes; and these Oxen drawe

home this May-pole (this stinking Ydol, rather) which is covered all over with floures and hearbs, bound round about with strings from the top to the bottome, and sometime painted with variable colours, with two or three hundred men, women, and children, following it with great deuotion. And thus being reared up with hankercheefs and flags houering on the top, they straw the ground rounde about, binde green boughes about it, set up sommer haules, bowers, and arbors hard by it; And then fall they to daunce about it, like as the heathen people did at the dedication of the Idols, whereof this is a perfect pattern, or rather the thing it self."

A. R. BAYLEY.

GEFFERY LE BAKESTER DE LOFFITHE (11 S. iii. 207).—Baker, Bakester, or Bakyster, and Baxter are the same name under different spellings, and the word represents the occupation of the person so designated. In the 'Calender of Documents for Scotland,' the 'Registers of the Great Seal,' and the 'Exchequer Rolls' the name appears frequently under one or other of its various forms. In 1252 payment was made "for the pack-horse of Master Geoffry the baker (*pistor*) which he lost in coming from Scotland." In 1296 "Geffrei le Baxtere of Lossithe, Forfarshire," swore fealty to King Edward I. Though the interval between the above dates is considerable, there is nothing impossible in the supposition that both entries refer to the same person.

SCOTUS.

SIR MILES WHARTON (11 S. iii. 309).—This gentleman belonged to an old Yorkshire family, long settled at Beverley. His grandfather, Sir Michael Wharton, was a sturdy Cavalier, whose estate in the 'Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their Estates' was rated at 4,370*l.* with 180*l.* per annum settled. He died in 1655, and, as his son Michael had predeceased him, was succeeded by a grandson of the same name, who was 42 years of age on 15 September, 1666, and must therefore have been born in 1624. He married Susan, daughter of John, Lord Poulett of Hinton St. George, co. Somerset, and had issue three sons. Miles, the eldest, was knighted at Whitehall, 30 June, 1666. He sat in several Parliaments for the borough of Beverley, and, owing probably to the fact that his ancestors for five generations had always been called Michael, he figures in the Returns of Members of Parliament, as well as frequently in the correspondence of the period, as "Sir Michael." So usually was this the case that in a letter in which he happens to be called by his right name, the editor of

the Portland MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm., 15th Report, App., part iv. p. 494) puts *a sic* after the name Miles. So far as I can discover, however, no one of the name of "Sir Michael Wharton" was alive during the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne. He sat as member for Beverley in the Parliament of 1701, lost his seat for that of 1705, but was re-elected in those of 1708, 1710, 1713, and 1714/15. He was a man of some humour, as is evinced in the anecdote narrated in the query.

Another joke of his is also recorded. In a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 3 May, 1695, the writer says:—

"Nothing of the Duke of Leeds but that he kept open house at Hell (Hull?) with roast beefe and pott ale to debauch Lord Morley, Hunsden, Culpepper, and the rest of the Mumpers. Sir Michael [Miles] Wharton's pun was that the House of Commons should send him *Sauce Robert* to his beefe."—Hist. MSS. Comm., 13th Report, App., part ii. p. 173.

I will leave it to the readers of 'N. & Q.' to interpret this witticism.

Sir Miles Wharton died unmarried in March, 1724/5, leaving unfortunately no descendants to inherit his pawky humour and his honesty of principle.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Sir Miles Wharton was eldest son and heir of Michael Wharton (or Warton) of Beverley Park, Yorks (who was M.P. for Beverley 1660–87, and died in August, 1688), by Susannah, 3rd daughter of John, 1st Baron Poulett of Hinton St. George. He was knighted at Whitehall during his father's lifetime, 30 June, 1666; M.P. for Boroughbridge, 1675–9; Hull, 1679–81; and for Beverley in ten Parliaments, 1689–1702 and 1708–22. He died unmarried 25 March, 1725, and was buried in Beverley Minster. Sir Miles (who is mostly called Sir Michael) was a great benefactor to the town of Beverley, and contributed largely, alike by gifts during his life and by will, to the repair and embellishment of the Minster.

W. D. PINK.

Sir Miles Wharton's pedigree is in Le Neve's 'Knights,' p. 205.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

[MR. A. B. BEAVEN also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 408, 512; iii. 253).—At the second reference Mr. PIERPOINT mentioned that Nicholas Reusner in his 'Symbola Heroica' (10th ed., London, 1664, Symbolum xxi, p. 468) attributed to Thucydides the words

καίρῳ δουλεύειν τὸν δοκοῦντα ἄρχειν, a quotation which his own search had failed to discover. FINGLAN, while pointing out that nothing resembling this can be found in Bétant's 'Lexicon Thucydideum,' quotes Palladas's line ('Anth. Pal.' ix. 441, 6),

καίρῳ δουλεύειν καὶ θεὸς ὦν ἔμαθον.

The last will be found among the proverbial phrases ("tempori serviendum est." &c.) given in A. Otto's 'Sprichwörter' under 'tempus' (3). One might add to these

καίρῳ λατρεύειν, μὴδ' ἀντιπνέειν ἀνέμοισιν, 'Pseudophocylides,' 121 ('Anthologia Lyrica,' ed. 4, E. Hiller, p. 340).

But the source for Reusner's quotation is Plutarch's 'Life of Aratus,' 1047 B, C; 'Ἀλλὰ ὁρῶν ἀπαραίτητον ἐπικειμένην ἀνάγκην καὶ τὸν καιρὸν ᾧ δουλεύουσιν οἱ δοκοῦντες ἄρχειν ἐχώρει πρὸς τὸ δεινόν. I have been led to this passage by Lange's 'Polyanthea,' ed. 1659, col. 2704, s.v. 'tempus,' although Lange does not give the full reference.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CAPT. COOK MEMORIAL (11 S. iii. 165, 232, 295).—Through the kindness of a friend I am now enabled to give the following particulars concerning the Memorial on Easby Moor. It consists of a grey stone column, starting with a width of 12 ft. at the base, and running up in a slender shape to a height of 51 ft. The obelisk is hollow, and at the eastern side is an acutely pointed Gothic doorway. On the western side is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"Erected to the memory of the celebrated Circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, F.R.S., a man in nautical skill scarcely inferior to any, and in zeal, prudence, and indefatigable exertion superior to most. Regardless of personal danger he opened an intercourse with the inhabitants of the Society Islands and other portions of the Southern Hemisphere. He was born at Marton in this neighbourhood, 27th October, 1728, and was massacred at Owhyhee 14th January, 1779, to the unspeakable grief and disappointment of his countrymen. While the sciences in general, and navigation in particular, shall be cultivated amongst men, while the spirit of enterprise, commerce, and philanthropy shall animate the sons of Britain, whilst it shall be deemed the high honour of a Christian nation to spread the enjoyments of civilized life and the higher blessings of the Christian faith among Pagan and savage tribes, so long will the name of Captain Cook stand enrolled among the most celebrated and most admired of the benefactors of the human race. As a token of respect for, and admiration of, the character and labours of this truly great man, who served his apprenticeship to sea from Whitby, this monument was erected by Robert Campion, Esq., of Whitby, and Lord of the

Manor of Easby. The foundation stone was laid by him 12th July, 1827, being the anniversary of the day on which Captain Cook commenced his last voyage, and of the birth of the founder; and it was finished 27th October, 1827, being Captain Cook's birthday, and wanting only one year to complete the centenary."

On the wall of the Cook Memorial School at Merton, Yorkshire, is a tablet inscribed as follows:—

To the memory of
Captain James Cook
who was born in this parish
Oct. 27th, 1728.

This tablet was erected by the parishioners of
Marton
A.D. 1812.

Re-erected here at the
building of the Memorial School
A.D. 1850.

JOHN T. PAGE.

In the copy of Capt. Cook's marriage extracted from the Barking registers the name of the third witness is given as "W^m Everitt." I have before me a facsimile (photograph) of the entry in the register, in which the name clearly appears as "W^m Everrest." Perhaps the discrepancy is of little moment; still, for the sake of accuracy, I make the correction.

T. H. WOODWARD.

'CHURCH HISTORIANS OF ENGLAND' (11 S. iii. 308).—With regard to the publication of 'The Church Historians of England,' which was commenced nearly sixty years ago, we are not able to give much information. A few years later the series ceased to be the property of the firm, and subsequently the stock was handed over by us. Of the total number of volumes issued we have not at this distance of time a clear recollection. SEELEY & CO., LTD.
38, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Of the "Pre-Reformation Series" part i. of vol. i. and part ii. of vol. v. were never published.

Of the "Reformation Series," consisting of Foxe only, all the parts of the eight volumes were published, but part i. of vol. i. appeared later than the other parts. See 7 S. viii. 128, 235.

My authority for my reply at the latter reference was a letter, dated 12 March, 1883, written to me by Mr. G. Seeley. As I then said, "I am without part i. of vol. i. of the 'Reformation Series,' which I much wish that I could get."

ROBERT PIERPONT.

8A, Bickenhall Mansions, W.

For the above collection the Rev. Joseph Stevenson edited:—

Historical Works of the Venerable Beda. 1853.
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; Chronicle of Florence of Worcester. 1853.

History of Kings of England, &c., by William of Malmesbury. 1854.

Chronicle of Fabius Ethelwerd; Asser's Annals of King Alfred; The Book of Hyde; Chronicles of John of Wallingford; History of Ingulf; and Gaimar. 1854.

Historical Works of Simeon of Durham. 1855.
History of William of Newburgh; Chronicles of Robert de Monte. 1856.

Chronicles of John and Richard of Hexham; of Holyrood; of Melrose; and Jordan Fantosme's Chronicle. 1856.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The series known as 'The Church Historians of England' was edited, and in part translated from the originals, by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson. It was begun in 1853, and brought to a close in 1858. The series, according to Allibone, is complete in 5 vols. extended to 8, that is, three of the volumes contained two parts. Vol. i., 1853, vol. ii., 1854, and vol. iv., 1856, were double or two two-part volumes; vols. iii. and v. were single. 'The Historical Works of the Venerable Beda' were contained in vol. i. part i., vol. i. part ii. consisted of 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' and the 'Chronicle of Florence of Worcester.' There was no second part of vol. v.

W. SCOTT.

LAMB, BURTON, AND FRANCIS SPIERA (11 S. iii. 61, 152, 212).—PROF. BENSLEY is quite right, and I must apologize, and am much obliged to him for having challenged my statements, as it induced me to renew my researches.

There is a copy of 'Francisci Spieræ Historia' in the British Museum (press-mark 719. e. 38), but without place or date, and the Transylvanian writer's contribution occurs at the reference indicated by PROF. BENSLEY. In the introduction the writer is described as

"Sigismundus Gelous, Pannonius, ejus eruditio et probitas, et pietas singularis, non in Pannonia modo, sed etiam apud Italos et Saxonas [sic], celebratur."

Petrus Paulus Vergerius, another of the four witnesses in the book, refers to him as "D. Sigismundus Gelous, philosophiæ professor."

Having thus obtained a clue, I pursued the search in another direction, and soon discovered that Gelous was known in his native country under the name of "Torda," who published in Vienna, in 1554, some 'Epigrammata Sigismundi Tordæ Geloi.'

According to Szabó, the Hungarian bibliographer, his name was Dr. Sigismundus Torda de Gyalu; he was a doctor of medicine and professor at Eperjes in Hungary. Gyalu in Transylvania was, no doubt, his native place, and Gelous is meant for "native of Gyalu." An 'Oratio de Beatitudine' was published by him at Padua with a dedication dated 1549. At Melanchthon's suggestion, he tells us, he translated into Latin the 'Orestes' of Euripides, and published the translation at Basel in 1551. The same year he married Euphemia, the daughter of Georgius Wernherus, the well-known author of 'De admirandis Hungariæ aquis,' the event being celebrated by the publication in Prague of "epigrammata aliquot" written "a Boiemiis poetiæ studiosis." He seems to have got on well in the world, as he published in Vienna, in 1563, a new edition of Galeoti Martii 'Libellus Elegans de Egredie, Sapienter, Jocosæ Dictis re Factis Matthiæ Sereniss. Ungariæ Regis,' upon the title-page of which he names and describes himself as "Sigismundus Torda Cameræ Hungariæ, et Sacræ Cæsariæ Regiæque Majestatis, &c. Consiliarius."

I have not been able to discover anything about him after this date. L. L. K.

SCOTTISH TITLES CONFERRED BY OLIVER CROMWELL (11 S. iii. 88, 193).—If the Blue-book of 'Members of Parliament,' 69—L, is correct, Sir Archibald Johnstone was Lord Waristoun some years before Cromwell instituted his Upper House.

In the Blue-book, under "Parliament of Scotland, 20–22 Charles I. (1644–7)," one of the representatives of Edinburghshire was "Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Waristoun, Senator of the College of Justice, Sess. 1, 2, 5, 6."

In the preceding "Convention of the Estates of Scotland," 19–20 Charles I. (1643–4), appears for Edinburghshire "Sir Archibald Johnston, of Waristoun, Senator of the College of Justice, Sess. 1, 2."

In the succeeding "Parliament of Scotland, 23 Charles I.—3 Charles II. (1648–51)," under "Edinburghshire" is "Sir Archibald Johnstoun, of Warristoun, Knt., Senator of the College of Justice, Sess. 2."

"Sess." means "Sessions," and the numbers indicate the member's sessions of attendance.

Assuming Sir Archibald was Lord Waristoun in 1644–7, it would appear that he did not "receive" that title from Cromwell, who may have summoned him under that title to his Upper House. It may be, how-

ever, that the title of "Lord Waristoun" was written in after he had been summoned to Cromwell's Upper House.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JUNIUS AND THE DUKE OF BEDFORD (11 S. iii. 227, 292).—May I be permitted, as a descendant of the country attorney who horsewhipped the Duke of Bedford on the racecourse at Lichfield, to correct the spelling of his name? MR. BLEACKLEY in his query has repeated the error which appears in most, if not all, of the editions of Junius's Letters.

The name "Heston Homphrey" is a printer's error, and should be Jeston Homfray. Jeston is a favourite name in the family, and is now borne by members of the different branches, being first adopted when Francis Homfray of Old Swinford, Staffs, ironmaster, married Mary, daughter of John Jeston, of the Heath, near Stourbridge.

The reason of the horsewhipping is also important, and I much question if any of the readers of Junius know why the country attorney administered so severe a castigation on a man who had violated the laws of society and lost the respect of all right-minded persons.

The Duke had just lost his only son by a fall from his horse, and the father was so regardless of decency and humanity that he went to Lichfield Races when his son was lying dead in his house. An attorney, Jeston Homfray (from whom I claim maternal descent), was so exasperated at the Duke's unfeeling conduct that he did, as stated, publicly horsewhip him on the course.

These facts were related to me when a boy by my mother, who was the daughter of Thomas Homfray of the Hill, Stourbridge, ironmaster, and a J.P. for Worcestershire; and I have also heard the particulars from other members of my family.

The circumstances of the case were well known to Mr. Homfray's family and to the neighbourhood, and were much commented upon from the fact that the assault was committed by a lawyer, who must have known the consequences of such an act of violence against a nobleman who was a member of the Government.

Another incident connected with the case, but not mentioned in Junius, is that the Duchess of Bedford at her death left Mr. Homfray a quantity of her silver in recognition of his conduct.

This is the first opportunity I have had of relating the facts of the case from family

tradition, which I am convinced is correct, and which was repeated to me before I had heard of Junius or his Letters.

PRYCE HOMFRAY WILLIAMS.

14, Cotham Vale, Bristol.

ANNE BOLEYNE OR BULLEN: BULLEY FAMILY (11 S. iii. 8, 134).—The following list shows the various spellings of the name of Boleyn through many years and in different parts of England. There are over 40 varieties, and some of the earlier forms, only very slightly changed, are current three centuries later. In at least one case (1679) the variation is due to weakness of clerical orthography, for in the same register, under the previous year, the name is spelt Bullen. I give first the date, next the spelling of the name, then the locality and authority.

- 1212. Walter de Bulonia.—Creting, Suffolk (Red Book of the Exchequer, ed. Hall, vol. ii.).
- 1227. Thomas Bulling.—Orford, Suffolk (Pedes Finium).
- 1250. Walter Bolling.—Little Bealings, Suffolk (B.M. Add. Chart.).
- 1274. Simon Boleinus.—London (Hundred Rolls.).
- 1274. Ric. de Bulling.—Kent (do.).
- 1279. Richard Boloynne.—Somerset (R.O., Index to Close Rolls.).
- 1301. Julia Boloynne.—Colchester (Rolls of Parl., i.).
- 1305. Nicholas de Boloigne.—London (R.O., Ancient Deeds, i.).
- 1307. Robert de Buloyne.—Kent (*Arch. Cantiana*, xi.).
- 1316. Thomas Boloynne.—Great Birch, Essex (B.M. Charters.).
- 1322. John de Boloigne.—Fen Drayton, Cambs (Pedes Finium).
- 1327. John Boleynne.—Aspall, Suffolk (Subsidy.).
- 1327. Robert de Bolayne.—Wrentham, Suffolk (do.).
- 1327. Robert Bulling.—Witnesham, Suffolk (do.).
- 1327. William de Boloynne.—Benacre, Suffolk (do.).
- 1341. John le Boloynne.—Fen Drayton, Cambs (R.O., Inq. Nonarum.).
- 1349. Geoffrey Bulloigne.—Colchester (Pedes Finium).
- 1373. John Bulloigne.—Fen Drayton, Cambs (Pedes Finium).
- 1378. Robert Boloigne.—Essex (Subsidy.).
- 1381. William Bolyng.—Benacre, Suffolk (Poll Tax lists.).
- 1388. William Boleyn.—Lincoln (Rolls of Parl., iii.).
- 1393. Elenam Boloynne.—Fen Drayton, Cambs (Pedes Finium).
- 1396. William Boloynne.—Occolt, Suffolk (De Banco Rolls.).
- 1410. Robert Bullyng.—Orford, Suffolk (B.M., Davy's Coll.).
- 1419. Robert Bulleyn.—Northumberland (De Banco Rolls.).
- 1422. Thomas Bullyn.—Fen Stanton, Hunts (Subsidy.).

1435. Stephen Bullyng.—Tenterden, Kent (Pedes Finium).
 1459. Edmund Boleyn.—Norwich (Freemen's Admission Book).
 1462. Thomas Bollain.—King's Coll., Camb. (Bodleian Charters).
 1464. Geoffrey Boleyn.—London (R.O., Ancient Deeds, i.).
 1467. Thomas Bolayn.—St. Michael's Coll., Camb.
 1481. John Bolyn.—Devon (Hist. MSS. Comm., vol. v.).
 1494. Sir William Bolen.—Norfolk (Rolls Series, 'Letters, &c. Henry VII.').
 1501. Sir William Bolloigne.—Norfolk (do.).
 1508. Sir Henry Bullinge.—Chester (Hist. MSS. Comm., vol. viii.).
 1518. William Bolen.—Stoke, Suffolk (Brewer's 'Henry VIII.', vol. iv.).
 1523. Andrew Bolen.—Winston, Suffolk (Subsidy).
 1523. John Boleyn.—Woodbridge (do.).
 1523. Richard Bullen.—Beccles (do.).
 1523. Rychard Bullyng.—Tuddenham, Suffolk (do.).
 1523. Thomas Bollyng.—Icklingham, Suffolk (do.).
 1527. Robert Bollen.—Great Melton, Norfolk (De Banco Rolls).
 1534. Nicholas Bullyn.—London: a monk of the Grey Friars (Brewer).
 1534. John Bulleyne.—London: a monk of the Charter House (do.).
 1540. John Bollyn.—Godmanchester (Subsidy).
 1542. William Bolen.—Cams (Pedes Finium).
 1542. William Pollarde *alias* Bollen.—Fen Drayton, Cams (wills at Peterborough).
 1549. Robert Bolen.—Bale, Norfolk (Subsidy).
 1550. William Bullein.—Suffolk and London.
 1559. William Bowlyn.—London (Reg. St. Peter's, Cornhill).
 1561. William Bullyn.—London (State Papers, Domestic).
 1563. Margaret Boleyn.—Norwich (Subsidy).
 1571. James Bullen.—London (born in France) (S.P. Dom.).
 1584. John Bunell *alias* Bullen.—Swilland, Suffolk (Ipswich wills). (The name is evidently an anagram.)
 1589. William Bollinge.—Rollesby, Norfolk (Blomefield).
 1597. Lyonell Bullinge.—Kettleburgh, Suffolk (Subsidy).
 1601. Robert Bullyne.—Hedingham, Norfolk (R.O., Index Close Rolls).
 1604. Robert Bulleyn.—Flitcham, Norfolk (State Papers, Dom.).
 1608. Robert Bolleyn.—Flitcham, Norfolk (Blomefield).
 1641. John Bullyn.—Cambridge (Corporation books).
 1665. Philip Bullin.—Cambridge (Hearth Tax Returns).
 1679. Johnathan Bullong.—Moulton, Suffolk (parish register).
 1688. Sir John Bollen.—Chester (Hist. MSS. Comm., vol. vii.).

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

Unfortunately, some errors were passed over in my reply at the latter reference, owing to my hasty departure from London. In the extract from the Rev. W. C. Bullen's 'Pedigree,' 'Milla's' 'Catalogue of Honor' should read "Milles's"; and the edition of Shakespeare quoted is that by Steevens, not by Stevenson. I would also add that I do not find the name of King Henry's queen spelt Bullen in either Macaulay's or Sir James Mackintosh's histories.

On p. 135, col. 1, l. 25 from foot, the word *band* should be *bawd*; and in l. 19 from foot "Bolcgnia" should be Bologna.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

HIGH STEWARDS AND RECORDERS AT THE RESTORATION: ROGER GOLLOP, M.P. (11 S. ii. 488; iii. 17, 138).—In a reprint, with notes by Eleanor Aubrey, of 'The History and Antiquity of Southampton,' by John Speed—written in 1770, and published by the Southampton Record Society in 1909—at p. 51 Roger Gollop is said to have been

"one of the M.P.'s for the town in 1658. When Charles II. visited the town in 1669, he was met at the Bar gates by the Mayor and Corporation, and Roger Gollop made a speech on his knee. . . . The Gollops were an important family in the town in the seventeenth century; their names frequently occur in the list of public officers. In 1662 Roger Gollop sat on the Commission on the 20th of August for the expulsion of Caplen for being in arms against the King."

In 1640 George Gollop (uncle of Roger) was M.P. for Southampton.

F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey.

DOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS ON BRASSES AND STONE EFFIGIES (11 S. iii. 208, 310).—There is a dog at the feet of the effigy of Archbishop Thomson in York Minster, which is probably as recent an example of the convention as any that may be cited.

A curious little lapdog is to be seen curled up near the hem of the garment of Doña Mencía de Mendoza, Condesa de Haro, who sleeps in the Capilla del Condestable at Burgos.

In the Nieuwe Kerk at Delft there is the monument erected by the United Provinces to William the Silent. His favourite dog is also commemorated, and lies at his feet. That faithful creature saved its master's life in 1572 by barking and tearing off the bedclothes when some Spanish assassins were about to murder him as he slept in his tent, near Mechlin.

I remember having seen at Bordeaux, in the west wall of the north transept of the Cathedral of St. André, the figure of an ecclesiastic whose soles rest upon a lamb.

ST. SWITHIN.

Is not the representation of Dame Cassy's dog "Terri" in Deerhurst Church in brass, i.e., wrought in the brass itself, not a carving? It is eleven years since I saw it, but my recollection is supported by Macklin's 'Brasses of England.' With respect I venture to point this out to MR. MACMICHAEL.

W. H. QUARRELL.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IN HERALDRY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36, 115, 231, 353, 398; iii. 36, 237, 298).—It may be noted that the elephant and castle appear in mediæval pageants and in the Midsummer riding at Chester. Thus in 1486, when Henry VII. visited Bristol, one of the shows to welcome him took the form of a "Pageante of an Olifaunte, with a Castell on his Back" (Chambers, 'Mediæval Stage,' ii. 176).

In Chester, at the Midsummer watch in 1588, a Cupid with bow and arrows rode on the elephant's back. See the entry in the city accounts for that year: "Making anew the Elephant and Castell and Cupitt to shute out of it and 2 men to carry it, vjs. viiij." (Morris, 'Chester under the Plantagenet Kings,' 329).

MARY DORMER HARRIS.

RICHARD ROLLE: 'THE PRICK OF CONSCIENCE' (11 S. iii. 227, 277).—The reference to *The British Critic*, No. 61, p. 23, though it may seem "evidently wrong," is nevertheless correct. Miss Hope will find the article, entitled 'The Earliest English Poetry,' in *The British Critic* for January, 1842, xxxi. 1-36. Either that magazine underwent more or less frequent changes in title, or there were several magazines with similar titles. In 1842 the exact title was *The British Magazine, and Quarterly Theological Review*. The numbering of issues began with vol. i., 1827.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

[The cutting from *The New York Times* sent by EL SOLTERO has been forwarded to the querist.]

WALL CHURCHES (11 S. iii. 287).—In the case of Nottingham town wall, the west bar or gateway was variantly styled Chapel Bar—a name yet borne by the street at one end of which it stood. No evidence exists of an adjacent chapel, but our old local historians got over the difficulty by saying that

one of the two bastions was used as a chapel for the convenience of the guard. This explanation of the name is nowadays considered inadequate, and latter-day students incline to think it originated in an ancient chapel, hundreds of yards distant, both gateway and chapel being, however, comprised in a district known as Chapel Ward. Is there any evidence that a church or chapel ever formed an integral portion of a town wall as originally built?

A. STAPLETON.

Nottingham.

Is not St. Mary at the Wall, Colchester, built on the ancient wall?

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

AUTHORS OF POEMS WANTED (11 S. iii. 329).—3. "Little by little the time goes by" is by Leon Herbert, according to 'Hymns for Heart and Voice,' a collection published by the Sunday School Association, Essex Hall. (Rev.) W. LAWRENCE SCHROEDER.

'MAY FAIR' (11 S. iii. 329).—This poem is attributed to the Rev. George Croly.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

'BELGRAVIA,' A POEM (11 S. iii. 329), was by Mrs. Gascoigne, and published in London in 1851. She was authoress of 'Evelyn Harcourt,' 1847; 'England's Heroes,' 1855; 'Next-door Neighbours,' 1855, and other works. R. A. POTTS.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX: "ESSEX" AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437, 534; iii. 92, 173, 214, 295, 338).—The substitution of "Thomas" Drax, instead of James Drax, was a pure blunder on my part, for which perhaps my age (86) may be some little excuse. It was in no way intended to be a correction of MR. McMURRAY's valuable article. The pedigree of Sir James Drax is in Le Neve's 'Knights' (Harl. Soc., viii. 77), where his match with Essex Lake is duly set forth, the date of the marriage licence (London) being 19 March, 1662/3, he being then 24 and a bachelor.

G. E. C.

The name Essex can be traced back through the distinguished ancestors of the Selby-Lowndes family to Geoffrey de Mandeville, created Earl of Essex by the Empress Maud. His granddaughter Amicia married Humphrey de Barenton, direct ancestor of Sir John Barrington who married Lady Anne Rich, daughter and coheir of Robert

Rich, Earl of Warwick, whose other daughter and coheir was called "Essex," and took that name into the Finch family.

Sir John Barrington's granddaughter Anne Barrington married Charles Shale, goldsmith to Queen Anne, and their youngest daughter and coheir, who was called "Essex," married Richard Lowndes of Winsloe, High Sheriff of Bucks in 1742.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL,
Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The name Essex was in the seventeenth century given to more than one female member of the Cornish family of Robartes. Lady Essex Robartes died in 1689, aged 20. Another Essex Robartes of the same family was buried at Chelsea on 16 January, 1693/4.

The choice of the name in this instance was probably due to the friendship of Lord Robartes, afterwards Earl of Radnor, with the Earl of Essex, the general of the Parliamentary forces.

W. P. COURTNEY.

HANOVERIAN REGIMENT (11 S. iii. 327).—At the commencement of the war in 1779 between Great Britain and Spain there were in Gibraltar three Hanoverian Regiments, which served there to the end of the great siege in 1783. They were Hardenberg's, under Lieut.-Col. Hugo; Reden's, under Lieut.-Col. Dachenhausen; and De la Motte's, under Lieut.-Col. Schippergill. No doubt the regiment mentioned in the query is a lineal descendant of these. See 'A History of the Siege of Gibraltar,' by John Drinkwater.

G. S. PARRY.

There were mercenary troops, both German and Swiss, employed by the British in the Crimean War. Part of the Swiss Legion was encamped at Dover in 1855. I do not know if they went to the Crimea. The depot of the German Legion landed at Dover on 19 May 1856. As peace had then been declared, it is probable that the German force had been to the seat of war and were then returning. There are still in Dover two or three German families, the fathers of which were in the German Legion.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

CATHERINE HYDE (11 S. iii. 268).—Catherine Hyde was the Marchioness Broglio Solari. She seems to have resided for many years in Venice, and to have died about 1845. In addition to the 'Secret Memoirs of the Royal Family of France,' she wrote 'Venice under the Yoke of France, and of Austria. By a Lady of Rank,' London,

1824, 2 vols.; and "Private Anecdotes of Foreign Courts, by the author of 'Memoirs of the Princess de Lamballe,'" London, 1827, 2 vols. After her death appeared 'Letters of the Marchioness Broglio Solari... containing a Sketch of her Life, and Recollections of Celebrated Characters: with Notes,' London, 1845. S. S. W.

GALLOWES BANK: MATTHEW COCKLING (11 S. iii. 187, 316).—Another version of this story, which has been located at Pendleton, Manchester, will be found in a capital ballad by William Harrison Ainsworth. It is entitled, 'Old Grindrod's Ghost,' and is included in the volume of 'Ballads.'

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

BISHOP EDWARD KING (11 S. iii. 307).—According to 'Alumni Oxonienses (1715-1886),' Edward King, second son of Walker King, Archdeacon of Rochester, was born in Westminster.

T. SHEPHERD.

Notes on Books, &c.

London: the City. By Sir Walter Besant. A. & C. Black.)

This is a glorified guide-book of the City of London, and contains particulars, arranged in sections, of almost every building in the City, and includes not only the old historical buildings of interest, but also the modern banks and institutions.

We do not fancy that much of the letterpress is by the late Sir Walter Besant, whose name the book bears, but it is a useful volume at the present time, as it will enable our Coronation visitors to carry away a valuable souvenir of reminiscences, so far as the City of London is concerned. It contains a full note as to the City Companies and the City churches, and also special articles on the Tower and St. Paul's. It is a bulky volume for the ordinary tourist to carry about with him in investigating the City, but it will be valuable as a work of reference, and possibly a work of remembrance, to those who are keenly interested in the City of London or wish to acquire a knowledge of its history.

It is somewhat odd that no reference is made in the volume to the Mint or to the Guildhall. We were under the impression that the latter was the centre of the City of London's history.

An up-to-date map of the City accompanies the volume, which is beautifully illustrated and produced in a style worthy of its publishers.

The *Burlington Magazine* devotes its editorials to 'The King Edward VII. Memorial' and 'The Passing of Rembrandt's Mill.' The comments made are, as usual, well worth reading, combining independence of view and outspokenness with a genuine regard for art as a vital force. It is suggested once again that the high ground of Hyde

Park near the Marble Arch would be a suitable site for the Memorial; also that the Government might put "a tax on the sale of works of art, especially those exported from the country, whereby a Fine-Arts Contingencies Fund might be created at no cost to the ordinary taxpayer, by the help of which fund such emergencies as that created by the sale of Rembrandt's 'Mill' could be met with some hope of success."

'A Re-discovered School of Romanesque Frescoes,' by Jose Pijoan, deals with Catalan work of somewhat uncertain date, which is illustrated in the frontispiece and in another coloured full-page plate. These paintings may be of interest archaeologically, but we can see no beauty in the specimens put before us, the figures being stiff, and the colouring crude and violent. There is, however, great beauty in the illustrations to 'Early Design in Lace,' by Mrs. J. Hungerford Pollen, who points out that the ruthless cutting away of lace to a straight edge has spoilt the effect and design of some pieces thought worthy of preservation. 'Did the Dossi Brothers sign their Pictures?' is an ingenious note translated from the German of Henriette Mendelsohn. Mr. A. M. Hind has a subject of weird attraction in 'Giovanni Battista and his Carceri,' inventions celebrated by De Quincey as a parallel to his own opium dreams. Mr. G. A. Simonson describes with illustration 'A Newly Discovered Guard,' a picture of a gala ball which is evidently a *tour de force*. 'Art in France' supplies an account of the Camondo Bequest, in which the Impressionists are remarkably well represented. M. de Camondo is described as "a sort of Sidonia in real life," a financier and musician as well as a collector of art ahead of his time, and a good friend to struggling artists.

IN *The Cornhill* Mr. Gerald Cumberland has an account of 'Charlotte Brontë's Street in Brussels,' and Flora Masson another of the 'Scottish Homes and Haunts of R. L. Stevenson.' Both these articles are pleasant reading, but the latter strikes us as over-sentimental. Mr. Frederick Boyle is interesting on 'Taming Animals,' dealing incidentally with the question of the prevalence of the cat in ancient times. He quotes Prof. Rolleston as authority for supposing that the *gale* of Aristophanes was not a cat, but a white-breasted marten, which is still a pet in the Levant. Cats do not figure in the Old Testament, or, the writer adds, in the Cuneiform records. There is no mention in the article of a famous correction in Juvenal, XV. 7, which is generally accepted, and presents us with "æluos" among the portents of Egyptian worship. The pig has, we believe, been credited with being one of the earliest pets of man. 'Old Irish Memories,' by J. M. Callwell, is excellent, just like a chapter of Lever in its reminiscences of Galway. The two short stories in the number, 'Brother Judas,' by Lucia M. Cooke, and 'My House shall be called the House of Prayer,' by Mr. W. H. Hodgson, are both striking views of different sorts of priests. Mr. Benson writes well on Bishop Lightfoot, but it is obvious that he has not in this case the personal intimacy which gave special force to his earlier views of people who have influenced him. No one, it appears, has answered all the questions set on Dickens; and we feel fairly safe in prophesying that those on Walter Scott by Mr. Andrew Lang will not all be solved.

IN *The Nineteenth Century* there are several articles of interest outside politics. Mr. W. C. D. Whetham and his wife are too brief on 'Eminence and Heredity' to be satisfactory, but their inquiry is one of deep interest and importance. Mr. Belloc has a criticism of 'Lord Acton on the French Revolution' which is well worth reading. While mentioning some deficiencies in detail, he fully recognizes Acton's marvellous knowledge and judgment. The Duchess of Marlborough does valuable work in pointing out the need for 'Hostels for Women'; and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton in a poignant one-act play, 'The Thumbscrew,' emphasizes these horrors of sweated trades which are an ever-present disgrace to our boasted civilization. We applaud any attempt such as this to bring home to thinking men and women the conditions which the claims of commerce impose on unfortunate workers. Prof. Tyrrell continues his lively and interesting view of 'Our Debt to Latin Poetry,' dealing this month with the Silver Age. Mr. D. C. Lathbury writes well on 'Canon Beeching and the Ornaments Rubric'; and Mr. Bram Stoker explains in 'Irving and Stage Lighting' how much the great actor did personally as a pioneer in stage illumination.

The National Review uses language in its comments on politics which seems to us beyond the amenities of public life. Lord Ebury replies to 'The Case for Woman's Suffrage,' and Mr. Richard Bagot writes with the assured skill of the expert on 'The Triumph of Italy.' Mr. Austin Dobson has one of his pleasant articles on 'The Portraits of Carmontelle,' Lady Edward Cecil in 'Some English Homes' speaks of the overcrowding of the poor in dirty rooms. There is a great deal of sense in 'Why I ceased to be a Dramatic Critic,' by X., who dwells on the money-making ideals of theatre managers to-day. 'An Ex-Assistant Master' writes judiciously on 'Our Public Schools,' bringing forward facts not generally known.

IN *The Fortnightly* Mr. A. A. Baumann deals with 'Some Aspects of Lord Goschen,' and gives a good idea of the qualities of that statesman, an excellent, but not particularly brilliant type of administrator. Mr. Roger Fry reprints a lucid and persuasive summary of the merits of 'Post-Impressionism.' 'The Englishman in Eighteenth Century French Comedy,' by Prof. Gerthwohl and Mr. J. W. Eaton, is an effective article. Vernon Lee puts forward some attractive psychology in 'The Religious and Moral Status of Wagner,' but we doubt the soundness of her conclusions. 'Thackeray as Historian' displays the knowledge and accomplished style of Mr. Walter Sichel.

Mr. Maxim Gorky contributes a dithyrambic view of 'London,' in which we cannot see much, and Mr. G. H. Thring a careful examination of 'The Copyright Bill, 1911.' Mrs. John Lane has an amusing article, 'The Gutter Sphinx,' showing study of the sandwichman and his ways. 'The State of the Game,' by Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, is a searching analysis of recent football and cricket which should please lovers of sport. Walter Lennard concludes his 'In Search of Egeria' with an episode concerning a great-aunt who nourished herself on mysticism after a disappointment in love. Though not so brilliant as some of the earlier studies in this series, it is well worth reading.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MESSRS. S. DRAYTON & SONS of Exeter send two catalogues, Nos. 224 and 225. The former begins with books on engraved gems from Canon Shore's library. The general portion includes works on Africa, America, and Art; 'The Cambridge Modern History,' 12 vols., cloth, new, 7l. 7s.; Legg's 'Coronation Records,' folio, 1901, 1l. 1s.; Hartley Coleridge's 'Poems,' uncut, scarce, Leeds, 1833, 2l. 2s.; 'Domesday Book,' with notes by Ellis, 2 vols., 1833, 3l. 3s.; the first edition of Froude's 'Nemesis of Faith,' 1849, 12s. 6d.; and Burney's 'Account of the Handel Commemoration in 1784,' 4to, 18s. 6d. Under France is Masson's 'Josephine,' Goupil, 1899, folio, sewed, 1l. 5s.; and under Military is Grose's 'Military Antiquities,' 2 vols., 4to, 1801, 1l. 8s. There are some old children's books. An edition of Pliny, 1477, is 6l. 6s.; a set of *Black and White*, 1891-1902, 20s.; Lever's 'Dodd Family,' first edition, in the original parts, with covers and advertisements, 3l. 3s.; and Austin Dobson's edition of Richardson, 19 vols., cloth, new, 1902, 4l. 4s.

Catalogue 225 is devoted to Modern Theology.

Mr. J. Jacobs of the Bibliophile Press devotes his Catalogue 57 to books relating to the Hebrew people, mainly by Jewish authors. It opens with unique relics from K'ai-Fung-Foo, these being a cylindrical Sepher case of canvas-covered wood, estimated to be 400 years old, and recently recovered from a Mohammedan mosque; and two rubbings on silk taken from an old stone monument in memory of the Ching Ching Cenoby. The synagogue with its rolls of the Pentateuch was destroyed by the uprising of the Yellow River circa 1403. The Sepher case contained one of the scrolls of the Law. The price of the relics is 50 guineas. The Catalogue forms an interesting record, as most of the modern Jewish authors are represented. There are several refutations of Colenso. Under Kann Collection is an illustrated catalogue, 4 vols., large 4to, Paris, 1907, 12l. 12s. Under Music is Naumbourg's 'Chants Religieux des Israélites,' folio, 1863, 3l. 3s. There is a list under Prayers, many of these reminding us of the patriotism of our fellow Jewish subjects; these include prayers for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII., Victoria's Jubilee, the funeral of Queen Victoria, Hospital Fund, the restoration of peace in South Africa, and success granted to our arms in India. Under Talmud is the only complete translation into a modern language, being Rodkinson's translation into English, the second edition, revised and enlarged, 20 vols. in 10, royal 8vo, publisher's cloth, 10l. 10s.; and another set, 6l. 6s. This edition is the result of 40 years of arduous research. There are books in Hebrew, and Hebrew lexicons and grammars.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 714 contains a copy of 'Archéologie de l'Empire de Russie,' 508 magnificent plates, 6 vols., atlas folio, in 4, and 6 vols. 4to of text (in Russian) in 2 vols., crushed levant, Moscow, 1849-53, very rare, 58l. Under Angling is Major's second edition of 'The Complete Angler,' with the 'Lives,' Major's first edition, 2 vols., large paper, morocco, by Hayday, 5l. 10s. There is also Pickering's third edition of the 'Angler,' half morocco, 1838, 9l. 9s.; and a choice copy of the Rules of the

Walton and Cotton Club, 1846, 5l. 5s. Under Arithmetic are copies of the first and second editions of the first book on the subject, Borgo's 'Libro de Abacho.' These are of great rarity, and Mr. Cecil Sotheran tells us in his notes that "no copy of the first edition has been sold by auction within the last 22 years." The price of the first edition, published 1484, is 40l., and that of the second edition, published 1488, 21l. There is also the second book on arithmetic, Calandri's 'Aritmetica,' 1491. This copy is of the rare first edition, 31l. 10s. Prof. De Morgan states that Calandri's "notion of a divisor is curious. When he divides by 8, he calls his divisor 7; demanding, as it were, that quotient which, with seven more like itself, will make the dividend." An original copy of Botta's 'Monument de Ninive,' 5 vols., atlas folio, a presentation copy from Napoleon III., 1849-50, is 31l. 10s. Botanical works include a complete set to 1903 of Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*. There are some choice fine-art catalogues. Under Camden is the 'Britannia,' 4 vols., extended to 44 parts folio by a fine old collection of extra-illustrations, half-morocco, uncut, 1806, 45l. A choice copy of Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' 8 vols., folio, blue morocco extra, 1817-30, is 34l. There is a complete set of the English Dialect Society. Works on Dialling include Holwell's 'Clavis Horologiae,' which contains a reprint of Father Line's account of his remarkable dial erected at Whitehall Garden. There are many choice sets of standard works, beautifully bound.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

MR. DANIEL HIPWELL writes to say that the obituary notice in *The Times*, quoted *ante*, p. 340, refers to his father; and that he hopes to send further communications to 'N. & Q.' at an early date.

We are glad to know that our correspondent is still active.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

W. C., E. A. F., T. F. D. (Vaud).—Forwarded.

SAPOR ("Copying Churchyard Inscriptions").—You might write to Mr. P. C. Rushen, 7, Warwick Mansions, Warwick Court, High Holborn. See also the contributions at 11 S. ii. 389, 453, 492, 537; iii. 57, 97, 175.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 360, col. 1, l. 8 from foot, for "100 copies" read 900 copies.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911.

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Notes.

THE PARISH IN ENGLAND:
ITS ORIGIN.

THE REV. O. J. REICHEL has published two short treatises 'The Rise of the Parochial System in England,' reprinted by W. Pollard of Exeter, from *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Architectural and Archaeological Society*, Third Series, vol. ii. pt. iii. (1905), and 'Churches and Church Endowments in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries,' reprinted from the *Transactions of the Devon Association*, vol. xxxix. pp. 360-93 (1907), which I recommend to GREGORY GRUSLIER (*ante*, p. 88); and I venture to touch on a few points contained in, or raised by, their subject-matter.

Premising that the word "parish" in the ninth century designated not a geographical area, but "a cure of souls—an *administratio*," Mr. Reichel maintains that "the parish as we understand it, is of post-Domesday creation," and points as evidence of this to

the fact "that a single Domesday estate appears in the thirteenth century as two or more parishes"; whereas, to those who hold in Mr. Reichel's words, that "the parish in pre-Domesday times was usually co-terminous with a manor," and, as another recent writer puts it, "was, in fact, the manor from the ecclesiastical point of view," it would seem consistent that the subdivision of manors, which went on after the Conquest until checked by the Act of Quia Emptores, should be attended by a multiplication of churches, and hence of parishes.

In the face of the declaration in Edgar's "Law 9" that "there are now [1064 A.D.] three or four churches in many places where formerly there was but one," Mr. Reichel would limit the number of pre-Domesday churches in Devonshire, of the "mother" or independent rank as distinguished from private or manorial oratories, to the 23 which he has unearthed from Domesday Book.

So low an estimate is surprising; but "had others existed," says Mr. Reichel, "Domesday Book would necessarily have recorded the value of their endowment." Yet, by his own showing, there were at least three churches extant before, and not mentioned in D.B., namely, St. Mary Church, near Torquay; St. James Church, near Exeter; and Honeychurch; and I should imagine that churches on ancient demesnes might be added to these. Moreover, seeing that D. B. is concerned only with *taxable* estates, and that, according to Mr. Reichel, "the grant of an estate or freehold manor to a mass-priest was a rare thing in Devon," may we not suspect that there were churches whose incumbents enjoyed only a share in the common fields, and which thus escaped record?

In his references to "such churches as in a later age were described as 'Elective,'" Mr. Reichel uses the term "collegiate" in its general or etymological rather than in its commonly accepted and more restricted sense. But, to retain his own terminology, it may be said that he concerns himself with the constitution of two classes of churches—the "Collegiate" and the "Donative," and as to the latter apparently assumes all "rural churches served by one quasi-independent priest" to have been "the creation of lords of manors," or, if I may coin an expression myself, to have been of *Capellanal* origin.

Of the interesting theory that the parish church in some cases originated in a communal foundation, we find no trace or hint

in Mr. Reichel's treatises, nor does he discuss the question of the amount of the local endowment, or of the establishment of a general standard or fixed minimum for such endowment—subjects that appear to be interrelated, and to promise valuable results on investigation.

The idea of a communal church was first suggested to me, years ago, by an item in an early Pipe Roll concerning some Devonshire hamlet, to which I unfortunately lost the reference. In my 'Introduction to the Churchwardens' Accounts of South Tawton' (*Trans. Devon Association*, vol. xxxviii. pp. 515-16, 1906) I quoted from the Tithe Commutation List of 1844 that the glebe lands in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, apart from 3 acres in the possession of the Vicar, contain by estimation 31 acres 3 r. 21 p. These glebe lands lie in widely separated situations, recalling the disposition of the acre strips under the open-field system; and their combined area corresponded fairly closely to the typical "virgate" of the man who contributed two oxen to the year's ploughing.

In this connexion I noted in Smith's 'Dict. of Christian Antiquities,' under 'Parish,' the statement that in 541 A.D. it was enacted (by 4 Conc. Aurel.) "that churches founded by private persons should be sufficiently endowed"; and a citation to the effect that St. Gregory (Epist. 12) permitted an oratory to be founded, or consecrated, within a certain castle, on condition that the proper endowment were given; which he specifies as "a farm with its homestead, a yoke of oxen, two cows, four pounds of silver, a bed, 15 head of sheep, and the proper implements of a farm." Happening, further, to note in the 'Victoria History' of co. Notts that at Southwell there was a prebend of two bovates [=one virgate], I wrote to the editor of that division, asking whether he had found 30 acres to be a general endowment, and was warned by him in reply (December, 1906) that the prebend in question was an exceptional institution, quite distinct from the parochial system, and further that the two bovates "were probably fiscal in character, bearing no necessary ratio to the number of acres actually on the soil," &c.; so that "this instance could not be taken into account in any attempt to establish such a generalization."

I have not set about the task of collation of pertinent data, but in *The English Historical Review* of January, 1908, p. 117, in a review by E. W. Watson of a book by Paul

Thomas (Leroux, 1907) entitled 'Le Droit de Propriété des Laïques sur les Églises et le patronage laïque au Moyen-Âge,' I find the following highly interesting passage:

"Mr. Thomas confines his inquiry to the case of churches founded on private estates, by the munificence of their owners, and assumes, in accordance with abundant evidence, that an arbitrary gift was their normal origin. But there is evidence of another tenor, which he does not take into account. There is a curious uniformity about the extent of glebe-land attached to an English benefice. Where the history has not been confused by the exchange of tithe for glebe, or in earlier times by appropriation, it usually amounts to two yardlands,* and was so assessed in all parts of England: the same was the case in Saxony.

"There must have been uniform cause to produce a uniform effect. Private endowments would have varied indefinitely, nor would they have brought the glebe into regular relation with the common-field system.

"Whatever the origin of the institution.... can it be of pagan descent, and the Rector of Goodmanham be the holder of Coifi's glebe? It appears to be methodical, and to connect the local priesthood rather with the village community than with the lord, and this falls in with some very early evidence, and some continuous practice, of the election of priest by people, and of his being of their own class."

The foregoing may profitably be compared with the chapter on 'The Village Church—the "Tun Kirke" of A.-S. Documents,' in Mr. Baldwin Brown's work on 'The Arts in Early England,' vol. i. 1. Referring to Prof. Maitland's deduction from certain D. B. items that there were at that period, at any rate, villages where the land was held and worked by a body of freemen in common, as at Cheuentone in Kent, where (T.R.E.) the estate was held in common by villeins, Mr. Brown submits that such a body of freemen may, conceivably, have built and maintained, out of the common resources, a church with its needful apparatus and ministrant. He points out that at Cheuentone there was a church standing at the time of the Survey; and that, if this already existed T. R. E., the villeins (above referred to) must have been its proprietors. Dr. Albert Hanck (in 'Church Hist. Germ.'), he adds, supposes a collaboration of the members of a free community in the establishment of a local church; but there is no documentary evidence of such except one charter of 778 A.D., handing over to the Episcopal church at Freising

* A "yardland" is generally defined as 2 bovates or 30 acres—a virgate; but Webster's dict. gives as an alternative "15 acres: obsolete." In the latter case the 2 yardlands would coincide with the South Tawton "about 30 acres."

"an oratory in the vill which is called Assing, . . . by the resolve of the inhabitants themselves, who were the founders of this same house of God."

"At the time of the Conquest," says Mr. Reichel, "the tithes were, in most places, in the hands of laymen"; but, as he has shown in another paper (*Trans. Devon Assoc.*, vol. xxx. p. 270), the tithe under King Edgar's Law (A.D. 958) "was to be paid to the ancient minster to which the district belongs, both from a thane's inland and from the villagers' land, wherever the plough goes."

Another enactment cited by him (Law 4 of Ethelred, 1014 A.D.) seems to hint at a more intimate relation between the church and the manor, thus:—

"We charge that every man, for the love of God and His saints, pay the church shot and his lawful tithe, as he did in the days of our ancestors, when he did it best, i.e., the tenth acre, wherever the plough goes."

By the phrase "the tenth acre" we are, perhaps, to understand, in this context, the produce thereof; but does it not at least contain a suggestion of an original apportionment to the church, or its representative, of the tenth strip in each field, under the communal system of co-aration? and may not such, in some districts at least, have been the method of carrying out the early Saxon dedication of "a tenth part of the land to God" (*Trans. Devon Assoc.*, vol. xxx. p. 296)?

As to the contribution of church shot (*ciriceceat*), Mr. Reichel quotes from Law 4 of Ine, King of the West Saxons, in 693: "Church shot shall be paid according to the roof and hearth where a man shall be dwelling at midwinter"; and he requotes from Kemble (ii. 560) documents relating to the churches of Wirecestre and Perscora, pronouncing the amount of church shot due to each to be "one horse load of corn from each hide of land, whether free or village."

The apparent disparity between the reckoning in the one case being on the land, and in the other on the house-roof, vanishes for those who accept the theory advanced by Mr. S. O. Addy* (which indeed it would seem to corroborate), viz., that there was a fixed correspondence between the acreage of an agricultural tenant's holding or allotment and the size of his house, as calculated, for taxational purposes, on the number of

gafols or "forks" (set at the prescribed intervals of about 16 feet) upholding its ridge-beam.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9 S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10 S. i. 42, 163, 203, 282; ii. 124, 223, 442; iii. 203; iv. 25, 523; v. 146; vi. 143; vii. 103, 184; x. 383.)

THERE is a note by the present writer on the title of this book in *The Modern Language Review*, vol. iv. p. 233. We are prepared to find a certain family likeness in dedications, but Burton's to Lord Berkeley is exceptionally near of kin to that in which the author of 'Mundus Alter et Idem' inscribed his work to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon: "Honoratissimo Domino nec minus virtute sua quam splendore generis illustri Dom. Henrico Comiti Huntingdoniae Mundum suum supplex vovet Mercurius Britannicus." Hall's book was not unknown to Burton, and his pseudonym is mentioned close to the beginning of 'Democritus Junior to the Reader.'

Some of Burton's obligations to classical and Renaissance writers in his Latin verses "ad librum suum" have been already indicated (9 S. xii. 362; 10 S. iv. 25). With the second line,

Te nisi felicem fecerit Alma dies,

may be compared Manilius, iii. 187.

Tunc si forte dies nascentem exceperit alma,

which occurs in a part of the 'Astronomica' that should have had a special attraction for Burton as it deals with the twelve "Athla" and the method of casting a horoscope. In Joseph Scaliger's commentary on Manilius (1579) a figure of his own "genitura" is inserted at this place.

L. 3, Vade tamen quocunque lubet, quascunque per oras.

The latter part is from Claudian, 'Panegyricus dictus Probino et Olybrio consulibus,' 133, "Pro te quascunque per oras | Ibinus." The run of the whole line suggests John of Salisbury's 'Entheticus in Policraticum,' 67,

Confer ei quoscunque duces, quoscunque potentes.

L. 5, "mystamque saluta | Musarum quemvis." Burton is very fond of "mysta" and "Musarum mysta." Cp. I. ii. iii. xv., p. 140, ed. 6; Shilleto, i. 369, "he is our Amulet, our Sun [the marginal quotation 'Nemo est quem non Phoebus,' &c., for which no author or reference is given, is

* Author of 'The Evolution of the English House.' See a series of contributions on the above subject to *The Athenaeum* and to 'N. & Q.' in 1901 and 1902.

from the dedication of Daniel Heinsius's 'Poemata'], our sole comfort and refuge, our *Ptolomy*, our common *Mæcenæ*, *Jacobus munificus*, *Jacobus pacificus*, *mysta Musarum*, *Rex Platonius* [the title of Isaac Wake's book, 1607]. In 'Philosophaster,' IV. v. 63 (p. 80, Buckley), we have "Musarum mystæ omnes"; and in the song, "to the tune of Bonny Nell," at the end of the play, "Et qui sunt Musarum Mystæ."

In some Latin verses of Burton on Sir Thomas Bodley, printed in 'Justa Funebria Ptolemæi Oxoniensis Thomæ Bodleii,' Oxf., 1613, p. 44 (Buckley, p. 130), we get "Musa nequit mystæ non memor esse sui"; and in his contribution to 'Camdeni Insignia,' Oxf., 1624, "Quem mysta æternis percolat officiis" (p. 140, Buckley). Indeed, by dint of quoting loosely he thrusts the phrase "Musarum mystæ" upon Marsilius Ficinus in a passage where the latter wrote "Musarum sacerdotes," as will be seen if cap. 2 of 'De Studiosorum Sanitate Tuenda' is compared with the first marginal note on p. 128 (ed. 6) of the 'Anatomy'; i. 350, n. 2, in Shilleto.

L. 16, "muscas non capiunt Aquilæ." Cp. 'Philosophaster,' II. v. 12, p. 34, "Aquila non capit muscas, roga quid serio." See "Aquila non capiat muscas" in Erasmus, 'Adagia' s. 'Contemptus et Vilitatis,' 'Ἀεὶδὸς μύιας οὐ θηρεύει,' Apostolius, i. 144 (King, 'Class. and For. Quot.').

L. 17, Non vacat his tempus fugitivum impendere nugis.

Cp. 'Philosophaster,' II. vi. 27, p. 38, "Non vacat nugis tuis nunc operam dare."

L. 22, "Ingerere his noli te." Cp. Juvenal, vi. 608-9, "His se | Ingerit."

L. 25, "Da modo te facilem," from Ovid (?), 'Heroides,' xvi. 195.

L. 29, For the marginal note "Hæc comicè dicta cave ne malè capias" cp. 'Philosophaster,' III. vi. 40, p. 62, "Quæso ne me malè capias."

L. 31, "de gente togatâ." See Virg., 'Æn.' i. 282. For "togatî" = gowmsmen cp. I. ii. iii. xv., "se pro togatis venditârint," at the top of the fourth (unnumbered) page between 140 and 141, ed. 6; i. 375, Shilleto.

L. 32, Sive aget in ludis, pulpita sive colet.

Shilleto's rendering "whether a comic or a tragic actor" can hardly be right. The "gens togata" is divided into three classes: schoolmasters, parsons, university residents.

For "pulpita" cp. I. ii. iii. xv., pages as before, "hi sunt qui pulpita complent."

L. 33, "in Lycæo." Cp. I. ii. iii. xv., p. 139, ed. 6; i. 368, Shilleto, "famous

Clarkes came to these Princes Courts, *velut in Lycæum*, as to an University."

L. 40, "Multa... non male nata." Cp. Hor., 'Epp.' II. i. 233, "incultis... versibus et male natis."

L. 50, Tum legat & forsân doctior inde siet.

Cp. Ov., 'A. A.' i. 2, "Hoc legat et lecto carmine doctus amet."

L. 62, Grandiloquus Vates quilibet esse nequit.

Cp. Martial, v. xiii. 10,

Tu quod es, e populo quilibet esse potest.

L. 69, Frendeat, allatret, vacnas gannitibus auras impleat.

Cp. Martial, v. lx. 1, 2,

Allatres licet usque nos et usque,
Et gannitibus improbis lacessas,

quoted by Burton at the foot of p. 8, 'D. J. to the R.'; i. 24, Shilleto.

L. 70, "his placuisse nefas." Was Thomas Vincent recollecting this when, in a copy of verses prefixed to the first edition of Thomas Randolph's 'The Jealous Lovers' (1632), he wrote (l. 12) "Momis est placuisse nefas"? *Momis* is in Burton's 64th line.

L. 74, Lasciva est Domino & Musa iocosa tuo.

Cp. Ovid, 'Tristia,' ii. 354,

Vita verecunda est, Musa iocosa mea.

"Lascivia" occurs in 345, and "media de plebe maritus" (cp. "non eximius de plebe poeta" l. 59 in Burton), in 351 of the same poem. In 'Tristia,' III. ii. 6, we have

Quodque magis vita Musa iocosa mea est;

and Martial, II. xxii. 2, writes:—

Ecce nocet vati Musa iocosa suo.

Ll. 77-8,

Barbarus, indoctusque rudis spectator in istam
Si messem intrudat, fuste fugabis eum.

Burton seems here to be recalling the Homeric passage, 'Iliad,' xi. 558 *sqq.*, where Ajax is compared to an ass in a cornfield, the passage in translating which Pope, out of deference to the taste of the age in which he lived, made use of "the... beast with heavy strength endu'd" as a neat equivalent for the Greek word that Richard Daves taught his school-boys to render by "alderman." "Messis," for which Shilleto gives "garner," stands for *βαθὺ λήιον*, "the tall harvest," while the *ρόπαλα* are represented by "fustis."

L. 83, "gratissimus hospes." This is the conclusion of l. 21 of the verses prefixed by John of Salisbury to his 'Policraticus,' already referred to under l. 3.

L. 86, "meliora sequi." Cp. Ov., 'Met.' vii. 20, "video meliora proboque | Deteriora sequor."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

ROEITES OF CALVERTON: WROEITES OF AUSTRALIA.

SINCE the last reply on the Roeites appeared (*ante*, p. 272), a correspondent has privately drawn my attention to an interesting note on the "Wroeites," published in 'N. & Q.' in 1864 (3 S. v. 493). But although the name of the sect (with the exception of the initial letter) is the same in both cases, as also, apparently, the vulgar character of their tenets and teachings, no actual link is afforded by the note of 1864 sufficient to warrant assumption of identity in the absence of additional evidence.

In this communication MR. D. BLAIR of Melbourne refers to the death of the founder of this extraordinary sect—John Wroe—at Collingwood, Melbourne, on 5 February, 1863, at the age of 81, after following the trade of prophet for more than forty years.

"He founded a sect which numbered adherents in all parts of the world; and which held, as its cardinal article of faith, the divine inspiration and absolute authority of its founder. His followers here in Melbourne looked confidently for his resurrection, but they have probably abandoned that hope now. The sect called themselves 'Christian Israelites,' but were popularly known (from wearing the hair uncut and unshaven) as 'Beardies.' They were zealous and incessant street-preachers of an incoherent and unintelligible doctrine, apparently compounded of Judaism, Christianity, and the principles of the Adamites of Munster," &c.

In 1787 the writer of an illiterate letter in a Nottingham newspaper, referring to the Roeites of Calverton, says:—

"Their religion is an heap of inconstancies, promiscuously jumbled together, and their preaching an invariable compound of railing, absurdity, Billingsgate, and blackguardness."

The title-page of the historical manual of the Wroeites is thus quoted:—

"The Life and Journal of John Wroe, with Divine Communications to him: being the Visitation of the Spirit of God, to warn Mankind that the Day of the Lord is at hand, &c. 2 Vols. Gravesend: Printed for the Trustees of the Society by W. Deane. 1859."

MR. BLAIR continues:—

"A more extraordinary book there is not to be found, even in that very peculiar department of literature, the records of religious imposture and delusion. It has always seemed to me strange that no mention of these 'Wroeites,' so far as I have noticed, has emerged in contemporary journalism; although the sect was strong enough to have its own prophet, its own liturgy, code of laws, church constitution, and special literature. It has survived the death of its founder; but seems, from all I can learn, to be now dying out. This is an additional reason for leaving some mention of it on the pages of contemporary history."

Upon the whole, there seems to be such a family likeness between the Roeites of Calverton and the Wroeites of Australia that there is strong presumption of connexion, which I should be glad to find proved. John Roe founded the former sect about 1780, when he was 44 years of age, and I believe he lived to be at least an octogenarian. Consequently, it might be that the Australian prophet was a son or grandson, particularly as longevity is frequently hereditary. Perhaps the literature of the antipodean sect contains evidence of the possible connexion. At Calverton the now secularized chapel and graveyard remain, though I cannot say what has become of the registers, &c.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—In view of the interest displayed of late in the frescoes and statues of the Royal Exchange, the following from *The City Press* of 29 April should be worthy of record:—

"The condition of the pictures in the Royal Exchange has been recently the subject of inquiry. All the artists have been consulted, together with a number of other experts. As a result of the examination it has been ascertained that the pictures are in a good state of preservation. The experts recommend that the pictures should remain as they are, and be neither glazed nor varnished. At the same time they suggest that frequent close examination should be made, and that any cleaning or repairing necessary shall be entrusted to an entirely different expert. . . . At the moment experiments are in course of arrangement concerning the better lighting of the ambulatory. . . . It has been decided, in addition, to subject the Exchange to a thorough clean, to give all necessary attention to the statues, and to do such other work as is required. . . . A contract is to be arranged under which the statues will be cleaned periodically and the whole interior examined every two years, or more frequently if necessary."

Let us hope a much-needed guide-book to the now rapidly filling picture gallery will also some day be available to a public which seems, at length, to have become appreciative of the artistic attractions of the Exchange.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

FARINGTON OF WORDEN.—Down to 1900, in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' the Faringtons of Woodvale—who in 1894 succeeded to Worden—were said to be descended from the Rev. William Farington or Ffarington, Rector of Leigh and Warrington (died 1767). But in the 1906 edition, p. 586, the whole of William's children are attributed to his younger brother Henry, who in older pedigrees is described

as "a sailor, wife's name unknown," and apparently childless. It is now the Rev. William who is left childless. Surely this is an error.
W. D. PINK.

JUNIUS: NEW EDITION.—Such a work would be of great assistance to students of the eighteenth century. It should be based upon the "Author's Edition," published in 1772, and should include the private communications to Woodfall, the Wilkes and Horne correspondence, and the "Veteran letters," but the rest of the epistles interpolated by Dr. Mason Good ought to be excluded unless some evidence of their authenticity can be adduced. By way of introduction there might be an impartial summary of the arguments for and against the various claimants to the authorship of the letters. The book would afford a splendid opportunity in elaborate documentation to a scholarly editor. There is no satisfactory modern edition of this great classic.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

CHOTTA ROUSTHWEL.—In a rare little French book issued in 1833 or 1834, the 'Choix de Morceaux Fac-Simile' of Eugène Cassin, there is an account of a very curious work in the Georgian language. 'The Man in the Tiger Skin' is a poem describing the misfortunes of a prince who, exiled from India, finds a refuge in the Arabian deserts. He clothes himself in the skin of a tiger which he has slain.

The poem contains proverbs, moral reflections, apologies, &c. M. Brosset translates some into French in the work above named. Here are examples turned into English:—

"It is a great pleasure to narrate past misfortunes that have been endured."

"The remembrance of past griefs is agreeable, but that of pleasures now denied is a true sorrow."

"One said to the Rose: 'I am astonished that you, having received the gift of beauty, should arm yourself with thorns against those who wish to gather you.' 'You take,' replied the Rose, 'the sweet for the bitter: that which costs dear is always thought to be the best, and beauty at a low price would not be regarded as worth the trouble of the search.' If the Rose, a being not endowed with reason, could speak thus, it must be true that we must sow in sorrow in order to reap in joy."

There are many references to the author, Chotta Roushwel, in the 'Bibliographie analytique des ouvrages de Marie-Félicité Brosset' (St. Pétersbourg, 1887), but this little lithograph in facsimile of the handwriting of that great scholar is omitted.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

DUTCH WORDS IN ENGLISH.—In Steven's 'History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam' (1832), occurs the following passage on p. 334:—

"The Church remained for one hundred and twenty years as a double charge; but in 1798, when Mr. Greaves died, a *handopening* was refused, on account of the then very unsettled state of public affairs; and the ministerial duties, being in part curtailed, devolved, with his own consent, upon the surviving clergyman."

The word *handopening*, which perhaps is only to be found here, is simply the Dutch word signifying "permission to nominate a clergyman."

The Dutch word *Hoogmogendheid* is rendered "High Mightiness" in an address presented to King George I. on his way through Holland to England in 1714 (*ib.*, p. 267):—

"That there may be always a good understanding and hearty friendship between your most Sacred Majesty, and their High Mightinesses the States-General."

The *s* of the English word "hollands" (*Hollandsche jenever*) seems to be an attempt at reproducing phonetically the Dutch adjectival ending *-sch(e)*, which is pronounced *-s(e)*.
H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

"CAPPING" AT SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.
—*The Globe* of 4 April published the following:—

"When a student of a Scottish University receives his degree the ceremony is always referred to as 'capping.' The term is so familiar that no one thinks of inquiring into its origin. The venerable principal of St. Andrews, Sir James Donaldson, who, although a layman, holds among other distinctions a doctor's degree in divinity, explained the custom at the last graduation ceremony. Here are his words: First of all the imposition of a cap on your heads is borrowed from the practice of the old Romans. Whenever they emancipated a slave they placed a particular kind of cap on his head, and from that moment he became a free man. In our ceremony it intimates that you have passed from the stage of being in a subordinate position and under guidance to the condition of being your own masters. You are no longer to be directed in everything; you are to choose your own mode of life. This ceremony has often awakened the deepest feelings among the very greatest of those who have just received such a final recognition as you have this day received from the universities in which they studied. Luther regarded it as the happiest moment of his life."

A very different scholastic use of the word *cap* was furnished, under "'Cap' in the Hunting-Field," at 9 S. xi. 297.

A. F. R.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

WILLIAM PENN'S WORKS.—"The Complete Works of William Penn," founder of Pennsylvania, is now in preparation under my direction and editorship. Over 1,100 letters of Penn have already been found. Of these less than 40 per cent have been printed. It is estimated that the 'Works,' including contemporaneously printed books and pamphlets, with the letters and other writings, will extend to more than a dozen volumes large octavo. Information as to manuscript letters of Penn which are likely to be new, as well as new biographical data respecting him, is requested, and should be sent to me at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate.

ALBERT COOK MYERS.

CHRISTIAN NAMES USED BY BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.—In the course of the discussion on Essex as a Christian name (see 11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437, 534; iii. 92, 173, 214, 295, 338, 377) G. E. C. stated that Essex has been used as a Christian name for men and women. Apropos of Christian names borne by both sexes, can readers of 'N. & Q.' give me a full list of such used in English? I have been able to find only eight: Marion, Hilary, Clare, Cecil, Florence, Valentine, Evelyn; and now Essex.

In the Spanish language there are many such, as Trinidad, Encarnacion, Guadalupe, Refugio, Rosario, Luz, Paz, Cruz, &c.

EL SOLTERO.

Eagle Pass, Texas.

"GREAT GEORGE OUR KING."—To which of the Georges do the following lines refer?

O! grant him long to see
Friendship and unity
Always increase!
May he his sceptre's sway [sic],
All loyal souls obey,
Join heart and voice, huzza!
God save the King.

It is from an old song sheet folded as a booklet of eight pages, printed by J. Marshall, Old Fish Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

BIRTHDAYS AND THE CHANGE OF CALENDAR.—George III. was born on 24 May, 1738, but, after the change in the calendar fourteen years later, his birthday was always celebrated on 4 June. Is there any record

of a like alteration in date being generally adopted at that time; and, if so, did it apply all round—to wedding anniversaries, for example, as well as birthdays?

POLITICIAN.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MATERNAL GREAT-GRANDMOTHER.—Who was she? Queen Victoria's great-grandfather was Henry XXIV. of Reuss. Whom did he marry?

J. M. BULLOCK.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

PRE-REFORMATION URSWICK VICARS.—I am anxious to complete the list of these. I have:

Daniel le Fleming, c. 1150.
W. de Melmerbi, 1260.
William de Bovill, c. 1288.
Willelmus Normande, c. 1381.
Johannes, c. 1404.
Thomas Herryson, c. 1530.
Thomas Hartley, 1535.

Suggestions as to sources of information are desired. No further information can be obtained either from the Furness Coucher Book or from the Diocesan Registry at Chester. Are any records preserved of the old Archdeaconry of Richmond, and if so, where? Please reply direct.

T. N. POSTLETHWAITE.

Urswick Vicarage, near Ulverston.

SIR WILLIAM ASHTON, KT., M.P. for Hertford 1624 and 1625, was son and heir of Robert Ashton, Gentleman of the Horse to Francis, Earl of Bedford, which Robert is "said to be descended from the Ashtons of Leaver," i.e., Asshetons of Great Lever, Lancashire (see 'Visitation of Herts'). Sir William was knighted 19 December, 1629, and was, I believe, the "William Ashton, Esq.," M.P. for Appleby in 1626 and 1628. In 1611 he had a demise of the King's benefit from recusants to the value of 62*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; acquired the Grove in Watford, Herts, in 1631; was J.P. for Westminster in 1636, an Assessment and Sequestration Commissioner for Middlesex in 1643, and one of the Commissioners for putting into execution the Statutes and Ordinances for observance of the Lord's day, 26 August, 1646. This is my latest reference to him.

When did he die? There is no will in P.C.C. He is said to have married about 1604 Anne, dau. of — Moate, and left three sons: 1. William, who married Mary, dau. of Henry Ewer of South Mimms, and died 3 October, 1651, leaving a dau. His widow became the second wife

Edward Turnour, Speaker of the House of Commons. 2. Robert, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, who inherited the Grove estate in Herts, and whose will is dated 6 April, 1682. His sons, I believe, all died *s.p.* 3. George, M.A. and B.D., Rector of Beaconsfield 1637 till sequestered in 1646, Prebendary of Lincoln 1660 till his death in 1669. All three sons were graduates of Oxford.

Any amplification of this pedigree will be acceptable. In what way was the family descended from the Lancashire Asshetons of Great Lever.

W. D. PINK.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Affection never to be weaned nor changed
By any change of fortune, proof alike
Against unkindness, absence, and neglect:
Fidelity, that neither bribe nor threat
Can move nor ward; and gratitude for small
And trivial favours, lasting as the life,
And glistening even in the dying eye.
2. I knew not what it was to die,
But knew my master did not sleep.

F. D. WESLEY.

To part too soon, but never to forget.

ASTARTE.

"ORGEAT."—What was an "orgeat"? *The Post Boy* of 27–29 April, 1714, contained the following:—

"On Tuesday last the Duke of Berry found himself ill, having, as it was said, drank over Night, as soon as he came from hunting, two Glasses of Orgeat with Ice before Supper. He was blooded 3 times, and vomited, which gave him a little Ease. The next Day he was blooded again; but his Dis-temper heightening on Thursday, he died yesterday at 4 in the Morning. His Corpse was brought to the Palace of the Thuilleries, where it will lay upon a Bed of State, till it is carry'd to St. Denys. We have learnt since his Death, That his Illness was owing to a Blow he receiv'd in the Stomach with the Pommel of his Saddle, as he was hunting, which had hurt his Lungs."

"Orgeat" was evidently a liquor of some kind, but of what description? It would seem to have been known in this country too.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

["Orgeat" is described in the 'New English Dictionary' as "a syrup or cooling drink, made originally from barley, subsequently from almonds, and orange-flower water." MR. MACMICHAEL'S quotation is, however, 40 years earlier than the first in the Dictionary.]

CHARLES WESLEY, 1757–1834.—This celebrated musician was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the noted hymn-writer. Can any one inform me where he was born, the date of his birth, where he died, and the place where he was buried?

He was for many years organist of St. George's, Hanover Square; is it known how long he held that appointment? I also wish to know of any compositions written by him. Please reply direct.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

SAMUEL WESLEY, 1766–1837.—This brother of Charles Wesley, and father of Samuel Sebastian Wesley, was also a noted musician and composer. I am desirous of knowing the exact date and place of his birth, and where he lived and died. Was any monument erected to his memory? Please reply direct.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

[There are lives of both in the 'D.N.B.' Has our correspondent consulted Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians'?

DAY, HALLEY, AND PYKE FAMILIES.—The 'Visitation of Surrey, 1530, 1572, and 1623' (London, 1899), gives on pp. 156–7 a pedigree of Day down to Richard Day and Edward Day, brothers, of Dorking, Surrey (fl. 1623); but more details appear in the chart printed in *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. xi., London, 1893, pp. 322–4.

Dr. Edmond Halley's first cousin, Francis Halley, sen., in his will (P. C. C., reg. Marlboro, fo. 126), dated 28 June, 1698, proved 8 Sept., 1702, refers to "my father and mother [-in-law] Richard Pyke and Eleanor Pyke, to my brothers Thomas Pyke and William Pyke and Edward Day, and to my sisters Jane Day and Susan Pyke."

The testator's son, Francis Halley, jun., in his will, dated 22 Oct., 1717, proved 5 Aug., 1718, by William Pyke, power reserved to Richard Pyke (Commissary Court of London), mentions "cousins Mary Day, Jane Day, and Richard Day." What connexion, if any, existed between these Days (related to the families of Halley and Pyke) and the Days of Dorking, Surrey (fl. 1623)?

Also, what was the relationship of either or both of those families of Day to the deceased husband of Mrs. Sarah Day, widow, of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, who married in 1746 William Pyke, bachelor, of the same parish (see *ante*, p. 368)? Can any reader throw light on the identity of Mrs. Sarah Day's first husband? Was her maiden surname Freeman or Turner? Who were her parents? Did she have a sister Sybilla —, who married a John Parry, and had issue (cf. 11 S. ii. 44; iii. 127, *et passim*)?

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

BOYS' MAGAZINES IN THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES.—Has the subject of magazines for boys been treated bibliographically? I am desirous of ascertaining particulars of those current in the later fifties and earlier sixties of last century. The following titles are known to me, but the limiting dates, the numbers of issues, and the prices may not be stated correctly:—

1855. *The Boy's Own Magazine*. Edited by S. O. Beeton. Price 2d. 96 numbers. 1855-62.

Do. *New Series*. Price 6d. 90 numbers. 1863-70.

Do. *New Series*. 54 numbers. 1870-1874.

1856. *The Boy's Own Journal and Youth's Miscellany*. Edited by ? Price 1d. ? numbers. 1856 to September, 1857, when it was merged in Beeton's *Boy's Own Magazine*.

1856. *Little England's Illustrated Newspaper*. Edited by ? Price 1d. 20 numbers. May, 1856, to December, 1857. Continued as

Young England's Illustrated Newspaper. 24 numbers. 1858. Continued as

Young England. 36 numbers. 1859-1861.

Do. [*New Series*]. 48 numbers. 1862-5.

1857. *The Boys' and Girls' Companion for Leisure Hours*. Edited by J. and M. Bennett. Price 1d. ? numbers. 1857-1858. Continued as

The Companion for Youth. ? numbers. 1859 to 1861.

1859. *The Boy's Own Times*. Edited by ? Price ? 12 numbers. 1859.

1859. *Kingston's Magazine for Boys*. Edited by W. H. G. Kingston. Price 6d. 48 numbers. March, 1859, to February, 1863, when it was merged in Beeton's *Boy's Own Magazine*.

1862. *Every Boy's Magazine*. Edited by Edmund Routledge. Price 6d. 36 numbers. 1862-4. Continued as

Routledge's Magazine for Boys. 48 numbers. 1865-8. Continued as

The Young Gentleman's Magazine. 60 numbers. 1869-73. Continued as

Every Boy's Magazine. 192 numbers. 1874-89.

1863. *The Boy's Penny Magazine*. Edited by S. O. Beeton. 12 numbers. 1863. Continued as

The Boy's Monthly Magazine. Edited by S. O. Beeton. 48 numbers. 1864-7.

1863. *The Boy's Journal*. Edited by ? Price 6d. 134 numbers. 1863 to February, 1871.

1864. *The Boy's Friend*. Edited by ? Price 3d. 44 numbers. 1864 to August, 1867.

Please reply direct. P. J. ANDERSON,
Aberdeen University Library.

QUEBEC CATHEDRAL BELLS.—Having come across the following letter amongst the Chatham MSS. (vol. lxvi.), I thought that possibly readers of 'N. & Q.' might be able to throw some light on the said bells, if extant:—

SIR,—I take the liberty to acquaint you that Col^l Williamson who commands the Artillery in America has sent to me the Bells of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, and if they will be acceptable as a Monument of that important Conquest I beg leave to have the Honor of presenting them to you

I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your most Obed^t Servant,

JANE WILLIAMSON.

Warren at Woolwich

June y^r 21st 1760.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

ESSEX COLLINS was admitted to Westminster School in June, 1715, aged 12. Where did he come from, and what became of him ? G. F. R. B.

DA COSTA.—George and Thomas Da Costa were admitted to Westminster School in March, 1750-51, aged 7 and 11 respectively. Any information about their parentage and career would be useful. G. F. R. B.

D'AGAR.—James and Peter D'Agar were admitted to Westminster School in June, 1715, aged 13 and 10 respectively. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me details about them ? G. F. R. B.

COL. DUROURE was one of the stewards of the Westminster Anniversary Meeting in 1784. From the Army List of that year it would seem that he was the John Duroure who was gazetted Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Foot Guards, 15 March, 1779. Particulars of his parentage and career, as well as the date of his death, are desired. G. F. R. B.

EASTER : CALCULATING ITS DATE.—Some years ago there appeared in 'N. & Q.' a rule for the calculation of the occurrence of Easter, for any year, without taking into account the Golden Number or Sunday Letter of the year. I should be much obliged if some reader would give me the *modus operandi* of this, or state the date of the article in 'N. & Q.' W. B. C. L.

[We are indebted to MR. W. T. LYNN for the following information:—

"The determination of the date of Easter was very simple in the old Julian calendar; but the Gregorian reformation made it much more difficult. Tables for cycles to find it during many centuries were drawn up by Clavius; and a portion of these (slightly modified in application) was inserted in our Prayer Books under the

care of Bradley, Astronomer Royal, when the reformed calendar was adopted in England.

"A general rule to determine Easter at any time was discovered by the German mathematician Gauss, and published in 1800; for it and its proof consult a treatise by S. Butcher (then Bishop of Meath), entitled 'General Proof of Gauss's Rule for finding Easter Day,' which appeared at Dublin in 1876."

See also the articles on finding the date of Easter at 9 S. v. 281; xi. 182, 258; 10 S. i. 324, 352, 390; iii. 281; iv. 136, 166, 195.]

GOETHE QUOTATION.—Can any of your correspondents tell me in which of Goethe's works the following is to be found? "A single moment may be decisive not only of man's life, but of his whole future." I should like to have the German words if possible.

E. E. DAVIES.

Replies.

"O.K.": NEW EXPLANATION.

(11 S. iii. 266.)

IN the 'N.E.D.' will be found examples dated 1847 and 1852, proving that the "new explanation" (which has been going the rounds of the American press for the past four months) is nonsense. Among my notes are a score or more of examples earlier than 1847—one from the Rev. Wm. L. McCalla's 'Adventures in Texas,' 1841, p. 120; the others from various American newspapers of 1840. That was the year of the famous "log cabin and hard cider" Presidential campaign, Harrison being the Whig candidate and Van Buren the Democrat. On 17 June a convention was held at Worcester, Mass., and the following extract is taken from *The Atlas*, a Boston paper, of the 18th:—

"On Tuesday afternoon and evening, the Delegates from different parts of the Commonwealth, began to pour into Worcester by the railroads, by stages, in private carriages, and on horseback, in great numbers.....A part of the Barre delegation came in on horseback, and they made a fine show. They were nearly all dressed in black coats and white pantaloons, and wore a Log Cabin button on their hats as a cockade. The number of persons on horseback, was about sixty. Carriages followed, containing the Barre Whig Association, and bearing a banner with the motto, 'Our measures, the good of the country—Our men, Harrison and Tyler.' The band rode in a stage, which had a barrel of hard cider on the baggage rack, marked with large letters, 'O.K.'—*oll korrekt*."

When the election took place the following October and November, a Whig landslide occurred, and the Whig papers all over the country broke out with the letters "O.K." in

head-lines. It was then that the letters came into popular use.

But the same letters had been employed at least once at a much earlier period. In 1788 Andrew Jackson went to Nashville, Tenn., and the records of Sumner County contain this entry:—

"October 6th, 1790. Andrew Jackson, Esq. proved a bill of sale from Hugh McGary to Gasper Mansker, for a negro man, which was O.K."

In 1860 James Parton, from whose 'Life of Andrew Jackson' the above is quoted, said: "A common western mistake for O.R., which means Ordered Recorded. Hence, perhaps, the saying 'O.K.'" (i. 136). In 1871 De Vere wrote:—

"The story goes that General Jackson..... was not much at home in the art of spelling, and his friend and admirer, Major Jack Downing, found therefore no difficulty in convincing the readers of his 'Letters' that the President employed the letters O.K. as an indorsement of applications for office and other papers. They were intended to stand for 'all correct,' which the old gentleman preferred writing 'oll korrekt.'" — 'Americanisms,' p. 277.

Two collections of Jack Downing letters were published in book form. One, entitled 'The Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing,' was written by Seba Smith of the Portland (Maine) *Courier*, of which paper he was editor, and in which the letters first appeared; this was published at Boston in 1833. The other, entitled 'Letters of J. Downing,' was published in New York in 1834, the letters having first appeared in *The New York Daily Advertiser*; and this collection was written by Charles Augustus Davis. Neither in Smith's book nor in Davis's is there a word about Jackson and O.K. Nevertheless it does not follow that De Vere was wrong. In *The Atlas* of 19 August, 1840, was printed this item:—

"'O.K.' These initials, according to Jack Downing, were first used by Gen. Jackson. 'Those papers, Amos, are *all correct*. I have marked them O.K.' (*oll korrekt*). The Gen. was never good at spelling." (Amos Kendall was a member of Jackson's Cabinet.)

That Jackson was in the habit of spelling "all correct" "oll korrekt" may be put down as a joke invented by Jack Downing, though it has yet to be shown when and where the Downing letter originating the joke first appeared. It is by no means improbable that Parton's suggestion will turn out to be correct. What is needed is further evidence between 1790 and 1840.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

[Mr. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

A ST. HELENA PORTRAITIST: DENZIL IBBETSON (11 S. iii. 327).—The following inscription is copied from a tombstone in Bromley Churchyard, Kent:—

In Memory of
Arthur Ibbetson
son of
Denzil Ibbetson Esq.
Deputy Commissary General
Born 9th May 1828
Died 12th March 1843.

Also
Charlotte Jane
only daughter of the late
Rev^d Denzil Ibbetson
Rector of Halstead in this County
who died September 1st 1851
aged 61 years.

The Rev. Denzil Ibbetson died 14 June, 1821.

A Denzil Ibbetson was killed 12 August, 1773; he was youngest son of Sir Henry Ibbetson, Bt.

Since writing the above I have ascertained from my grandmother, who knew Denzil Ibbetson, that he was son of the Rev. Denzil Ibbetson above mentioned. She also knew his mother, an inmate of Bromley College, and his three sons, of whom Denzil was the eldest; he had an appointment in India, and married Clarissa, daughter of John Guilding, son of the Rev. John Guilding, D.D., by his wife Sarah Jane, also an inmate of Bromley College. The last-named died June, 1831 (?), aged 79, and was buried in Bromley churchyard. My grandmother does not remember the names of the two younger sons. F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.
Bickley, Kent.

TERRACE (11 S. iii. 207, 251, 291, 332).—I am obliged to COL. PRIDEAUX for calling my attention to the two errors of attribution and reference occurring in my reply at p. 291; but although the Crace Catalogue says "R. Green," the engraver of the plate 'The Buildings called the Adelphi' in 1771 was B. Green. A copy is before me, and Mr. Austin Brereton in reproducing it gives the name of the engraver in full, "Benjamin Green." ALECK ABRAHAMS.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE PRAYER BOOK (11 S. iii. 301).—W. C. B. might add to his interesting note on this subject a reminiscence of the Duty toward thy Neighbour to be found in 'Hamlet,' III. ii. 351:—

"So I do still, by these pickers and stealers."

Shakespeare's contemporaries seem to have been impressed by this quaint expression from the Prayer Book. They frequently

transposed the words of the passage when quoted by shepherds and clowns, thus:—

"I can keep my tongue from picking and stealing, and my hands from lying and slandering."—'Mucedorus,' I. iv. 129.

"Keeping your hands from lying and slandering, and your tongues from picking and stealing."—'Selimus,' 1981.

Harrison, too, uses the expression, but he was a clergyman:—

"The people in the mean time live idly, dissolutely, and by picking and stealing one from another."—'Elizabethan England' (Scott ed.), p. 133.

P. A. McELWAIN.

Dublin.

CLERGYMEN AND CRESTS (11 S. iii. 329).—F. T. F.'s suggestion that clergymen, as "men of peace," should bear their arms on a cartouche, derives no warrant from mediæval heraldry, and is calculated to disturb the repose of more than one departed prelate militant. With what fine scorn would such a proposal have been received by Antony Bek, Bishop of Durham, one of Edward I.'s most puissant generals of division, whose cross potent was so highly distinguished among the banners of the Plantagenet army. And after Bannockburn, in the dismal years of the second Edward, who was there but William de Melton, Archbishop of York, to hold the English marches against the triumphant Scots?

HERBERT MAXWELL.

One hears it sometimes dogmatically asserted that clerics have no right to use helmets or crests. There is no ground for such an assertion, although it is legitimate to question the propriety of the use, either by ecclesiastics or by ladies, of what are primarily intended for employment in war or martial exercises.

In most countries the helmet and crest are replaced, for ecclesiastics, by a flat low-crowned hat, indicating the rank of the bearer by its colour, and the number of tassels of its cords. These hats, however, have never been in common heraldic use either in England or in Germany, and in the latter country, owing to the frequent union of ecclesiastical and temporal rank in the same person, crests and helms are frequently used by the dignified clergy. In England I should say that while a clergyman may, if he please, use the crest of his family, it would be more in accordance with custom and propriety to forgo such use. Foreign ecclesiastics often bear their arms on a simple oval escutcheon or cartouche, instead of on

a shield; but I do not think this has been generally customary in England.

D. O. HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus.

A clergyman in this country has never been denied the right of using a crest, if he is of an armorial family, and chooses to display it. A grant of arms to a clergyman includes a crest, and the emblazonment shows the helmet and crest. It is, however, very customary for clergymen not to make use of a crest in depicting their arms. On the other hand, an ecclesiastic of the rank of a bishop, archbishop, or cardinal is not entitled to use a crest. If a grant of arms is made to a bishop of the Church of England, the emblazonment consists of shield and mitre only, the crest being depicted in the margin, distinct from the emblazonment proper. The descendants of the bishop would use the crest in the ordinary manner.

The use of the cartouche or oval seems to be nearly universal with ecclesiastics abroad, but not in this country. See 'A Complete Guide to Heraldry,' by A. C. Fox-Davies (London, T. C. & E. C. Jack, 1909).

T. F. D.

HANNAH MORE PORTRAITS (11 S. iii. 347).—On William Finden's engraving (published 25 August, 1834) of the painting by Opie, which is the frontispiece to W. Roberts's 'Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Hannah More' (4th ed., 1836), the original is described as "now in the possession of Lady Olivia B. Sparrow." Was she also the owner of the portrait by Miss Reynolds?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,' "POPYLORUM TIBI": SUPPRESSIONS IN 'PICKWICK' (11 S. iii. 244, 313).—I am afraid I was a little hasty in assuming that the words "populorum tibi" were in the 'Te Deum.' I still hope to find them somewhere in the Psalms. The difficulty, however, remains: how did Dickens come upon the original, and what prompted him to transform it into "Popylorum tibi"?

HIPPOCLIDES desires to know the cryptic passage in 'Pickwick' to which I made allusion. The author tells us, apropos of the Cobham stone, that Mr. Pickwick's portrait was painted in commemoration, and that "he did not have it destroyed a few years later." It seems that about this time Sir John Soane had his portrait painted, meaning to present it to an institution, but, as a keenness, it was found too unflattering, and

his friends inflamed him against it. Jordan, one of these, cut the canvas into ribbons, and a controversy followed. Readers will not now find the passage, which, in a few years, was quietly dropped out. I remember once proposing an article on the Soanes—Sir John and his eccentric son George—to Boz, which he vetoed with every symptom of horror and disgust, as though it were a painful subject.

I think there is only one other passage in 'Pickwick' which has been thus removed, and that is the rather gibing note on the worthy Mr. Jesse, apropos of Jingle's dog story.

I had the fortune of living at Richmond just twelve years after the appearance of 'Pickwick,' when Mr. Tupman might be presumed to be living there also. Strange to say, there was then a resident who was the very picture of Mr. Pickwick, rosy, circular-spectacled, &c. This was Mr. Edgeworth, brother to the fair Maria. He was highly popular among the ladies.

PERCY FITZGERALD.

In a schoolboys' counting-out rime the last line ends: "Hi cockolorum tibi, one, two, three." Is it not likely that "popylorum" was a version of this same rime, known to Dickens?

H. SNOWDEN WARD,

Authors' Club.

'PICKWICK' DIFFICULTIES (11 S. iii. 267, 313, 332).—"Now then, old Strike-a-light!" is an expression which has been familiar to me for many years. It was applied to most "old codgers," men who had a reply to every question, or were good at "tit for tat" in the way of repartee. Men who knew more than their fellows were addressed as "old Strike-a-light," and were not lazy persons, but quite the other way, able to give information on small matters to their fellow "working chaps." The term was something of an affectionate or appreciative greeting. It might possibly have arisen from tinder-box days, or when a box of striking matches was somewhat of a rarity.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

"RHUBARB": ITS DERIVATION (11 S. iii. 328).—I certainly copied the statement about the Rha, or Volga, being "a river in Pontus" from somewhere; and I do not know that it is wrong. For Pontus was most vaguely used; Lewis and Short explain it as meaning (1) the Black Sea; (2) the region about the Black Sea; (3) a particular district in Asia Minor. MR. LYNN refers to the third sense;

and the plant called the *rha* grew in the Pontus as used in the second sense. Lewis and Short give *Pontica radix*, rhubarb, used by Celsus. I suppose it was simply called so as growing in the country to the north of the Black Sea. How great a sinner must Ovid have been in writing verses "ex Ponto," when all the while he was at Tomi, in Moesia, and not in Pontus (in the narrow sense) at all!

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The principal geographical source of the *Rha Ponticum* of our old herbalists was supposed to be Pontus, not the shores of the Caspian. Siberian rhubarb is now called *Rheum Rhaponticum*, but both Lyte (Dodoens) and Gerard distinguish between the rhubarb of the Volga and "Pontick rubarb." Gerard, at least, seems to confuse the former with China rhubarb; Lyte calls the other "Rha of Turkie."

As regards the etymology of the word, Lemery, under *Rhabarbarum*, suggests that possibly the river Rha took its name from the root, not vice versa (!); and under *Rhaponticum* he says: "c'est-à-dire, *racine de Ponte*, parce que cette racine étoit autrefois apportée du Royaume de Ponte." Thus too Silvius (quoted in 'Alphita'): "*Reubarbarum* a reu quod est radix et barbarum regione ubi oritur."

C. C. B.

The *Radix Pontica* grows in Thrace, on the borders of the Euxine Sea, north of the Caspian, Siberia, &c. Prosper Alpinus was of opinion that the *Rha* of Dioscorides was the root of *Rheum Rhaponticum*, which Alpinus obtained from Thrace in 1608 A.D., and cultivated at Pavia. Paulus Ægineta seems to make a distinction between *Rha* and *Rheon*, for he says that in the vomiting of pregnant women we may give "the blood-wort, boiled in water, for drink, and likewise dill, and *Pontic root*, called *Rha* in the dialect of that country." In noticing the practice of the ancients, he says: "Alvine discharges they promoted by giving turpentine to the extent of an olive, when going to rest; or, when they wished to purge more effectually, by adding a little rhubarb" (*Rheon*). Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xii., says the *Rha* is a river on the banks of which grows a root which bears its name, and is much renowned in medicine.

TOM JONES.

WALTER R. BENJAMIN OF NEW YORK (11 S. iii. 189).—Judah P. Benjamin, Q.C. (1811-84), was born of Anglo-Jewish parents at St. Croix, West Indies. He does not seem to have been in any way related to Mr.

Walter R. Benjamin of New York. One would rather look for the latter's connexion with Hawthorne through Park Benjamin (1809-64), born of New England parents at Demerara. A poet and journalist, Park Benjamin edited *The American Monthly Magazine*, *The New Yorker*, and other publications. Being contemporary with Hawthorne, he may have corresponded with him on literary matters.

S. W. S.

My guess is that Dr. Conway referred to the New York publisher of this name. To judge from his catalogues occasionally sent me, he deals largely in autographs and documents. MR. BRESLAR's question can doubtless be answered by addressing a letter to Mr. Benjamin at 225, Fifth Avenue, New York.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

FISHING IN FRESH WATER IN CLASSICAL TIMES (11 S. iii. 249, 350).—In a unique volume of paintings by Pietro Sante Bartoli—containing fine copies of frescoes and mosaics made by him from the walls of classical ruins found in his lifetime (1650), for Cardinal Camillo Massimo—occurs a beautiful early fourth-century representation of fishing with hook and line. The main subject, in three sections divided by architectural pilasters, is a Christian one. In the decorative foreground is a river with amorini fishing, quite in the best Pompeian manner. The original formed part of the rich vaulting adorning the so-called "Tempio di Bacco" (in reality the tomb of Constantia, daughter of the Emperor Constantine), near S. Agnese fuori le Mura, on the Via Nomentana.

The subject of Aphrodite fishing on the seashore is a Greek one probably. It occurs at Pompeii. Tibullus (ii. 6) refers to the use of the rod.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

Plutarch in describing the trick which Cleopatra played upon Antony ('Vit. Ant.,' 929 A) does not say that they were angling in fresh water. In any case, the point of the jest was that dried fish (Πορτικὸν τάρικος)—a red herring, so to speak—was attached to the hook.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PRINCE CHARLES OF BOURBON-CAPUA (11 S. iii. 329).—The Prince of Capua who made a "romantic marriage" was younger brother of King Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies. He was born 10 October, 1811, and was the second son of King Francis I. by his second marriage with Maria Isabella of Spain, and full brother also of Queen Maria Christina of Spain. He married later

—"the triple alliance" it was called, as the union was formed by civil marriage as well as by the Catholic and Protestant rites—an Irish lady, Miss Penelope (Grice) Smyth of Ballynatray. She and her sister (who afterwards married "the rich old Lord Dinnorben") lived at Naples with a duenna, Mrs. Pluysse. Sir Richard F. Burton mentions them in the account of his boyhood. He writes:—

"Penelope had always distinguished herself at Paris by mounting wild horses in the Bois de Boulogne, which ran away with her and shook her magnificent hair loose. She became a favourite at the Court of Naples, and amused the dull royalties with her wild Irish tricks. It is said that, on one occasion, she came up with a lift instead of the expected *not au vent* or pudding. She ended by marrying the Prince of Capua, greatly to the delight of the King, who found an opportunity of getting rid of his brother."

An account of a dinner the Duke of Devonshire gave in 1840 to the Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia Underwood, and the Prince of Capua and the Contessa di Mascoli (as his wife was afterwards called), will be found in Grey's *'Memoirs'* (vol. iv. p. 288).

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

Prince Charles, that is, Charles Ferdinand Bourbon, Prince of Capua, was the brother of Ferdinand II., King of Naples and Sicily, better known as King Bomba. Penelope Smyth was the daughter of Grice Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, co. Waterford. They were married on 5 April, 1836, in somewhat romantic circumstances. Having eloped from Naples to England in order to be married according to the rites of the English Church, their marriage was stopped by a *caveat* entered by the Sicilian envoy to this country in the interest of his master, King Bomba. The arguments for and against the union are briefly summarized in Ward's *'Men of the Reign'*, 1885, pp. 157-8. The case was legally decided against the prince and princess. Nothing daunted, however, they caused their banns to be published, and were duly married at St. George's, Hanover Square, no valid reason being alleged to prevent the union. It was the fourth occasion on which the prince and princess had married each other. They were married once at Rome, once at Madrid, once at Gretna Green, and last of all in London. In 1862 the Prince of Capua died, leaving his widow with two children, Prince Francesco Ferdinando Carlo of Capua, and the Princess Vittoria Augusta Penelope. The Princess of Capua survived her husband until 15 December 1882, dying at the royal villa of Martia, near Lucca.

SCOTUS.

During the summer of 1879 the Princess Vittoria, daughter of the beautiful Penelope Smyth of Limerick, was living with her relatives, I believe, at a country villa 5 or 6 miles from the Bagno di Lucca, towards Lucca. The young princess, on the occasion of a special ball which was attended by the officers of one of the cavalry regiments stationed at Lucca, appeared at the Royal Casino, Bagno di Lucca, without any particular stir, and was a gay partaker in the medley of a lively cotillon which closed the entertainment. As usual in this dance, the ladies have the privilege of selecting their partners, by chance or choice. I shared the common lot, and probably owed the favour to my English nationality.

I afterwards heard from an Irish friend the romantic story of Miss Penelope Smyth, the wife of the Bourbon prince.

WILLIAM MEBBER.

THE AUTHORIZED VERSION: DATE OF ITS TRANSLATION (11 S. III. 327).—Mr. Scrivener has observed with truth (*'Introduction to Cambridge Paragraph Bible'*) that "never was a great enterprise like the production of our Authorized Version carried out with less knowledge handed down to posterity of the labourers, their method, and order of working." Hosts of writers have essayed to relate the story of our English Bible, but as a rule the result has been to leave the reader profoundly perplexed with regard to the points to which the Rev. W. MURK calls attention. And yet an explanation does not seem to be altogether beyond the range of possibility. In the history of the production of the Authorized Version two distinct periods require to be kept in mind: (1) the period of preparation, extending from 1604 to 1607, and (2) the period of revision or reconstruction or making a new version out of old ones, extending from 1607 to 1610.

As regards the first of these—the period of preparation—the work done was purely preliminary. Fifty-four scholars were appointed, but only forty-seven of them took part in the work. Their names are given by Fuller, and reprinted by Anderson in his *'Annals of the English Bible'*. They were divided into six companies, and to each company a different portion of Scripture was assigned. The duty required of them was not to make a new translation, but merely to select the best of previous existing translations, and such as gave the sense of the original most faithfully. The Bishops' Bible was the groundwork of their labours, but Tindale's, Matthew's, Coverdale's, Whit-

church's, and the Geneva were also carefully examined. This preparatory work occupied about three years—Anderson, 'English Bible,' says "four years"; but this must be a mistake. Their labours terminated in 1607, when six different portions of Scripture were submitted for final revision.

The second period—the period of revision or reconstruction—began in the spring of 1607. It was carried on by twelve scholars, two being chosen from each of the six former companies. Their work, it is said, occupied them for nine months, sitting day after day until it was finished. The result, or first draft of the Authorized Version, was then submitted for final correction to two of their number, Dr. Miles Smith and Bilson, Bishop of Winchester.

It may be added that the Bible of 1611 was not entered on the Stationers' Registers because it was only a revised edition. The best and most recent writers on the whole subject are, I believe, Mr. H. W. Hoare in 'Our English Bible, the Story of its Origin and Growth,' and Mr. A. W. Pollard in 'Records of the English Bible.'

W. SCOTT.

In the Introduction to the Official Guide to the Bible Exhibition in the British Museum (pp. 16-17) it is stated that, though six companies of translators (forty-seven names) had been formed for the purpose in 1604, it was not until 1607 that the work of translation was "definitely" taken in hand.

C. C. B.

[MR. TOM JONES sends a long extract from the Guide, which we have forwarded to the querist.]

MEDIAEVAL "OBERAMMERGAUS" (11 S. iii. 267, 333).—In the York mystery play of 'Corpus Christi' (1415)—and doubtless in the corresponding cycles at Towneley, Chester, and Coventry—pageant 34, provided by the Tunnors, represented Jesus bearing His cross to Calvary, &c.; pageant 35, provided by the Pinners, Latoners, and Painters, the cross, Jesus stretched upon it on the earth, four Jews scourging and dragging Him with ropes, and afterwards uplifting the cross and the body of Jesus nailed to it, on Mount Calvary; pageant 36, provided by the Butchers and Poulterers, the cross, two thieves crucified, Jesus hung on the cross between them, Mary the mother of Jesus, John, Mary, James and Salome, a centurion, Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus laying Him in the tomb, &c.

The extant Cornish mystery plays consist of a connected series of three sub-cycles,

the central one of which is the *Passio Domini*, the life of Christ from the temptation to the crucifixion.

An English play (composed about the middle of the fifteenth century, and extant in a MS. which dates from the beginning of the sixteenth) deals with the lowering of Christ from the cross, and was intended for performance on Good Friday.

A grotesque dance, performed by Jews, with accompaniment of music, round the cross on which Christ hangs, is to be met with not only in the Coventry Mysteries, but likewise in some German mystery plays.

Prof. Creizenach says:—

"If in a processional play (such as the York Mysteries, for example) one character appeared in several scenes, it was, necessarily, represented by different persons: Christ on the Mount of Olives was a different individual from Christ before Pilate or on Golgotha."

Nowadays at Oberammergau the same actor takes the part of Christ or the Virgin, as the case may be, throughout the entire drama.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[U. also thanked for reply.]

ANANIAS AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. iii. 266, 333).—I do not for a moment suggest that the Puritans knew anything about the 'Acta Sanctorum,' but as a matter of fact there has been a St. Ananias whose day is kept in the Roman Catholic Church on 16 December (Festum Trium Puerorum). The three boys in question were Ananias, Azarias, and Misael.

L. L. K.

In the 'Kent Parish Registers, Marriages,' Phillimore series, Staplehurst, p. 115, is this entry: "Ananias Homard of Maydston and Susana Glover, 27 Dec., 1688."

R. J. FYNMORE.

For the use of Sapphira it is difficult to devise an explanation, but for Ananias why should we not assume that the *good* Ananias of Acts ix. and xxii.-12 was he whose name was chosen?

S. S. BAGSTER.

Higher Turnpike, Marazion, Cornwall.

"SEGUNDO" (11 S. iii. 347).—A Segundo bridle must refer to a bridle with a Segundo bit, which is the iron part of a bridle. The important improvement introduced was in giving to the mouthpiece a partial rotary movement on the branches, by which means its position is always horizontal to the tongue ('The Loriner,' Latchford on 'Bridle Bits,' 1871). In the list of engravings are a Segundo bit, No. 41, and a Buxton Segundo.

No. 81. The reader is referred to Segundo's work, dedicated to King George IV., entitled 'A Treatise on the Suitable Biting of Horses, with a Description of a New System of Bridle Bits, invented by Don Juan Segundo,' translated from the original Spanish MS., 1832.
TOM JONES.

THE "ALEPPO MERCHANT" INN (11 S. iii. 289).—No such name as "Aleppo Merchant" appears among inns mentioned in itineraries or travel sketches in Wales towards the close of the eighteenth century. It may therefore be inferred that the inn at Carno, Montgomeryshire, was not erected until the succeeding century. The reason for its being so called can only be conjectured. Aleppo in former times was one of the greatest emporiums of the East, attracting traders from all quarters. An Aleppo merchant was the synonym for one whose goods could always be depended on to give satisfaction. Hence probably the inn at Carno was so named to indicate the excellence of its provision for both man and beast.
U.

The name of this public-house probably owes its origin to Aleppo, in Syria, one of the chief commercial Turkish towns, its merchants at one time being ranked amongst the greatest traders in the world.

T. SHEPHERD.

LITANY: SPITTING AND STAMPING THE FEET (11 S. iii. 148, 217, 294).—The practice to which MR. RATCLIFFE refers of spitting in front of a toad in order to avert bad luck may be illustrated by a comparison of Joseph Hall in the 'Postscript to the Reader' at the end of the last three books of his 'Virgidemiarum':—

"But why should vices be unblamed for fear of blame? And if thou mayest spit upon a toad unvenomed why mayest thou not speak of vice without danger?"

EDWARD BENSLEY.

With reference to MR. ADDLESHAW'S remarks I may say that ultra-orthodox Jews daily prayed to be saved from every form of contamination, both physical and spiritual, and whenever one of them encountered a dog, or a rat, or a pervert from Judaism, he would almost unconsciously resort to expectoration. The only excuse I can offer for this habit is the one cited respecting a bad odour, for which there may be excellent physiological reasons.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

I think we have an allusion to the custom of spitting during church service in Earle's 'Micro-cosmographie.' One of the characteristics of "a young rawe Preacher" is "he has an excellent faculty in bemoaning the people, and spits with a very good grace."
P. A. McELWAIN.

In Ireland people in a rage spit—probably to put themselves in a towering passion. At least, some do.

Even in America I saw one Irishman so spit. As a liner left Boston Quay, carrying some Harvard University students who were swaggeringly full of themselves, and making hideous howls, the yelling made the man of the people spit out the bitterness that was in him. W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

University College, Cork.

The most sacred promise one can extract from little boys in Ireland is to make them draw their right fingers across their throats, and spit in doing so.
DUNMURRY.

MARSHAL TALLARD, PRISONER OF WAR (11 S. iii. 289).—The surrender of Tallard on the battle-field of Blenheim is represented (in high relief) on a terra-cotta plaque in the Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Presumably, the plaque is the work of an eighteenth-century artist.

R. L. MORETON.

A whole-length portrait of Marshal Tallard, executed by J. Mariette, is mentioned in Noble's continuation of Granger's 'Biographical History,' ii. 417. Noble's remarks on the Marshal's captivity in England, pp. 417-18, may be worth reading.

SUTOC.

JAMES BALLANTYNE'S KELSO PRESS (11 S. iii. 347).—MR. GRANT credits Ballantyne with having printed Lewis's 'Tales of Terror,' and he may be right; but I would suggest that he is confusing it with 'An Apology for Tales of Terror,' Kelso, printed at the Mail office, 1799. This was by Scott, and was "the first specimen of a press afterwards so celebrated" (see Lockhart, chap. ix.).

Another book printed by James Ballantyne at Kelso was "Memoirs of the Celebrated Dwarf, Joseph Boruwlaski, a Polish Gentleman. Translated from the Original French of M. Boruwlaski, and carefully revised and corrected. 1801." See 'The Ballantyne Press and its Founders, 1796-1908,' Edinburgh, Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., 1909.
WM. H. FEET.

Ballantyne while in Kelso printed for Sir Walter Scott 'Apology for the Tales of Terror.' According to Allibone, the booklet, of which only 12 copies were printed, bore an Edinburgh imprint; but it is evident from Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' that the printing was done solely at the Kelso press. The third volume of 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' bearing also the Edinburgh imprint, was for the most part printed at Kelso before Ballantyne removed to Edinburgh. Separate copies of some of Scott's minor poems were also produced at the Kelso press. 'Sir Tristram,' which did not appear till 1804, was in part, at least, the work of Ballantyne's Kelso press.

The situation is somewhat complicated by the fact that in the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth Kelso boasted two printers. Ballantyne's rival, a man named Palmer, edited a newspaper called *The British Chronicle* from 1783 to 1803. I have a note of some of his publications issued in 1782, 1784, 1789, and 1803. These are not to be mistaken for Ballantyne's work. As is generally known, Ballantyne started *The Kelso Mail* in 1796, which still continues to be published.

Would Mr. GRANT oblige by stating the nature of the publication 'The History of the Families of the Farmers and the Light-bodies'?

W. S. S.

MAY DAY: MAY-GAMES: MAY-POLES (11 S. iii. 321, 371).—The quotation from Glover's 'Kingsthorpiana' (1883) may perhaps be admitted in full. It is the 78th item among the "Ordinances and Statutes made by the consent of all the inhabitants of the Towne of Kyngesthorpe (Northamptonshire) in the tyme of Robert Coke, Bayly there, anno primo Edwardi sexti (1547)":—

"78 Itm, that the chosynge of the kynge and queene for the May Gaymes shalbe chosyn upon Eastern day after Evynsonge and he or she that do refuse the election shall forfaytt vis. viiij., and the Baylye to distresse immediately for the same, and for to have the one halfe for his labor and the other halfe to the Church."

JOHN T. PAGE.

ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE AT VELLORE (11 S. iii. 348).—COL. PEARSE'S question gives me the opportunity of asking where I can find an account of what happened at Vellore.

In 'Battles of the Nineteenth Century' Gillespie is incidentally referred to as "the hot-headed soldier who, single-handed, had

galloped a few years before to help the besieged residents of Vellore." And mention is made in 'The Ingoldsby Legends' of his monument in St. Paul's, as that of "Gillespie, who escaped from the row at Vellore." This is all that I have been able to learn. On the said monument he is not, if my memory serves me, described as K.C.B.; I suppose, therefore, that he was gazetted to that honour before news arrived of his death.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND c. 1750 (11 S. iii. 349).—The book inquired for is "Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum. Being an Account of the Valuations of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the several Dioceses in England and Wales, by John Ecton. Second edition, by Browne Willis. Published in 1754." It can often be purchased second-hand very cheaply.

T. CRAIB.

The pages of the book referred to belong to the 'Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum' of John Ecton, London, 1763. An improved edition of this work was issued by John Bacon in 1786, and is known as 'Bacon's Liber Regis.' The dioceses of Carlisle, Chester, and Durham there occupy pp. 1189-1277. Under Manchester, p. 1233, are mentioned, besides the Collegiate Church, St. Anne's, St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Paul's. "Manchester" is indexed only under "Collegiate Church."

J. T. F.

Durham.

[MR. R. AUSTIN, MR. W. P. COURTNEY, and the REV. W. D. MACRAY also refer to Ecton.]

LONDON REMAINS (11 S. iii. 346).—The interesting note by SYLVIOLA prompts me to ask what became of the fine flagstones on the space at the eastern end of the Royal Exchange between the entrance to "Lloyd's" and Royal Exchange Buildings. They were removed many years ago and replaced with asphalt, much to the regret of workers thereabouts.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

WALTON AND COTTON MEDAL (11 S. iii. 329).—I have in my possession a medal somewhat similar to the one described by W. B. H. The description is as follows. The medal is bronze, slightly larger in diameter than a half-crown, and is boldly and well modelled. Obverse: bust of Walton, with "Izaak Walton" round it. At the bottom the date MDCCCXXII., and "Avern F." Reverse: a tomb surmounted by an urn, on each side of the tomb being trees and foliage, whilst leaning against the tomb

is an angler with his rod and basket. On the tomb itself is "Izaak Walton, Born 1593, Died 1683." At the foot is "T. Gosden" and also "Avern F." Around the design is "Piscatoribus Sacrum."

CHARLES DRURY.

I suggest that the great interest in 'The Complete Angler,' as shown by (at least) seven editions between 1808 and 1824, accounts for the production of the medal, of which I have a bronze specimen. The Walton and Cotton Club is further evidence of interest.

W. B. H. does not mention Gosden's edition of 'The Complete Angler,' 1822, which I see recorded in G. C. Davies's cheap issue. S. S. BAGSTER.

Higher Turnpike, Marazion, Cornwall.

CORPSE BLEEDING IN PRESENCE OF THE MURDERER (11 S. ii. 328, 390, 498; iii. 35, 92).—One of the popular beliefs most widely current and very deeply rooted among the Japanese is that after death and before burial blood issues from the nostrils of a man when his body is approached by some of his relatives whom he particularly loved in his life. Many are the examples of this preserved in every aged person's memory, but, curiously enough, it is very scantily mentioned in Japanese literature.

A few days ago I met an old friend otherwise very trustworthy, and we had a conversation on this subject. He proved a staunch adherent of this belief, adducing in proof of it the fact that some thirty years since he witnessed the headless corpse of a fisherman stranded on the shore, from whose neck blood began to flow when it was approached by the man's only aunt, who had been especially kind to him all his life.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

The fear of "a meere dull phisitian," says Earle, "is, least the carcasse should bleed."

The jest involved here about doctors killing their patients is not new. Heywood's "pothecary asks:—

Whom have ye known die honestly

Without help of the 'pothecary?

The pardoner magnifies his office:—

If ye killed a thousand in an hour's space,

When come they to heaven, dying out of grace?

But the 'pothecary's answer is convincing:

If a thousand pardons about your necks were tied,

When come they to heaven if they never died?

'The Four PP.'

P. A. McELWAIN.

Dublin.

GRACIOUS OR GRACINES STREET (11 S. iii. 149, 175, 212).—It has not, I think, been noted that White in his 'Antiquities of Selborne' says that the lower part of the village next the Grange, in which are a pond and a stream, is well known by the name of Gracious Street, an appellation not at all understood:—

"There is a lake in Surrey, near Chobham, called also Gracious-pond; and another, if we mistake not, near Hedleigh in the county of Hants. This strange denomination we do not at all comprehend, and conclude that it may be a corruption from some Saxon word, itself perhaps forgotten."—Ed. 1900, p. 350.

There is also a Gracious Ford five miles west of Bampton in North Devon.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

'HAMLET' IN 1585 (11 S. iii. 267, 311).—I am much obliged for the answers to my query. What I particularly wish to know, however, is where to find evidence that a Hamlet play was acted at Cambridge in 1585. Mr. Crouch Batchelor, the Baconian, in his pamphlet 'Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare,' states (p. 18) that there is evidence to this effect; but though I have spent days in the B. M. Reading-Room in search thereof, I have found no trace of it.

I should be also much obliged if any Shakesperian would tell me the title of a book published within the last five years in which reference is made to the arrival at Leith by boat of a party of players and musicians.

IONIA.

"C" AND "T" INTERCHANGED (11 S. iii. 229, 351).—The seventh line in col. 2 of my reply should read "appears as *ti* in the verb *ga-tal-ti*."

J. T. F.

LAWRENCE STREET, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS (11 S. iii. 309).—Lawrence Street is probably named after Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy, who lived for twenty-five years at 65, Russell Square, W.C., and died there 7 January, 1830.

T. SHEPHERD.

A CURIOUS BOX (11 S. iii. 308).—I have known a box that answers in some respects to the one referred to by E. V. L. The size was about the same; of there being a drawer I am not certain. The top had not holes in it, but had a pincushion; the bottom had a heavy piece of lead let into it and covered with green baize. It was called a "heavy cushion," and was used to pin a piece of work to, such as a seam to be sewn. This must be, if still in exist-

ence, a hundred years old. The baize at the bottom was certainly intended as an aid to its not slipping on the table. The inside of the box was only used for keeping cottons in.
E. R. S. BOYS.

Notes on Books, &c.

London Clubs: their History and Treasures. By Ralph Nevill. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. NEVILL has got hold of an excellent subject, and made an entertaining volume out of it. He revels in anecdote which, if not always new to the expert student of history and memoirs, will probably be fresh to the present generation of readers. He covers in part some of the ground of his 'Light Come, Light Go,' a history of gambling, so that there is some repetition of matter concerning the gamblers of Brooks's. That volume contains an illustration of 'The Gambling-Room' of the club just mentioned which would have been appropriate here. The illustrations presented to us are, however, all to the point.

Rapid changes have been passing over club-life of recent years, and Mr. Nevill does not fail to supply interesting details of the conservative members who grumble at innovations—such as increased facilities of smoking, largely due to the example of King Edward—and have in some cases by their obstinacy led to the departure of prominent men, and subsequent collapse of their favourite institution.

The hospitality of the Garrick Club is famous. At this place of good entertainment our late and well-beloved editor was a favourite, and we are pleased to find the following reference to him, which is unnoted in the Index:—

"The Beefsteak Club, like the Garrick, once contained quite a number of members who had a great disinclination to go to bed, and who lingered late over the pleasant talk of the supper-table. Here also the spirit of the age has effected a change, for practically all the old school of Beefsteakers, of which that most delightful of men, the late Joseph Knight, was such a brilliant example, are gone, and the hours kept are now very reasonable."

Besides clubs which aim merely at social life and the pleasures of the table, there are others which cater for higher qualifications, and Mr. Nevill has found much of interest concerning the Dilettanti Society and "The Club," of which Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Fox, Gibbon, and other great men were members, and which, demanding distinction as a qualification for entrance, "is perhaps the most exclusive institution in Europe." The Travellers, which refused to admit Cecil Rhodes, has a similar reputation.

Mr. Nevill imagines Dr. Johnson saying of the modern club, "Sir, this may be a palace, but it is no club," and one can fairly imagine some such dictum from the philosopher. But when he speaks of "the days when Dr. Johnson blew his cloud by the side of an old-fashioned fireplace," he is surely at fault. We gather from Boswell's great work that Johnson did not smoke himself, though he viewed the habit with leniency.

Upper Norwood Athenæum: the Record of the Winter Meetings and Summer Excursions, 1910.

WE are delighted to find the Upper Norwood Athenæum in such a flourishing condition; new members are being enrolled, and these not only add to the number of the rambles, but are prepared to take their part in conducting rambles and reading papers.

The winter visits included Fishmongers' Hall and St. Magnus the Martyr, conducted by Mr. Frederick Higgs, and Deptford and Sayes Court, by Mr. William F. Potter. In St. Nicholas's churchyard, Deptford, was found the following epitaph to the memory of a publican: "God takes the good, too good on earth to stay; and leaves the bad, too bad to take away." In the churchyard of St. Paul's, Deptford, is an epitaph in memory of Mrs. Mary Hawtree, midwife, who died in 1734, and gave silver christening bowls to St. Paul's and St. Nicholas's. On her tombstone is this inscription: "She was a devoted mother and the best of wives; she brought into the world more than 3,000 lives."

The first summer excursion was to Walton-on-the-Hill, conducted by Mr. Charles Wheeler, followed by one to Great Berkhamsted, conducted by Mr. Alfred Burch. An important ramble was that to Lesnes Abbey, under the auspices of Mr. W. T. Vincent, who is actively engaged in the excavations being made there under the direction of the Woolwich Antiquarian Society.

Another interesting trip was to Ickenham, when Mr. A. J. Pitman took charge of the party. It seems hard to realize that this quiet, secluded village is but sixteen miles from London. The registers in the church date back to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Mr. Pitman made reference to Roger Crab, one of the most remarkable worthies connected with Ickenham, who was "a devotee of the simple life long before the phrase had been devised."

An entire day was devoted to Chichester, when Mr. Henry W. Burrows and Mr. W. J. Burrows acted as leaders. The Roman pottery in the Museum was inspected, and Prebendary Codrington welcomed the party to the Cathedral, and called attention to every point of interest. Afterwards a remnant of the city wall was traversed, "and in the open undercroft of the Council Chamber the inscribed Roman stone was seen bearing the name of Pudens, who was mentioned by St. Paul when writing to Timothy." As architects, Messrs. Burrows hoped by their paper "to awake in the non-architectural members of the Society an interest in the comparative study of the grand examples of the architecture of the Middle Ages. The planning, design, and ornamentation of these buildings is, in itself, a charming study, and when the main facts are grasped, the reward is indeed great. The buildings themselves carry their own history; each moulding and carving is characteristic of its period, and carries, so to speak, a mark which is as distinctive to the nois eur as the hall mark to the jeweller, a pottery mark to the expert in china."

The visit to Windsor, when Mr. George conducted, included ladies, and Cane showed the party over St. George Eltham Manor, under the leadership of Frederic and Herbert J. Weise, for delightful ramble. Mr. Harold F.

the members to Chelmsford and the churches at Great Baddow, Sandon, and Danbury; Mr. T. C. Thatcher gave the rambles a pleasant afternoon at Mimms; and a ramble to Bromley was conducted by Mr. R. M. Bromley.

An introduction to each paper has been written by Mr. W. F. Harradence, and the 'Record' is edited with his usual care by that old friend of the rambles, Mr. Theophilus Pitt. The illustrations add much to the charm of this delightful little volume.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S Catalogue 195 contains the first edition of Allen's 'Killing no Murder,' small 4to, vellum, 1657, 17. 12s. "This was printed clandestinely and is excessively rare. It is said to have struck such terror into the mind of Cromwell as to render the concluding part of his life miserable." Under America are three important items: 'The Historie of the West Indies,' by Peter Martyr, translated by Eden, a fine copy, calf, London, printed for Thomas Adams, 1612, 18l.; Smith's 'Historie of Virginia,' a very good large copy, folio, Russia by F. Bedford, 1624, 68l.; and Bickham's 'British Monarchy,' folio, original calf, 1749, 3l. 10s. A large clean copy of Higden's 'Polycricon,' translated by Trevisa, 1495, folio, old calf, is 70l. This is the second edition; it does not contain the leaf at the end with Caxton's device, but is otherwise perfect. Mr. Dobell says that it seems doubtful whether the book should have this device, as the Huth, Spencer, Ashburnham, British Museum, and other copies all have the said leaf in facsimile. No copy having the leaf is recorded in Livingston's 'Auction Prices.' Under Wynkyn de Worde are 'The Cronycles of Englonde' and the 'Pilgrimage of Perfection.' Among first editions are 'Endymion,' in original boards, excessively rare in such a fine condition, enclosed in blue morocco case, 65l.; another copy, boards, uncut, some leaves slightly foxed, 38l.; 'Elia,' also the 'Last Essays,' 2 vols., orange morocco, two leaves in vol. I. a little stained, 32l.; 'Paradise Lost,' inner margin of title mended, otherwise very good copy, small 4to, morocco, 1669 (from the library of Dr. Gott), 33l.; also 'Paradise Regain'd,' to which is added 'Samson Agonistes,' a fine crisp copy, apparently on thicker paper than usual, original calf, 1671, 30l.; Milton's prose work 'The Liberty of Unlicenc'd Printing,' 1644, a fine clean copy, slight stain on title, 40l.; a rare collection of Pope, including 'The Universal Prayer,' 10l. 10s.; Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' crimson morocco, by Rivière, 1807, 8l. 8s.; Browning's 'Bells and Pomegranates,' the very rare No. V., 'A Blot in the Scutcheon,' sewn, cut copy, slightly soiled, Moxon, 1843, 5l. 10s.; 'Pickwick,' original parts; Blackmore's novels; and many others. There are autograph letters of Dickens and others. Under Bibliography is Scott's *Catalogus Librorum*, the first issued by a London bookseller, 1687, 1l. 12s.

Mr. Dobell includes a selection of books from the library of the late Charles Butler, just dispersed at Sotheby's. We have space to note only a fine copy of the first edition, with all the edges uncut, of Milton's 'Eikonoklastes,' small 4to, vellum, 1649, 45l.; a fine large copy of

Jonson's 'Royall Masques,' small 4to, unbound, excessively rare, n.d. (1608), 125l.; and a collection of Poetical Broad-sides and Tracts temp. Charles II., 52l.

Mr. George P. Johnston's Edinburgh Catalogue 93 contains many items of Scottish interest. A collection of the Black Acts, printed in black-letter, 1566-82, folio, old calf, is 16l.; Adamson's 'Muse's Welcome to Prince James,' 1618, folio, calf, a fine copy, 4l. 4s.; and first edition of Buchanan's 'Rerum Scoticarum Historia,' 1582, folio, original citron morocco, with the rare leaf of errata, 3l. 3s. (considered to be one of the most beautiful examples of early Scottish printing). A fine set of the publications of the Bannatyne Club, 156 vols., 4to, 8vo, and folio, is 225l. There is also a set of the Maitland Club, besides works under Highlands, Kirk of Scotland, Mary, Queen of Scots, and Civil War Tracts. Other items are Tucker's 'Revenues of Excise and Customs in Scotland,' 1656, extremely rare, 2l. 18s.; 'Songs of the North,' 1l. 18s.; and the first publication of Scott, 'The Chase' and 'William and Helen,' two ballads translated from Bürger, Edinburgh, 1807, 4to, 1l. 15s. (the issue of 1796 with fresh title-page). Two items bring past days back to us: Mrs. Norton's 'The Undying One,' and 13 vols. of novels by Miss Sydney Owenson, afterwards Lady Morgan, whose memoirs were edited by Hepworth Dixon.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

MR. JOHN RADCLIFFE.—Mr. W. Jackson Pigott writes:—

"Mr. John Radcliffe of Furlane, Greenfield, Yorkshire, died on the 8th inst. at his residence Furlane. He was a contributor and subscriber to 'N. & Q.', and published, I believe, some works on genealogical subjects, including notes on his parish church of Saddeworth. He was well versed in family history. I knew him and corresponded with him for a number of years, and always found him ready to assist in unravelling difficult genealogical researches. Up to the time of his death he was engaged in compiling an exhaustive list of the older orders of Knights of the Garter, &c., and was able to write to me about three weeks ago in his usual clear calligraphy."

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

FLORENCE ("Fanny Kemble").—She died in London, 15 January, 1893, and was buried at Kensal Green. See notice in the Supplement to the 'D.N.B.'

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1911.

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floor adjoining those already open to the public, so we may anticipate that here will be at least the first home of the London Museum, which should at no distant date rival in interest its prototype, the Musée Carnavalet at Paris.

There is good subject for discussion in the suitability of its home. The Palace is not without interest, but its memories are of the Court, far removed from London proper and its local history and memorials. Moreover, its apartments are too lofty, and the building is not conveniently situated. The alternatives are numerous. Mr. Lloyd Sanders, writing on 6 April, advocates the adaptation of some of the fine houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields. To ensure their preservation this would be eminently desirable; but they are small, and, unless used as a mask to a specially erected building, entirely unsuitable. A further suggestion points to the "Old" Post Office building; but this cannot be meant seriously. The Secretary—whose views are presumably in accord with those of the Trustees—said: "We hope eventually to have a separate building, possibly in the city." This intention may simply be the expression of a desire to be located in the historic centre, or it may be for the purpose of coming within the City to facilitate the absorption of the Guildhall Museum and its useful collections.

The existing buildings that might be utilized for this much-desired merging are easily indicated: Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, of fine appearance; Bridewell and Trinity House, well situated and structurally suitable; and Staple Inn, in an excellent position, picturesque, and with an interior which might be adapted without much sacrifice. The London Institution would be my own choice. The position is admirable; there is sufficient room for expansion; and the cost should not be very heavy, as the freehold was assigned in 1819 by the City Lands Committee to the proprietors, in consideration of its purpose, for the nominal amount of 1,500*l.* If the subscribers are public-spirited, the whole sum required for its acquisition, including the sadly neglected library, should not be large. The style of the building is not unsuitable, and its apartments would require very little alteration.

A museum did not apparently form part of the original scheme of the Institution, but there is every probability that, until provision was made elsewhere, it would frequently have been proposed by the many excellent antiquaries associated with it.

Notes.

THE MUSEUMS OF LONDON
ANTIQUITIES:

PROSPECTIVE, PRESENT, AND PAST.

The *Morning Post* of 23 March contained a communication from the Trustees of the projected London Museum, announcing that, having received from a generous benefactor a large sum of money for this purpose, they had purchased as a nucleus the Hilton Price collection of London antiquities, and desired to acquire other objects of historic and local interest. An appeal was also made for gifts or loans. The same journal on 27 March devoted a long and interesting article to the project, based on an interview with Mr. Guy Francis Laking, who has been appointed Keeper and Secretary. From this we learn that it is proposed to establish the Museum in the first instance at Kensington Palace, where the Jerningham collection of prints and drawings is already displayed. Sir Schomberg K. McDonnell has surveyed the empty rooms on the first

in its earlier days. That most practical and industrious sub-librarian William Upcott would have been invaluable as a collector of what were then things of little worth. His was the suggestion that a library "of all matters relating to this City, the borough of Southwark, and county of Middlesex" should be formed at the Guildhall; and on the motion of Richard Lambert Jones, the Court of Common Council on 8 April, 1824, referred it to a Special Committee. Mr. Welch ('The Guildhall Library and its Work') gives Jones the credit due to Upcott for this excellent proposal, and that evidently was the attitude of the Common Council, with disastrous results, as Upcott, having bequeathed to them his collections of tokens, medals, and some prints and drawings, revoked these clauses on 22 July, 1834, having already written: "This portion to be reconsidered, William Upcott, in consequence of their meanness towards me." I question the knowledge and ability of Lambert Jones on the evidence of some letters before me; and his disinterested public spirit, on the evidence of an incident related by Cureton (see Roach Smith's 'Retrospections,' i. 119).

The Guildhall Library soon began to form a museum of London antiquities. Amphoræ, tiles, and coins from the site of St. Martin's Collegiate Church (engraved on the second plate of Kempe's 'Historical Notes,' &c.) were presented by H. Cureton, a numismatist of Aldersgate Street; and W. L. Newman, the City Solicitor, gave a piece of the wooden pile from Canute's trench. By 1840 it possessed 40 articles, mostly relevant, but some (such as "a piece of the Royal George" and a "pair of nineteen-inch globes") beyond the intention of its best friends.

On 26 March, 1846, the Committee reported that an ante-room had been fitted to receive these and the first important accessions, the antiquities found in excavating the site of the new Royal Exchange in 1841. To supplement the list at the end of the 1840 printed Library Catalogue, they had prepared and published in 1848 "a descriptive catalogue" of these discoveries. Although this is said to be by "William Tite, F.R.S., F.S.A.," Roach Smith claims ('Retrospections,' i. 129) that "Russell" was responsible for their preservation and description, Richard Thomson providing the rest of the book.

The subsequent development of the Guildhall Museum does not call for notice now. To-day it is a useful collection, badly situ-

ated, not sufficiently restricted in purpose, and too readily a refuge for objects of little interest, simply because they are gifts. I blame the Committee, not its staff, for its faults.

As regards the library and collections on London at Spring Gardens, although they are public property, they are not, under existing regulations, for public use.

But if the Guildhall was the first public Museum of London Antiquities, it was not by more than a century the first collection of objects of interest on its history. "Tradescant's Ark" was essentially a natural history museum. Amongst the many marvels of nature and specimens of the ingenuity of man were (p. 38 of 'Museum Tradescantianum,' 1665) "Two figures carved in Stone by Hans Holbein." Possibly these were from Whitehall, but there was nothing else in this or the collections of James Petiver and William "Charleton" (Courten) to justify their inclusion in a list of Museums of London Antiquities.

Almost contemporary was Joseph Coniers or Conyers, an apothecary at "The White Lion" in Fleet Street, "a great searcher after antiquities" (Seymour's 'Survey of London,' ii. 869), who discovered a skeleton of an elephant at Battle Bridge, and built thereon the tradition of a local battle between Boadicea and Suetonius Paulinus. He is said to have brought together most of the Roman vessels and articles of every kind which afterwards formed the extraordinary museum of Dr. John Woodward (1665-1717). Sloane MS. 958 contains an important record by Coniers, dated 20 August, 1675, of the excavations at the north-east corner of the site of St. Paul's.

To Thomas Kemp belongs the glory of being the first London antiquary to have a printed catalogue of his collection. Its title reads:—

"Monumenta Vetustatis Kempiana.... In duas partes divisa: Quarum altera, Mumias, Simulacra, Statuas, Signa, Lares, Inscriptiones cum aliis veterum Reliquiis. Cura R. Ainsworth et J. Ward, London, 1720."

Of the three copies in the B.M., one belonged to Henry, Lord Colerane, and in addition to interesting letters from the compilers, it contains the following note by Dr. Thos. Birch (1705-66), dated "Marrii 16, 1754":—

"The greatest part of this collection of Mr. Kemp had been made by Mr. John Gailhard, who had been Governor to George, the first Lord Carteret, created so 19 Oct., 1681, and [he] sold them to his Ldp. for an annuity of 200*l*. After the death of the Lord, which happen'd 22 Sept.,

1695, Mr. Kemp bought a considerable part of the collection during the minority of John, Lord Carteret, now Earl of Granville. This remark was made by Henry, Earl of Winchelsea, who saw many of the things in the possession of Mr. Gailhard at Anger in France in the year 1676, and afterwards much increased at Paris in 1683. Mr. Kemp's collection was sold by auction at the Phoenix Tavern in Pall Mall on Thursday the 23rd [also on the] 24th, 25th, and 27th of March, 1721, in 293 articles, and the amount of the sale was 1,090*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*"

I give this note at length as Beloe, Tite, and even Mr. Goodwin in the 'D.N.B.' (*supra* Kemp) are at fault in some of their data, derived evidently from a less authentic source. Kemp had two of the terra-cotta lamps found on the site of St. Paul's by Conyers and Bagford, and they passed into Woodward's collection.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

(To be concluded.)

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

(See *ante*, pp. 2, 142.)

ONE SWAN YARD, which stood between what was, before the Great Eastern encroachments, Nos. 179 and 181, marked the site of the old "One Swan Inn," a place of call for carriers and wainmen. The Yard was closed finally in 1890. It occupied part of the ground on the west side of Bishopsgate Street Without.

"A Very handsome Iron-grey Mare, full fourteen Hands three Inches high, comes six Years old, walks, trots, and gallops well, warranted sound, and fit to carry ten Stone a Hunting.

"To be seen at any time at the One Swan Yard without Bishopsgate."—*Daily Advertiser*, 10 April, 1742.

To be Sold.

At the One Swan without Bishopsgate,

A Pair of genteel Geldings, and a Mare, just brought out of the North, and never in any Dealer's Hands, all warranted sound. Enquire as above for Old Hanover,

Daily Advertiser, 2 June, 1742.

A few doors from One Swan Yard, between Nos. 186 and 187, was Two Swan Yard, the site of which also has been absorbed by the Great Eastern Hotel. The Yard had its name from one of the extra-mural coaching inns, "The Two Swans" :—

For Bath

A Coach and four Horses will set out on Sunday Morning next, from the Two Swans Yard without Bishopsgate, by Robert Ware.—*Daily Advertiser*, 1 June, 1742.

Another coach-and-four for Bath is announced to set out from the same yard on Friday or Saturday, "Perform'd" by John Long (*ibid.*, 28 May).

Horse-stealing was especially prevalent in the eighteenth century. Hardly a news-sheet appeared, daily or otherwise, without an advertisement for a horse "Lost" or "Strayed." There was a way of locking "upon the shank or pastern of the horse a case-hardened and fileproof iron ring, lined with some soft material to prevent chafing, and bearing the owner's name and place of abode." But this plan, I believe, surrendered to the ingenuity of the horse "rustler" of the time. Really strayed horses were seldom recovered. Those which bore the marks of the irons they had worn were, in American parlance, "hot stuff." Especially was this the case when a collar was fixed round the neck, which was soon filed. The following is an announcement typical of hundreds of others :—

"Stolen on Monday Night last, out of a Meadow near Hertford, belonging to Mr. James Man, a dark-brown mare, about fourteen Hands and a half high, about twelve Years old, with a brown Muzzle, a nick'd Tail, and a blemish in the off Eye. Also a dark-brown Chesnut Gelding, about fourteen Hands high, comes five Years old, with a white Mane and Tail, has been lately dock'd and nick'd, and has been fir'd on the off Leg before. Whoever will bring them to Mr. Man, of Hertford aforesaid, or to Mr. George Cramphorn, at the two Swans without Bishopsgate, shall have Two Guineas Reward, and Two Guineas more, if they secure the Persons so as that they may be brought to Justice."—*Daily Advertiser*, 26 November, 1741.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Sir Humphrey Cahooun or Colquhoun.—It is a little difficult to determine who was the "Scotch gentleman" who, according to *The Weekly Journal* of 25 August, 1722, cut his throat with a penknife in "The Katharine-Wheel Inn" a few days before (see *ante*, p. 142). Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss died in 1718. At his death the Nova Scotia baronetcy devolved upon his son-in-law, James Grant of Plusecardine, who, in terms of Sir Humphrey's settlement, and the regrant of the baronetcy in 1704, assumed the name of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. In 1719, however, upon the death of his elder brother Brigadier Grant, he succeeded to the family estates of Grant, whereupon—still in terms of Sir Humphrey's settlement—he relinquished the name of Colquhoun and the estates of Luss. The baronetcy he could not relinquish, and it is now held by his descendant, the Earl of Seafield. His second son, Ludovick, took the name and arms of Colquhoun in 1719 : and when he in turn succeeded to the estate of Grant (in 1735), Luss fell to his son, James, who called himself Sir :

quhoun of Luss, though without any real right to the title.

Who, then, can the Sir Humphrey "Cahoon" of 1722 have been? A clue may perhaps be found in the fact that, after Sir Humphrey's death in 1718, John Colquhoun of Tullyquhoun, or Tulliechewan, claimed the title as being *heir male* of Sir John, the original patentee in 1625. As a matter of fact, he and his descendants continued to style themselves baronets until the death of the last heir male of the family in 1838, though there can be no doubt that the assumption was entirely unwarranted.

I am not aware that any of this branch of the family committed suicide, in the manner described, in 1722, but it is possible that one of them did. It certainly was not any of the Colquhouns of Luss, still less any one entitled to call himself Sir Humphrey Colquhoun.

T. F. D.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NEW PROTESTANT CEMETERY, FLORENCE.

(See *ante*, p. 324.)

I now conclude my list of English inscriptions in this cemetery:—

TO THE LEFT OF CENTRAL FOOTPATH.

SECOND ZONE.

68. A. E. Richards, d. 30 April, 1884.
69. Margaretta Ambler, d. 4 May, 1898.
70. Sophy Elliott Fraser, wid. of James Harshaw Fraser, Q.C., of London, Ontario, d. 22 June, 1906.
71. Margaret, 2nd dau. of Benj. Collett, Esq., J.P., of Grafton Manor, Worc., d. 10 May, 1908, a. 71.
72. Janet Lambert (Jessie), w. of Fred. C. Milford, d. 22 April, 1904, a. 51.
73. The Rev. J. Sidney Tyacke, Canon of Truro and Vicar of Helstone, Corn., for 36 years, d. a. 70 (no date).
74. Grace Wilson Wyde-Browne, w. of the late R. W.-B., Lieut. R.N., Auckland, N. Zealand, d. 8 May, 1909.
75. Henry Joseph Steege, husb. of Kylda Richardson Steege, s. of the late Hannah Dally and Louis Rich. Steege, b. in London, d. 20 April, 1905, a. 32.
76. William Hugh Bankes, of Winstanley, Englan, b. 31 Jan., 1869, d. 18 March, 1905.
77. Lieut.-Col. Richard Stuart Alexander, 7th Hariana Lancers, s. of the late Colonel Robert Alexander, 20th Hussars, b. 8 Aug., 1859, d. 2 Mar., 1907.
78. Mary Rogers Williams, of Hartford, Conn.; Sept. 30, 1857. Sept. 17, 1907.
79. Barbara E. H. Lyon, w. of Judge John Irwin Redick, of Omaha, U.S.A., d. 15 April, 1908.
80. Benj. Royal Cheney, b. at Emerald Grove, Wisconsin, 18 July, 1869, d. 19 July, 1906.
81. Mary Wilkes, d. 19 Nov., 1906. Mary L. Wilkes, d. 5 Mar., 1906. The wid. and dau. of Rear-Admiral Chas. Wilkes, U.S.N.

LEFT SIDE, THIRD ZONE.

82. Emily Mary, w. of Edward Ehret Dyson, b. 4 April, 1825, d. 6 July, 1903.
83. Annie D. Jackson, b. 24 Sept., 1829, d. 2 May, 1903.
84. Richard Sisley, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, b. at Godalming, 14 Aug., 1856, d. 7 May, 1904.
85. Catherine Roberts, *née* Světchine, born 2 Mar./18 Feb., 1820, d. 20 Nov., 1905.
86. Lydia A. D. de Schéhautz(o?), *née* Roberts, b. 12 June, 1851, d. 10 Feb., 1877. (In French and English.)
87. Henry Roberts, Esq., F.S.A., of London, b. 16 April, 1803, d. 9 Mar., 1876.
88. Augustus Rose, b. 17 Aug., 1847, d. 5 Feb., 1905.
89. Augusta Rose, d. 9 June, 1907.
90. Winifred Maud, eldest d. of the Hon. Cospatrick Thomas Dundas and Maud his w., b. 13 April, 1895, d. 23 May, 1909.
91. Sophia Turner, wid. of Comm. Egisto Chiavacci, b. at Birmingham, 24 Aug., 1827, d. of James Turner and Anna Pemberton, *ob.* 19 Aug., 1909. (In Italian.)
92. Rollo Munroe, d. 11 July, 1904. Erected by his friend Charles Higgs.
93. Catherine Gordon Loch, w. of the late General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bo: Staff Corps, d. 11 Feb., 1905.
94. Robert Hawthorn, Colonel R.E., d. 18 Dec., 1906, a. 74. His w. Amelia Enderby, d. 3 Sept., 1908, a. 65.
95. Selina Georgina, w. of Harold Scott Harger, of Johannesburg, S.A., b. in Durban, 11 June, 1863, d. 2 May, 1908.
96. Louisa Rowley Deare, of Blackford, S. Devon, b. 9 May, 1836, d. 13 May, 1908.
97. Lionel Lowdham Brett, late Colonel, 2nd W.I. Regt., d. 22 Dec., 1903, a. 65.
98. James Maitland Shaw, of Aylton House, Ledbury, d. 26 Dec., 1905.
99. Mary Macklin, d. 29 Mar., 1908.
100. Tom Bayly, d. 17 Oct., 1886, a. 20.
101. Georgina Jessie Presgrave, youngest d. of the late Rev. William Presgrave, M.A., d. 18 Oct. 1896.
102. Augusto Lester, s. of George and Albertina Laurence, d. 10 Jan., 1883, a. 32. (In Italian.)
103. Henry Smith, d. 27 Oct., 1882, a. 81.
104. Mrs. Susan A. Joslyn, b. in Leicester, Mass., 26 Sept., 1826, d. 26 Mar., 1882.
105. Elizabeth Shaw, d. 6 Aug., 1901, a. 51.
106. Beatrice Marion Wingfield, d. 18 Jan., 1895.
107. John Sims Riddle, b. 20 Nov., 1844, d. 22 July, 1906.
108. Emily Rogers Blackstone, b. in Pennsylvania, 31 May, 1846, d. 5 Dec., 1908.
109. Eliza Henrietta Every-Clayton, formerly of Carr Hall, Lanes, d. 29 April, 1908, a. 68.
110. Agnes Lockyer, wid. of Milham Hartley, of Larkfield, Chepstow, Mon., d. at Villa Sta. Cristina, Careggi, Florence, 24 Nov., 1907, a. 80.
111. Marian Crawley, b. in England, d. at Fiesole, 22 Feb., 1908.
112. Charles Edward Holdgate, d. 24 Feb., 1908, a. 27.
113. Arthur Murray Cobb, b. in Boston, 4 Jan., 1871, d. 30 Jan., 1907.
114. Lucretia Ann, wid. of Robert Verity, of South Woods, Thirsk, d. 14 May, 1885, a. 70.

115. Marcia Ouseley Roosevelt Scovel, b. in N. York, 24 Oct., 1847, d. in Mentone, 25 Mar., 1906.

116. Mary Huntington Childs, d. 7 Jan., 1910. Thos. Huntington Childs, d. 5 Dec., 1907.

LEFT SIDE, FOURTH ZONE.

117. Mary, w. of Alfred Lambert, Esq., d. 20 Dec., 1879, a. 78. Her dau. Bianca Light, d. 10 May, 1892.

118. Francis Alexander, of Killingly, Connecticut, d. 27 Mar., 1880, a. 80.

119. Henrietta Emma Meyrick, d. Good Friday, 1894.

120. Catherine Bayard Malcolm, a. 88, d. 24 May, 1897.

121. Anna Magrini Osborne. (No date visible.)

122. Helen Warden Bonner, b. 21 June, 1830, d. 17 Mar., 1903.

123. George Lawrence, M.B.C.S., b. 28 Jan., 1868, d. at Siena, 11 July, 1895.

124. Jane Sykes, w. of Alessandro Rimbotti, *nobile patrizio Fiorentino*, b. in London, Sept., 1845, d. June, 1896. (In Italian.)

125. Mary Isabella, 2nd dau. of William Egerton and Marie Bracken, d. 15 Nov., 1888. Maud Frances Georgina, their 3d dau., d. 24 Oct. (?)

126. Marie, w. of Wm. Egerton Bracken, d. of Marcellin Desboutin, Baron de Rochefort, *ob.* at Bad-Nauheim, 16 Sept., 1900.

127. Wm. Egerton Bracken, d. 13 May, 1887, a. 37.

128. Johanna Hiddigh Bonicoli, b. 5 Aug., 1845, d. 28 June, 1887.

129. Jane, wid. of John Sykes, of London, b. 21 April, 1814, d. 4 Mar., 1888.

130. Walter Gould, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 July, 1820, d. 15 Dec., 1892, after 43 years' residence. (A bas-relief portrait.)

131. Catherine Seaborne, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, d. 30 Mar., 1889, a. 69. Erected by her d. Ellen Piccolomini-D'Orezza, in March, 1898.

132. Ellen Louisa, w. of Thomas Ball, Boston, U.S.A., 11 Nov., 1832. Florence, 25 Jan., 1891.

133. Abigail Mary Wheaton, wid. Little, of Providence, Rhode Island, d. 4 May, 1893, a. 72.

134. Thomas Schofield, of Manchester, b. 8 June, 1825, d. 13 Mar., 1891.

135. Greet Persis the beloved. (Apparently the whole inscription, but the tomb is ivy-covered.)

136. Henry Ferguson Paget, 1824-1894.

137. Hugh McCulloch, b. 9 Mar., 1869, d. 27 Mar., 1902.

138. Mary, wid. of Robert Newman Lloyd, of Denmark Hill, London, d. 16 June, 1905, a. 67.

139. Frances Isabel Orde, wid. of C. W. Orde, Esq., of Nuny Kirk, Morpeth, d. 4 April, 1900, a. 71.

140. Margaret, d. of the late Edward Taylor, Esq., of Norwich, b. 20 Jan., 1823, d. 23 May, 1888.

141. The Rev. Charles Childers, M.A., Canon of Gibraltar, b. 17 May, 1806, d. 15 Feb., 1896.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17. Ashley Mansions, S.W.

[For other lists of inscriptions on Britons and Americans dying abroad see the numerous entries under 'Inscriptions' in the General Index to the Tenth Series; also 11 S. i. 104, 165, 444, 502; ii. 342, 423, 483; iii. 224.]

ROUSSEAU AND ENGLAND.—Lord Morley of Blackburn, in the fifth chapter of his work on Rousseau, has a striking description of the origin, development, and effect of that publicist's essay of 1749 on the theme "Has the restoration of the sciences contributed to purify or to corrupt manners?" set by the Academy of Dijon for a prize dissertation. Of this essay Grimm has left it upon record that "it made a kind of revolution" in Paris; and the contemporary English references, therefore, are well worth collecting. Two such I append.

Read's Weekly Journal, or British-Gazetteer, for Saturday, 19 January, 1751, published the following:—

"From the Paris A-la-main, Jan. 22. A Dissertation is published here, to which the Academy at Dijon has adjudged the Prize on the Question propounded, whether the Revival, or Improvement of Arts and Sciences, has contributed to purify or mend the Morals of Mankind; The Author of the Dissertation answers the Question in the Negative, and maintains his Opinion with very strong Reasons, shewing from History that Arts and Sciences have been more prejudicial than useful to sound Morality. This Piece, the Publication of which was at first prohibited, has now a great Run: But several able Pens are preparing to confute it; and so we hope to be entertained with a fierce Squabble about nothing, as much may be said on both Sides of this Question."

In *The Penny London Post*; or, *The Morning Advertiser*, of the following 20-22 February—which incidentally gave the erroneous item, "Private Letters from France mention the death of the famous M. Voltaire"—was the following

Epigram.

On the present Controversy in France, whether Arts and Sciences have not done more Mischief to Society than Good.

Down, down with Arts, the Gallic Casuist Cries;
On Learning's Fall let first-born Ignorance rise;
Let her dull Reign return among Mankind,
Immortal Science taints the human Mind:
From Man to Brute strait flies the studious Vein,
Hence learned French Dogs stead of learned Men.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

UTTOXEYER'S FIRST BOOK.—The first printer at Uttoxeter, according to Redfern's 'History' of the town, was Robert Richards, who was said to have begun printing the about 1785; but the only dated product named, with the exception of an advertisement card, 1793, is an 'Invocation Peace' by "Mr. Samuel Bentley of Uttoxeter, March 30th, 1802." Mr. W. H. knew of none earlier. It is th noting that an edition of Dodsl of Human Life' with the impr

Printed by R. Richards, 1800," now lies before me.

Richards was a native of Coventry, served his time as an apprentice on *Aris's Gazette*, Birmingham, and was postmaster of Uttoxeter from 1793 to his death in 1839, as we learn from Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis.' WILLIAM E. A. AXON.
Manchester.

ROBERT AINSWORTH THE LEXICOGRAPHER.—The notice of this worthy in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' states that he was born "at Woodyale, in the parish of Eccles, four miles from Manchester, in September, 1660," but gives no further particulars of his origin. "Woodyale" is an error for Woodyate or Woodgate. The Eccles parish register under date 17 August, 1660, thus records his baptism: "Robert, son of Roger Ensworth of Clifton"; and in a nineteenth-century hand is added: "This was the learned Mr. Robt. Ainsworth, author of the celebrated Latin Dictionary."

Of Roger Ainsworth the register gives us some particulars, for he was married during the existence of the excellent Commonwealth system of registration of marriages. From it we learn that

"Roger Aynsworth of Clifton in the parish of Eccles collier son of John Aynsworth of Boulton parish deceased and Ellen Warburton daughter of William Warburton of Clifton deceased,"

were married at Manchester on 3 May, 1656, before Ri. Haworth. On 2 May, 1665, the burial of "Roger Ensworth of Clifton," and on 29 November, 1667, that of "Widow Ainsworth," are recorded. Assuming that the latter was the widow of Roger Ainsworth, it would appear that the lexicographer lost both his parents early. Presumably he was taken care of by paternal relations at Bolton, with which town he was connected until his removal to London.

Romiley.

ERNEST AXON.

BEE-SWARMS.—There are better methods of keeping swarms of bees with their owners nowadays than was the case when all the inhabitants of a village (except the men-folk) would follow a swarm which had got away in May or June. The rime about bee-swarms as I knew it in Derbyshire was:

Swarm o' bees i' May
'S woth a load o' hay;
Swarm o' bees i' June
'S woth a silver spune;
Swarm o' bees i' July
'S not woth a fly.

There was a man in the village who was dubbed "bee-swarmen," and when a swarm

went away he dropped his "last" as the "call" sounded on bird-clapper and frying-and warming-pans to follow the swarm, and it was odd indeed if he failed to hive them by brushing them gently with bare hands and arms into the skep which he took with him. He never knew what it was to be "tanged" by a bee. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

OLD SCHOOL ACCOUNT.—The following, copied from an old register book of Fleet marriages (No. 79), where it is entered with several more, may be interesting to many readers of 'N. & Q.' and worth putting on record as a school account giving various articles with their cost in the first half of the eighteenth century:—

Mr. Collard Began the 3rd Quarter may y^e 9th 1751.

To Mr. Collard.

To 2 Copy books	0	1	0
To pens, ink and pounce ..	0	1	0
To the shoecleaner	0	1	0
To mending thread and worsted ..	0	2	6
To breaking up and a peice ..	0	1	0
To powder and pomatum ..	0	1	0
To a Quarters Boarding	4	0	0

4 7 6

Rec^d £4 4s. 0d. of this bill.

Mr. Collard left to pay 0 3 6
And his son Begun again which is

y^e 4th Quarter.

August y^e 15th 1751 at £16 P. ann.

To a copy book	0	0	6
To a paire of gloves	0	0	9
To a pencil	0	0	1
Shoes	0	2	6
Cutting hair twice	0	0	0
Hat	0	6	0
Latin testament	0	1	6
To a Cato	0	1	6
Common prayer book	0	2	0

Here the account ends suddenly, but for what reason does not appear. It may have been transferred to another book.

A. J. J.

MILKY WAY: ITS VARIOUS NAMES.—The following notes may be useful:—

"It is a national weakness [of the Roumanians] to ascribe everything to Trajan, even the Milky Way, which they call Trajan's Road, and thunder Trajan's voice."—Mrs. Walker, 'Untrodden Paths in Roumania,' 1888, p. 35.

"El Camino de Santiago. El Camino de Jerusalem. Spilt milk of Juno."—Ford, 'Gatherings from Spain,' pp. 43, 44.

Her face is like the Mylky Way i' th' sky,
A meeting of gentle lights without a name.

Sir John Suckling, 'Tragedy of Brennoralt,' ii. 113.

"Road of Winter."—Mallet, 'Northern Antiquities,' p. 219.

"The common people used to call the Milky Way the Walsingham Way."—Edward L. Cutts, 'Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages,' p. 178.

"Finns and Lithuanians call the Milky Way the path of birds, i.e. of souls."—Grimm, 'Teut. Myth.,' translation of Stallybrass, ii. 828.

"In Spain it was called the St. James's Way, because inclining to the shrine of that apostle at Compostella, and in the East it was known as the Hadjis' road, from its pointing in the direction of Mecca."—'Our Lady of Walsingham,' by Dom H. Philibert Feasey, O.S.B., p. 18.

L. S. M.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"SCHICKSAL UND EIGENE SCHULD."—A letter from Thomas Carlyle to Miss Baillie Welsh, dated 10 August, 1825, began thus:—

"My Dearest Little Ruth,—I owe you many thanks for your kindness of heart, for your true unflinching love of me, unworthy as I am 'by destiny or by my own deserving' of such bounties."

In Carlyle's diary, 29 December, 1830, is this entry:—

"One of the most worthless years I have spent for a long time. 'Durch eigene und anderer Schuld.'"

Writing from Craigenputtock to his brother John, 18 November, 1833, he described the son of a thriving citizen of Annan as yellow, wrinkled, and forlorn: "Into such corner had 'Schicksal und eigene Schuld' hunted the ill-starred Waugh."

'The French Revolution,' 1837, has this concerning Mirabeau:—

"Alas, is not the life of every such man already a poetic Tragedy; made up 'of Fate and of one's own Deservings,' of 'Schicksal und eigene Schuld'; full of the elements of Pity and Fear?"

What is the source of this quotation so often used by Carlyle? THOMAS FLINT, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SIR THOMAS MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE.—In the 'Reminiscences of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane' the compiler, in speaking of his ancestry, says that Robert Brisbane, an ancestor of Sir Thomas, married, 29 August, 1562, Janette, daughter of James Stewart of Ardgowan and Blackhall by his wife Janette, the daughter of George Maxwell of Newark. "Through this alliance the subsequent Brisbanes descend from Robert III., who was great-grandson of Robert the Bruce."

I shall be greatly obliged to any reader who can give me Janette Stewart's descent from Robert the Bruce.

EDUARDO HAVILAND HILLMAN,
Campo san Samuele 3227, Venice.

CROMWELLIAN PULPITS.—Are there any Cromwellian pulpits in existence besides that of Chaldon, Surrey?

(Rev.) S. SLADEN.

FIGURES RISING FROM THE DEAD.—Are there any figures on ancient tombs representing the attitude of rising from the dead, besides those at Iwer, Bucks, and Wimborne Minster?

(Rev.) S. SLADEN.

63, Ridgmount Gardens, W.C.

JAMES SHIPDEM, 1688.—In a Prayer Book printed in 1684 appears the following inscription:—

Honoratissimus Dñm
Dominus Gulielmus
Vicecomes Charlemont
Librum hunc pietatis
et amicitie indelebile
monumentum dono
mihi dedit mense Juliè
et Anno Christi 1688.

James Shipdem.

I am anxious to trace who this James Shipdem was, and where he came from. Did he come over with William of Orange? In what way did he get connected with William Caulfeild, 2nd Viscount Charlemont, the donor of the Prayer Book, who was a zealous supporter of William of Orange against James II.? Does there exist a list of the names of those who came over with William of Orange?

The name of Shipdem (or Shipden), occurs in the registers of St. Leonard's, Deal, and is also to be found as Shipdam or Shipden in Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' vol. viii. 102 and x. 243.

L. BAZELY.

Granville House, Granville Place,
Portman Square, W.

D. G. ROSSETTI ON ART.—Dante G. Rossetti somewhere says that every work of art should be amusing. Can any reader give the reference and supply the right words?

M. L. S.

THOMAS FLETCHER THE POET—thing known of the descendant Thomas Fletcher the poet. His sons are said to have been born 1705, Bishop of Dromoi born 1711, Dean of Kildare; a Philip Fletcher, born 1707; the parentage of a William of Lee Manor House

1772 and 1815; his wife was named Susanna, and he had two children baptized at Romsey in 1773 and 1777. His son (apparently), the Rev. Nathaniel Fletcher, was married at Romsey in August, 1789, to a Mary Collins. He appears to have resided at Lee House, and was buried at Nursling on 29 December, 1852, aged 80 (or 88: the figures are almost illegible).

F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey.

WEIGHT OF 1588.—Can any one give me the explanation of a somewhat lengthy marking on an old weight? The marking is XXVIII (this refers to the weight in pounds), EL surmounted by a large crown, 1588 A°, AR XXX. This is a marking which I have seen on more than one weight. Thinking that in that year a statute or proclamation might have prescribed a fresh standardization, I have searched for such a statute or proclamation, but in vain. AVOIRDUPOIS.

CORBALLIS FAMILY OF IRELAND.—I am anxious for information about the Irish family of Corballis prior to 1784. From that date I have a full record.

The name often occurs as that of houses, villages, and crossroads, and of one or two castles in Ireland, but in history there seems little record of the family or its origin.

In the village of Ratoath, where we have been since 1805, there is a tombstone to the memory of Marguerite Balfe, *née* Corballis, daughter of Robert Corballis, gent., dated 1641.

There is a tradition among the people that Robert Corballis defended the Castle of Trim during the battle of the Boyne, and on the capture of the place forfeited his life and estates. Another tradition is that Robert Corballis and Caddell of Harvestoun, co. Meath, accompanied James II. in his flight from the battlefield, and that they halted at Harvestoun, where Robert Corballis left the King and went to hold Trim Castle. But there does not seem to be any record of this, nor are any of the name in James II.'s Army Lists.

The Corbally family are not, I believe, the same stock. D'Alton's 'History of Ireland,' referring to Lord Neterville, says that when this well-known peer and member of the Catholic Confederacy was attainted and lost his estates, he left Corballis, near Donabate, with his two sons, James and Richard, and a daughter. The descendants of the latter seem to have eventually been restored to the estate and title, while

James and Richard are names always preserved in the Corballis family. I shall be glad to learn the early history of the family. Please reply direct.

(Capt.) JAMES CORBALLIS.

Black Hall, Sallins, co. Kildare.

COL. JOHN HEWSON THE REGICIDE.—A letter from Col. Hewson the regicide—undated, but between 1650 and 1656—begins "Son Clarke." Who was this Clarke? He was employed at the time in Ireland. Was he a son or a son-in-law? With the letter is a detached wrapper addressed in Col. Hewson's handwriting to Col. Lawrence, Governor of Dublin. If this is Col. Richard Lawrence, it is difficult to see what connexion the wrapper can have with the letter C. H.

JUNIUS AND BIFRONS.—Why should the letter signed "Bifrons," which appeared in *The Public Advertiser* on 23 April, 1768, be still regarded as the production of Junius? C. W. Dilke would not accept it; and even Mr. John Wade, the editor of Bohn's edition of 'The Letters of Junius,' declared that "unquestionably Bifrons is spurious." The matter is important, as this letter contains the famous reference to the burning of the Jesuit books in Paris, and, starting from this clue, many attempts have been made to identify the writer. Thus Lecky in his admirable summary of the problem of the authorship of the letters said that if it could be proved that Francis was in Paris in August, 1761, "this fact would go far towards settling the controversy." Yet there seems to be evidence to prove that Jesuit books were burnt in Paris more than one occasion, and numbers of Englishmen may have witnessed the ceremony. The annotated file of *The Public Advertiser* in the possession of the London Library may show what were Dr. Good's reasons for believing that the "Bifrons" letter was written by Junius. It appears as though it were a highly scented red-herring drawn across the trail.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[We cannot reopen the question of the authorship of the Letters of Junius.]

GLASS AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURED AT BELFAST.—I understand there was glass of a very high order manufactured in Belfast for a short time. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' give me any particulars as to this?

I also believe that there was some porcelain manufactured in Belfast, and should like a reference for this also. ASTER.

"PERTHROAT."—Can you tell me the meaning of "perthroat," used in disparagement of Anne Boleyn? C. H. ORFEUR.

RAGS AND OLD CLOTHES LEFT AT WELLS.—Rags are frequently seen upon the bushes around sacred wells in Ireland and Scotland. What origins of this custom have been suggested, and in what journals or books? I have searched past Indexes of 'N. & Q.' to no purpose. These rags at wells can scarcely all be offerings for recovery from sores or boils; there must, I think, be some more general explanation.

J. HARRIS STONE.

FATHER QUIROGA AND THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can get details about Father Quiroga, who was in 1631 an influential adviser of the Court of Vienna?

I should like also to know the name of any volume in English or German giving an account of the Thirty Years' War with more details than are found in Dr. S. R. Gardiner's little handbook.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any one tell me who wrote the following, and the time and place where it was first made public?

The only throb it gives
Is when some heart indignant breaks
To tell that still it lives.

It is quoted in a newspaper of 1856, but no reference is given. F. T. F.

1. Industria res parvæ crescunt, socordia magnæ comminuuntur.
2. Like violets, sweetest in decay.
3. After snow the snowdrop,
After death comes life.

G. H. J.

From which of E. B. Browning's poems are these lines taken?

Guess now who holds thee.
Death, I said; but then
The silver answer rang,
Not Death, but Love.

IKONA.

The following lines are said to allude to Pantheism in Nature. Who wrote them?
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

CLERGYMEN AS ESQUIRES.—I should be glad to know how far it was common in the seventeenth century for clergymen to be described as "Esq." or "Gent." instead of "clerk," and what was implied by such description.
G. C. MOORE SMITH.

GABRIEL HARVEY'S MARGINALIA.—I should be glad to hear of books containing marginalia by Gabriel Harvey other than those in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Saffron Walden Museum.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield University.

COWPER'S 'CHARITY': "PORCELAIN."—To what does "porcelain" refer in the following lines?—

No charity but alms aught values she,
Except in porcelain on her mantel-tree.
Cowper's 'Charity,' 459.

J. M.

Garriek Club.

JOHN ERICK.—The Manor of Truthwall in Cornwall was granted in fee simple about 1590 to John Erick by the Crown, to which it fell through the execution of the Duke of Suffolk in 1554. I should be glad to know where Erick hailed from, and if anything is known of his family.
J. H. R.

FIFIELD D'ASSIGNY was admitted to Westminster School in June, 1724. I should be glad to learn any particulars concerning him.
G. F. R. B.

DANIEL DEBAT, son of Daniel Debat of Paddington, graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Queens' College in 1749. Particulars of his career and the date of his death are required.
G. F. R. B.

CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.—I am seeking information about the early seafaring of this artist. No detailed biography of him appears to have been published. Scattered notices have it that he entered the merchant service when he was 15, and after several voyages was pressed into the Navy; that about 1813 he was in H.M.S. *Namur*, then post-guardship at the Nore; that he left the Navy in consequence of injury occasioned by a fall; that subsequently he went to sea again in an East Indiaman, and had risen to be second mate of her when he gave up.
I should like to amplify
ments if possible. Cou
in communication with
descendants with a vie
additional records e
Royal Societies C

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHAPLAINS.—I shall be greatly obliged if any of your readers can give me information about the following chaplains on the Madras Establishment:—

1. James Traill, appointed 1815, resigned 1822.

2. Joseph Wright, appointed 1821, retired 1837.

3. William Chester, appointed 1833, died in India 1836.

Traill was not a graduate; but as he was one of Simeon's nominees, he must have been (I think) a Cambridge man. There were two Joseph Wrights in 1821 who were graduates and clergymen. I wish to know which of them was the Madras chaplain. One graduated from Emmanuel, and the other from St. John's, Cambridge. Chester was not (I think) a graduate.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to put me in communication with living members of these families.

Please reply direct.

(Rev.) FRANK PENNY.

3, Park Hill, Ealing, W.

Replies.

JUNIUS AND THE HORSEWHIPPING OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

(11 S. iii. 227, 292, 375.)

MR. P. H. WILLIAMS throws some new light on this curious tradition concerning my great-great-grandfather. He says that the Duke "went to Lichfield Races when his son was lying dead in his house." He further says that the Duchess of Bedford left a quantity of silver to the man who had horse-whipped her husband, "in recognition of his conduct." Both these statements invite examination.

1. The Duke's son—Lord Tavistock—died on Sunday, 22 March, 1767, having fractured his skull by a fall from his horse on the 9th of the same month. He died at his own house—Houghton House, near Ampthill. At the time of Lord Tavistock's death the Duke was ill in bed at Bedford House, Bloomsbury. I take these facts from original correspondence of the date, which lies before me as I write. One naturally inquires whether there were races at Lichfield in the week beginning 22 March, 1767; and, if there were, whether it is probable that the Duke got up from his sick-bed in London, and journeyed down into

Staffordshire to attend them while his son was lying dead. From the 9th of March, when the fatal accident occurred, there is a blank in the Duke's journal till the 10th of April. He may, indeed, have been horse-racing during the interval; but is it likely?

2. Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, widow of the Duke whose doings we are investigating, died 1 July, 1794. No doubt her will could easily be traced. It would be interesting to know whether the plate left to the horsewhipper, and the reason for leaving it, are mentioned. The Duchess was a proud, imperious woman and a political intriguer; but I know no reason to suppose that she would have been gratified by the horse-whipping of her husband.

GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL.

MR. PRYCE HOMFRAY WILLIAMS's version of the circumstances which brought about the assault committed on John, 4th Duke of Bedford, at Lichfield Races, lacks any authority except "family tradition," a treacherous guide in nine cases out of ten, as readers of 'N. & Q.' need not be reminded. MR. WILLIAMS will find few likely to be "convinced" by his story, for whilst this attack on the Duke took place in 1748, the offenders being convicted at Stafford Assizes in August that year (as MR. BLEACKLEY pointed out, *ante*, p. 292), it was not till nineteen years later that Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, perished in consequence of a fall while out hunting. The Duke's grief at his son's death "was for a time so violent that his life was believed to be in danger" ('D.N.B.' vol. xlix. p. 450), and Horace Walpole's published correspondence attests the same fact.

In these circumstances, and until MR. WILLIAMS can produce more trustworthy authority than his "family traditions," his further allegation that Duchess Gertrude bequeathed a quantity of plate to her husband's assailant can hardly be considered credible.

Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, died 1 July, 1794 ('D.N.B.'). I have a catalogue of jewels, late her property, sold at Christie's after her decease, and some of her plate may possibly have been sold also. H.

HISTORIC FIRES IN ANCIENT ROME (11 S. iii. 209).—Prof. Hülsen's date of 283 A.D. is most assuredly not due to any confusion with the fire of 238, described by Herodian and the 'Historia Augusta.' The evidence for the later disaster is partly documentary.

partly archaeological. Prof. Lanciani writes in 'The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome,' 1897, pp. 240-41:—

"We have no definite account of the fire of 283 under Carinus. Judging from the works of repair which it necessitated, it must have raged from the foot of the Capitoline to the top of the Sacra via, from the vicus Jugarius to the Temple of Venus and Rome."

And again, 'The Destruction of Ancient Rome,' 1901, p. 22:—

"We have no detailed account of the conflagration in the reign of Carinus, 283 A.D., but to judge from the repairs made by Diocletian and Maxentius, affecting the Basilica Julia, the Senate-house, the Forum Julium, and the Temple of Venus and Rome, it must have swept from one end of the Sacra Via to the other."

The written evidence, however, such as it is, supplies more details than Lanciani might lead one to suppose. The Augustan History, it is true, mentions a fire without implying that the devastation was widespread; but the 'Chronographus anni 354' in a Viennese fifteenth-century MS. has the following in a brief memorandum of the reign of Carinus and Numerianus:—

"His imper. fames magna fuit et opere publicæ arserunt: senatum, forum Cesaris, patrimonium [Mommsen rejected the last word], basilicam Iuliam, et Græcostadium."

See K. L. von Urlichs, 'Codex Urbis Romæ Topographicus,' pp. 191-2. Mommsen's edition of the chronicle is in 'Mon. Germ. Auct. Antiq.,' vol. ix. Henze's notice of Carinus (=Aurelius No. 75) in the new edition of Pauly's 'Real-Encyclopædie der Class. Altertumswissenschaft' does not refer to any other authorities for the fire. Even though confined to the Forum Romanum and immediate vicinity, it seems to have been destructive enough. A fire that gutted the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England would be a pretty thing in conflagrations. On pp. 218-21 of 'Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries,' chap. viii., 'The Police and Fire Department of Ancient Rome,' Lanciani has some interesting remarks on the subject of fires. EDWARD BENSLEY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

BOOLE-LEAD: BOLE: BULL (11 S. iii. 326).—In the 'N.E.D.' there are three words spelt *boll*, four spelt *bole*, two spelt *bowl*, and six spelt *bull*. The two here discussed are *bole* (4) and *bull* (1), with a reference to *bull* (2) thrown in.

The advice given in the book on 'Old Country Inns' is the worst possible. The author advises us to confuse *le bole* (mas-

culine), which is the common English *bull* (the quadruped) done into Norman spelling, with *la bole* (feminine), which is an inferior spelling of the O.F. (and F.) *boule*, from the Latin *bullā*. In other words, he suggests that the way to catch a hare is to pursue two hares at once. I doubt if *bole-lead* has anything whatever to do with either of the *bulls*. Certainly not with the quadruped; and although *bole* for F. *boule*, a sphere, round ball, and the like (modern E. *bowl*, 2), seems as if it might help us, yet all the evidence points in the direction of *bowl* (1), which the suggestions here made suppress.

It is a pity that no date is assigned to the new piece of evidence from Derbyshire, as it is helpful: we learn from it that lead was burnt "at a *bole-hill* at Hardwicke," and that there were *bole-works* on the commons."

So the phrase clearly belongs to the old Derbyshire lead-mining, for which see the 'Derbyshire Lead-mining Terms' published by the E.D.S. in 'Reprinted Glossaries,' 1874. The "definition of 1670" about *bolestids* is duly quoted in the 'N.E.D.,' s.v. *bole* (4).

I think that *bole* has the same sense as *bole-stid*, which meant "bowl-stead," i.e., a place in the shape of a bowl or basin, with a depression in which the lead could be successfully burnt. This is the conclusion already suggested in the 'E.D.D.,' s.v. *bole* (3), which is defined to mean "a place, usually a round cavity on the summit of a hill, where lead was smelted before the introduction of smelting mills." Next follow the definitions of *bole-hills* and *bole-stids*, in the secondary sense of "heaps of metallic scoria, which are the remains of the ancient method of smelting lead in the open air." *Bole* had also the sense of "lime-kiln" in 1724, obviously borrowed from the older use noted above. Last comes the suggestion which I heartily endorse, "probably a special meaning of the literary E. *bowl*; see *bole* (2)," the latter being derived from A.-S. *bolla*, and therefore representing the literary English *bowl*, in the sense of "basin," and not the literary E. *bowl*, in the sense of a ball to play a game with.

With regard to the *bole-weight*, which is here stated to be 22½ cwt., it may be remarked that the modern fother is usually somewhat less, viz., 19½ cwt. I suppose this weight to be that whereby the *bole-lead* was usually measured. If so, there is no special reference to the standard "dish," also called a *boule*, i.e., a bowl, by which lead ore was sold. This dish, being only 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, would not hold much. It was

provided in order that no miner should sell his ore without having previously had it measured by the barmaster's dish and paid the king's duties. The original "brazen dish," taken as the standard, was dated 1513.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

James Mander in his 'Derbyshire Miners' Glossary' (Bakewell, 1824, 8vo), gives the following under the word *boles*, from which it would seem possible that the word may have meant *bowl* rather than *bull* :—

"*Boles* were places where the miners smelted or run their ore before the invention of mills and furnaces. A bole was a round cavity made on the top of a high hill that had a westerly exposure, and filled with ore and wood, which, being kindled, was blown by the wind; and they generally lighted them when the west wind blew, which the miners preferred for its constancy."

The "definition of 1670" alluded to is apparently that quoted in the 'N.E.D.' The second quotation given in the 'Dictionary' is not mentioned in Miss E. LEGG-WEEKES's note, but runs as follows, and it seems to be opposed to the *bull* idea :—

"1785, *Archæologia*, VII. 170 (D). There was a bole.....where in ancient times.....miners used to smelt their lead ores."

Mander's definition would incline one to the belief that the *bole* was a bowl-shaped cavity for smelting.

JOHN HODGKIN.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

REV. THOMAS DELAFIELD'S MANUSCRIPTS (11 S. iii. 347).—The manuscripts on sale by Hayes of Manchester were on Suffragan Bishops, Stoichologia, Greek and Latin Writers on Immortality, Use of Beads in Worship, Account of the Regicides who signed the Death-Warrant of Charles I., on Medicine, on Earthquakes, and Copy of a Letter from Arthur Bedford to the Bishop of Salisbury on Spirit-raising, 2 August, 1703.

There is a notice of Thomas Delafield in Ellis's 'Account of Great Milton,' 1819.

W. C. B.

FRANCIS FAMILY (11 S. iii. 348).—"Notes on the Surname of Francis," in all its forms, were printed at Boston, U.S.A., by A. D. Weld French, in 1893. The same gentleman in 1896 privately printed in a volume of 594 pages extracts from English county records, collections relative to persons with the names of Francus, Franceis, and French, from A.D. 1100 to 1350. They are arranged under the headings of the various counties, but without any classification.

W. D. MACRAY.

DRAWING THE ORGAN: COPES (11 S. iii. 349).—It seems clear enough that the parish owned certain copes, the use of which had been discontinued, and that they sold them to Richard Vyvyan, who was to pay for them by instalments, as stated. There was not the same prejudice against copes as there was against chasubles and other Mass vestments, perhaps not much more than there was against surplices. Even Peter Smart, the Puritan Prebendary of Durham, did not press any objection to what he regarded as "decent" copes.

J. T. F.

Durham.

'BRITONS, STRIKE HOME!' (11 S. iii. 367).—

Britons, strike home, revenge your country's wrongs!

Fight, and record yourselves in Druids' songs!

These words are from 'Bonduca; or, The British Heroine, a Tragedy acted at the Theatre Royal, by His Majesty's Servants. With a new entertainment of musick, vocal and instrumental.' The libretto, published in 1696, notifies the fact that it was founded on Fletcher's play by George Powell. The music for the performance was the composition of Henry Purcell, who died soon after he had finished it in 1695. The score contains some of the best music he ever wrote. The above lines were sung as a solo by the Chief Druid, and repeated in chorus by the British soldiers.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

SHAKESPEARE: TALLIS & Co.'s EDITION (11 S. iii. 367).—Shortly before 1850 J. O. Halliwell decided to publish a purely American edition of our national poet—perhaps through the agency of Tallis & Co., as they became possessed in some way of his editorial matter. They appear to have broken faith with Halliwell, and used his notes for an English edition, published in 1850 in 3 vols. 4to, one volume of which (Comedies) your correspondent describes. This edition was edited anonymously by Henry Tyrrell, and the use of Halliwell's name and matter was entirely unsanctioned. (For fuller account see my 'Shakespeare Bibliography,' pp. 527-8, 530, and 531.) Notwithstanding Halliwell's protest, Messrs. Tallis repeated the offence in a second impression, in 52 serial parts, 1850-53 (forming 4 vols. 4to), and in a third undated impression (1853), also forming 4 vols. 4to, which bore the imprint of the London Printing and Publishing Company.

The first volume (Comedies) of Halliwell's projected American edition appeared at New York in 1854, but further issue was abandoned on account of Tallis & Co.'s action. The pirated edition described will not bear comparison in any way with Halliwell's privately subscribed Shakespeare in 16 vols. folio. How many copies Tallis & Co. printed it is not now easy to determine, but their issues undoubtedly commanded a large sale, to judge by the number of sets met with in antiquarian bookshops.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

Stratford-on-Avon.

THE COLLAR OF SS: THE FORGET-ME-NOT (11 S. iii. 361).—The wardrobe of 'N. & Q.' has given more shelf-room to the Collars of SS than to any other article of dress. The press marks are:—

1 S. ii. 89, 110, 140, 171, 194, 248, 280, 329, 362, 393, 475; iii. 42; iv. 147, 230, 236, 345, 456; v. 16, 38, 81, 182, 207, 255; vi. 182, 352; vii. 297, 584; viii. 398; x. 357.

2 S. xi. 438; xii. 35.

3 S. viii. 414, 485; ix. 23, 206, 335, 532; x. 350, 424.

4 S. ii. 485; ix. 527; x. 93, 280.

6 S. ii. 225; iii. 86, 231.

9 S. vi. 149.

10 S. xi. 310, 418; xii. 348, 418.

The following explanations have been suggested: Soverayne, Simplicius, Soissons, Salisbury, Souvenez, Senescallus, S-shaped lever or link, Sanctus, Silentium, S. Sépulchre, Simon, SS fermés, Soupir, Souci.

W. C. B.

At the coronation of the Castilian kings the newly crowned monarch was presented to the populace with the cry of "Ese es, ese es" ("This is he"), and several Spanish nobles (Cardenas, &c.) have SS upon their escutcheon, the pronunciation of which letters resembles that of the exclamation.

What is more likely than that John of Gaunt, titular King of Castile and Leon, adopted this rebus? ALFRED RODWAY.

Mr. Cox in the course of his interesting paper refers to Henry IV.'s "fancy for the forget-me-not (*fleur de soveigne*)."¹ It is to be noted that, whatever plant was known as *fleur de soveigne* in the fourteenth century, it was not what we call forget-me-not (*Myosotis*). That was popularly known in England as "mouse-ear" (a translation of "Myosotis"), from the form of the leaves, or "scorpion-grass," from a fancied resemblance in the curling raceme of unopened

flowers to the body of a scorpion. Mr. Prior has explained that "forget-me-not" has only been applied to *Myosotis* since the middle of the nineteenth century, when it was transferred from the bugle (*Ajuga*), which had borne that name in Britain, France, and the Netherlands for more than 200 years ('Popular Names of British Plants,' pp. 83-5). He further shows that Fuchs in his 'Historia Plantarum' (Basle, 1542) gives the name "Vergiss-nit-mein" to the cut-leaved germander (*Teucrium botrys*), of which he provided an excellent figure at p. 870 of that work. All British botanists, however, from the middle of the fifteenth century down to Gray in 1841 apply the name "forget-me-not" to the bugle, after which the poem about a drowned lover appeared, and caused it to be appropriated for ever by *Myosotis*.

Mr. Prior gives good reason for believing that the true *fleur de soveigne* was the common speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), which was known to Danish herbalists in the sixteenth century as "Forglemm-mig-icke." The German popular name for this little herb—"Ehrenpreis," prize of honour—is consistent with Mr. Prior's suggestion that it was the flower woven into the collars of knights. HERBERT MAXWELL.

'RALPH ROISTER DOISTER' (11 S. iii. 367).

—Nicholas Udall died in December, 1556, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Prof. Charles Mills Gayley of California in his 'Representative English Comedies' (Macmillan, 1903), pp. 103-94, favours the old theory which ascribes the writing of this play to the years between 1534 and 1541, the Eton period of Udall's life. The unique printed copy in the possession of Eton College is dated by Arber "1566"; but there was probably an earlier edition of "1552?"

The prayer on behalf of the Queen (V. vi. 47-59) must have been added by the unknown hand who prepared the play for the press under Elizabeth.

In 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' vol. v. p. 105, however, Mr. F. S. Boas says:—

"The inference is that the play had been performed for the first time between 1552 and 1554, probably by the Westminster boys. That it is in any case later than 1546, and therefore cannot have been written when Udall was head master of Eton, is suggested by his frequent use of phrases which appear in John Heywood's 'Proverbs,' published in the above year."

A. R. BAXTER.

GLADSTONE ON THE UPAS TREE (11 S. iii. 367).—I doubt whether Gladstone ever used the actual words "upas tree": but in addressing the electors of South-West Lancashire on 23 October, 1868, he spoke of the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland as "a tall tree of noxious growth, lifting its head to heaven and darkening and poisoning the land, so far as its shadow can extend."

A. A. B.

Mr. Gladstone's reference to the upas tree in connexion with the Irish Church is contained in his speech delivered at Wigan on 23 October, 1868. See the quotation, with similar references by other statesmen, in Yule-Burnell, 'Hobson-Jobson,' 2nd ed., p. 959.

W. CROOKE.

[MR. T. BAYNE, MR. J. PATCHING, and L. A. W. also thanked for replies.]

"PUT A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK AND HE WILL RIDE TO THE DEVIL" (11 S. iii. 269, 334).—As MR. COLLINGWOOD LEE has compared Claudian, "in Eutropium," i. 181, quoted in King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' it may be worth adding that a large number of parallels to this (Latin, German, Dutch, French) are collected by W. H. D. Suringar on pp. 142, 558, 559 of his edition of Heinrich Bebel's 'Proverbia Germanica,' Leyden, Brill, 1879, under No. 537, "Nihil superbius pauperi, dum surgit in altum." Suringar's book is very useful.

EDWARD BENSLY.

"WELCOME AS THE FLOWERS IN MAY" (11 S. iii. 367).—In 'Rob Roy,' chap. viii., Mr. Inglewood, J.P., greets Diana Vernon with "Art welcome, girl, as flowers in May," using the phrase as a proverb. A. A. B.

"As welcome as the flowers in May" occurs in James Howell's 'Proverbs,' 1659; also in Charles Macklin's (1690-1797) 'Love à la Mode,' I. i., "You are as welcome as the flowers in May."

TOM JONES.

[MR. R. L. MORETON also thanked for reply.]

BATTLE OF BARNET: ITS SITE (11 S. iii. 208).—As King Edward IV. was marching from London, and Warwick towards it on the high north road, it would seem to follow that the two armies faced each other north and south. There is, however, a good deal of confusion in the accounts of the battle. A turning or flanking movement, such as seems to have taken place in the course of the struggle, may easily have placed the foes facing east and west. Stow says that *there was a chapel, which marked the field*

of battle, standing in his time. Lysons ('Environs of London') gives it as his opinion that the battle was fought not on Barnet Heath, but rather to the south-east about East Barnet. Tradition, however, is strongly opposed to this opinion, and Lysons adduces no evidence in its support. A footnote in a new edition of Knight's 'History of England' thus sums up the matter:—

"Probably the conflict took place on the elevated plateau to the north of the town of Barnet. The modern stone column at the end of the common, where the high road forks, probably marks the site with sufficient accuracy."

It is also to be remembered that King Edward slept at Barnet the night before the battle.

SUTOCs.

The Rev. George Hennessy, who was 22 years resident here, after careful research and examination of the sites was very decidedly of opinion that the battle of Barnet was fought in the parish of Friern Barnet, not far from the parish church. He is now Rector of Monk Okehampton, Winkleigh, N. Devon.

H. BEAZANT.

Roundway, Friern Barnet.

"CLERK OF THE PAPERS" (11 S. iii. 368).—The State Paper Office was established by Queen Elizabeth in 1578, and Dr. Thomas Wilson was appointed "Clerk of the Papers." Many important treaties, letters, and other State papers had been purloined previously, and it was decided to collect the remainder at one place, and have them carefully kept in an orderly manner. At first the State Paper Office was in rooms adjoining the Banqueting House at Whitehall, but on the occasion of the fire in 1618 the contents were hastily thrown into blankets and removed, finding a refuge in two rooms and three turrets in the old tower at Whitehall. The accommodation was so inconvenient and inadequate that ultimately in 1706, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, the upper floor of the Lord Chamberlain's lodgings in the Cockpit (now part of the Treasury buildings) was fitted up as a State Paper Office.

In 1833 a new State Paper Office was erected in Duke Street, Westminster, a thoroughfare afterwards absorbed by Delahay Street, which is itself now covered by the Local Government Board and Education Department new buildings. The State Paper Office stood at the end of the street, where a flight of steps led into St. James's Park (Peter Cunningham).

The first occupant of the office was styled "Clerk of the Papers." In 1612 Thomas

Wilson is described as "Clerk, Keeper, and Registrar of His Majesty's Papers and Records for Matters of State"; and subsequent holders of the post were described as "Keepers." The last Keeper, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, died in 1854, and the State Papers were transferred from Duke Street to the Record Office, and placed under the Master of the Rolls.

Kingsmill, mentioned in the MS. named in the query, was not "Clerk of the Papers" in 1693, or at any time. From 1661 to 1702 the office was held by Joseph Williamson. But various subordinate clerks were employed in the Office, and the entry may refer to one of these. See a Calendar of Documents relating to the History of the State Paper Office, which is an appendix to the Thirtieth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

R. S. PENGELLY.

[R. B. also thanked for reply.]

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL OF CLERKENWELL (11 S. iii. 367).—Can he have been the Sir John Arundell of Lanherne who died in 1589—or, according to the Isleworth Register (Oliver's Collections), in 1591—at Isleworth? He was converted to Catholicism, according to Dodd's 'Church History,' by the Jesuit John Cornelius, a native of Bodmin; and, in defence of Father Cornelius, lost his own liberty, and was confined for nine years in Ely Palace, Holborn (see Morris's 'Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers,' 1875; Simpson's 'Edmund Campion,' 1867; and Challoner's 'Memoirs of Missionary Priests,' 1803). The 'Acts' of the martyr Cornelius (1557-94) were written by Sir John's daughter Dorothy Arundell (who became a nun at Brussels), and are among the archives of the Jesuits at Rome. A grandson of Sir John was Thomas, first Lord Arundell of Wardour (1560-1639). A. R. BAYLEY.

FREEMAN: BEAUCHAMP (11 S. iii. 169, 238).—A cousin of mine of the Beauchamp family in America informs me that there is a good deal about John Beauchamp, merchant of London, in the Massachusetts Society's Historical Collections. The Muscogus Patent was granted to him and Thomas Leverett, of Boston, England, 13 March, 1629, and was signed by Robert, Earl of Warwick, his kinsman. The Earl of Warwick at this time was the second Robert Rich, who succeeded to the title in 1619, and died in 1658 (Doyle, 'Baronage,' 1886). In what way was John Beauchamp related to him? He was a son of Thomas Beau-

champ of Cosgrave, Northants (St. George, 'The Visitation of London in 1633, 1634, and 1635,' Harleian Society, 1880). Is the parentage of this Thomas Beauchamp known, or from what branch of the Beauchamp family he descended?

Is John Beauchamp, the London merchant, to be identified with "John Beauchamp of Cosgrave, co. Northton, gent., widr., abt. 70," who in 1685 was to be married to "Sarah Norris of Fryan Barnett, Midd., widow, abt. 55" (Harleian Society Publications, XXX. 216)? The name Beauchamp does not appear in the 'London Directory' of 1677; so he may have retired from business and removed to his father's home. But in this case he must have been very young on his first marriage to have six children by 1634, the date of the Visitation; or his age was understated at his second marriage. Is the date of his death known? and where can any further information about him and his family be obtained? FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

HANOVERIAN REGIMENT (11 S. iii. 327, 378).—The regiment about which SIR JAMES MURRAY inquires on behalf of his foreign friend will most likely be one of those formerly in British pay. According to 'A History of the British Army,' by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, on 23 March, 1756, Hanoverians and Hessians were imported to defend this island (vol. ii. p. 290). On the accession of George III. the English Army consisted of 200,000 men, including the forces of Hanover, Hesse, and Brunswick in British pay, 60,000 men (*ibid.*, p. 520).

In 1803 the officers and men of the Hanoverian Army, which had been broken up by the capitulation of that year, drifted over to England, where "in rage and shame they entreated George III. to reform them and take them into his service; and in December, 1803, was begun the levy of a King's German Regiment, which was very soon expanded into that of a King's German Legion. The force grew apace. In January, 1805, it already included one regiment of dragoons, another of hussars, two battalions of light and four of heavy infantry, with two batteries of horse artillery and three of field artillery."—(See Fortescue, vol. v. p. 279, &c.)

I recently came across a German account of Queen Victoria's Hanoverian soldiers in 'Die deutsche Fremdenlegion in England,' an octavo pamphlet of 84 pp., published at Leipzig in 1855. A copy is in the British Museum, bound up in a volume of 'Tracts relating to Military Affairs, 1839-70.' From this it appears that a certain M. de Stutterheim, an ex-officer of the Brunswick Army,

undertook to raise 10,000 men, including officers, at the rate of 10*l.* per head. The men enlisted had to take an oath of fidelity to the Queen, and to engage to serve for the whole war, and a year longer. At the expiration of their period of service the non-commissioned officers and soldiers were to receive a year's pay and to be conveyed either to their own country or Canada, where land was to be ceded to them. The Duke of Cambridge was appointed by Lord Panmure to the command in chief of this Foreign Legion:—

"His Royal Highness having resided for several years in Hanover, where his father the late Duke was the representative of William IV., the Germans consider him as one of themselves; and being well acquainted with their habits and dispositions, and speaking German fluently, his nomination to the high post is hailed with satisfaction by the whole Legion, whom he accompanies to the Crimea."

In August, 1855, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge (her late R.H. the Duchess of Teck, mother of our present Queen) presented the colours to Col. Woolbridge's brigade of the Legion in the park of Mr. Raikes Currie, who gave a magnificent entertainment to the officers, whilst the gentlemen of Kent, as a testimony of their appreciation of the good conduct of the men whilst at Shorncliffe, provided "the good cheer of old England," roast beef and plum-pudding, for all the soldiers present before their embarkation at Dover for the Crimea. It appears the 10,000 men were to be divided into two brigades, each consisting of four regiments of infantry and two of light cavalry, the regiments not being divided into battalions, but consisting of ten companies of 100 men, each with a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign. Their dress was similar to that of the Brunswick troops, and they were armed with the Minié rifle.

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.

'HAMLET' IN 1585 (11 S. iii. 267, 311, 398).—See the biographical account of Kyd in Prof. Boas's edition of that dramatist's works; also a very suggestive little book, 'The Genesis of Hamlet,' by Charlton M. Lewis of Yale University (New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1907). N. W. HILL.
129, West 13th Street, New York.

BOOTHBY FAMILY QUARTERINGS (11 S. iii. 269).—The REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER will find that the quarterings he inquires about were the arms of "Hanap" and "Raincurt." As to the first, Ermine, on a chief gules 3 bucks' heads caboshed or, will be found, I believe, on the brass of Sir Thomas Broke

in Thorncombe Church, Devon, for his wife Joan, younger daughter and coheir of Simon Hanham, widow of Robert Cheddar of Bristol; but she had at least a son by both husbands who left issue. It is therefore rather doubtful whether the Brokes were entitled to this quartering as well as the Cheddars. The Hanhams (probably named from Hanham in Gloucestershire) had lands in Cheddar before this match.

The arms of Reincurt, Gules, a fesse dancetté between 6 garbs or, must have been a very early coat, for Robert Foliot had the barony of Wardon, in right of Margaret de Reincurt his wife, before 1166 at least. She was surviving in 1203, and must have been all but a centenarian as the granddaughter of Wido de "Reinbudeurt" of Domesday Book, 1086, and niece of "Ingelrannus," even then the tenant of his father's lands in Lincolnshire. A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

SANDY MACKAYE IN 'ALTON LOCKE' (11 S. iii. 209).—Sandy or Saunders Mackaye is something of a unique creation, and can hardly be paralleled in the pages of any other writer. Perhaps Dominie Sampson in 'Guy Mannering,' a Scot, a lover of books, and a very learned man, comes nearest, but represents, at the same time, a totally different cast of character. Mrs. Ward's David Grieve, bookseller, learned man, and lover of books, may also be named. SUTOCs.

SCOTTISH TITLES CONFERRED BY OLIVER CROMWELL (11 S. iii. 88, 193, 374).—Sir Archibald Johnston of Warristoun was undoubtedly one of the persons nominated by Cromwell for his "other House" or House of Lords. Its members did not assume territorial titles in consequence of their elevation, but were known as Lord White-locke, Lord Lenthall, Lord Barkstead, as life peers are in the present day. The only two hereditary peerages of Cromwell's reign that I can trace were Col. Charles Howard, created 20 July, 1657, Baron of Gillesland and Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Edmund Dunch (a connexion of Cromwell's), created 6 April, 1658, Baron Burnel of East Wittenham in Berkshire. Both these, I think, were created by patent.

I have been for some time collecting material on this and kindred subjects of Oliver's Protectorate, with a view to publication, and should be grateful for any information your correspondents would be pleased to give me. BURGHCLERE.

48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Archibald Johnston, Lord of Warriston, near Edinburgh, was made a Lord of Session 13 November, 1641, when he took, as was then usual, the courtesy style of Lord Warriston from his estate. He sat, as did above 60 other persons, in Cromwell's "Upper House," but did not thereby (as stated on p. 193) "receive the title of Lord Warriston," which in no way can be considered to be a peerage title.

G. E. C.

MR. PIERPOINT's difficulty admits of an easy solution. Johnstone was made a Senator of the College of Justice or Lord of Session in November, 1641, and as such bore the courtesy title (which does not indicate a peerage) of Lord Warristoun, as is the case with Lords of Session to the present day, e.g., Lord Guthrie, Lord Kingsburgh, Lord Salvesen, &c.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

[MR. D. MURRAY also thanked for reply.]

SWEDISH MISSION TO ABYSSINIA (11 S. iii. 288).—Perhaps MR. EDWARDS may find the information he seeks in the 'Encyclopædia of Missions,' edited by Dr. Bliss, and published in New York in 2 vols. In the 'Missionary Year-Book,' issued by the Religious Tract Society, it is stated that the Swedish Evangelical National Society began mission work in East Africa in Kunama in 1866, but was driven out in 1869. Stations at Mensa, Eilet, and Massawa were then started, but had all been abandoned previous to 1889. In the latter year four Swedish mission stations were being carried on with encouraging success: M'Kullo (began 1879), Arkiko (1886), a station in the neighbourhood of Massawa, and another, Djimma, in the Galla country (1883).

A few references to the Swedish mission are contained in Smith's 'Short History of Christian Missions,' but no names of missionaries are mentioned.

TOE REA.

JENNER OF WIDHILL, WILTS (11 S. iii. 188).—Although unable to answer COL. FYNMORE's query, I can furnish him with some information concerning Robert Jenner which may be of interest.

Citizen and goldsmith (as COL. FYNMORE remarks), he was of the parish of St. John Zachary, in the churchwardens' accounts whereof his signature is extant under the dates of 1616 and 1621, he being (apparently) deputy chairman of the vestry at the time. By his will, dated 5 December, 1651, he bequeathed an annuity of 5*l.* per annum to the poor of the parish, payable by the Goldsmiths' Company, and charged upon a large house in Foster Lane. The bequest—

which was the subject of a decision in the "Court of Fire Decrees" in 1672, by which its value suffered temporary reduction—was directed by the testator to take the form of a weekly (Sunday) distribution of a couple of dozen penny wheaten loaves to persons attending service at the church.

I may add that mention of Robert Jenner will be made in my 'Records of Two City Parishes' now preparing for the press.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, E.C.

RICHARD ROLLE'S 'PRICK OF CONSCIENCE': 'THE BRITISH CRITIC' (11 S. iii. 227, 277, 377).—The information conveyed by MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS's last two sentences is incorrect. The article on 'Earliest English Poetry' occupies pp. 1 to 26 in vol. xxxi. (consisting of the parts for January and April, 1842) of *The British Critic*, and *Quarterly Review*, then edited by the Rev. Thomas Mozley, D.D., who describes some of his amusing official experiences in his 'Reminiscences, chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement,' issued in 1882. Concurrently with *The British Critic* there appeared in 1842 an entirely distinct periodical, vol. xxi. of which (consisting of the parts for January to June) is entitled *The British Magazine, and Monthly Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical Information, Parochial History, and Documents respecting the State of the Poor, Progress of Education, &c.*

Both periodicals enjoyed a long term of popularity. Commenced in May, 1793, *The British Critic* continued to appear, but with some variations of title, until the end of 1852, "a grand total of 109 volumes." *The British Magazine* began its career on 1 March, 1832, and ended it on 1 December, 1849, having thus completed 36 volumes.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

DELAFIELD: AGE OF GRADUATION (11 S. iii. 327).—I am at present away from my books, but I imagine that information on this point is to be found in Monroe's 'Textbook of Education,' Mr. Browning's 'Educational Theories,' and the various educational manuals representing the latest work on the subject.

The age of entrance, and hence the age of graduation, varied widely in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Many instances of early graduation may be noted, but parallels to these might be cited from modern times, e.g., the case of John Keble, who, I believe, obtained a Double First at the age of eighteen. The question is still further complicated by the fact that both

graduates and undergraduates frequently went abroad, either travelling or staying at some foreign University. Chaucer's "Clerk of Oxenford" had his story

Lerned at Padowe of a worthy clerk.

In twelfth-century Paris there was a recognized "set" of such students.

The best educational writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries probably on the whole advocate a later entrance than usual. Brinsley advises that seventeen years should be the earliest age for admission. John Paston at nineteen was, we know, still at Eton; while from a mid-fourteenth-century work we have the following:—

Quod resoun, in age of xx year
Goo to Oxenford.

E. M. FOX.

WOOLSTHORPE: ITS DERIVATION (11 S. iii. 368).—I can contribute a small item to the solution of this question. It is that in the 'Inquisitiones post Mortem,' vol. i. p. 167, "Belver and Woolsthorpe" are mentioned together in 1301. This makes it probable that this is the place named "Ulfstanetorp" in Domesday Book. It is likely that the other place was named from it.

I wholly dissent from Canon Streatfeild's reference of this name to Danish origin. He has mistaken the peculiarity of the Norman spelling, which frequently substitutes Ulf for the A.-S. Wolf. The W is preserved to this day, which shows that the name is not Norse, but English; and the reference to the "wolf" is extremely remote, viz., that English names frequently began with Wolf, without any mythological reference whatever. The whole of the argument is very little to the purpose, and would hardly now find any general acceptance.

The name evidently means "Wolfstan's thorp"; and I see nothing peculiarly "Danish" (as it is the fashion to say) about the word *thorp*, which is Friesic, Gothic, and good English as well as Scandinavian. Wolfstan is one of the commonest of purely English names; forty-eight of them are on record, from A.D. 869 onwards.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

In Mr. C. Gowan Smith's 'Translation of that Portion of Domesday Book which relates to Lincolnshire,' &c., Vlestanetorp and Westorp are alike rendered Woolsthorpe. I think Vlestanetorp probably refers to Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir, because it occurs when the scribe is setting down the list of the lands owned by Robert de Todeni, who was the builder of Belvoir Castle. West-

orp may signify the hamlet made famous by the birth of Newton. It was owned by Walter de Ainecourt, and Domesday records: "The whole of the ecclesiastical customs and tithes... they say belong to the church of Grantham, as claimed by Bishop Osmund" (p. 254). Of Woolsthorpe near Colsterworth, Turnor, author of the 'History of Grantham,' wrote: "In ancient writings Wullesthorp, South Wellsthorpe"; and he seemed to be feeling for an etymology when he added that it was "in a beautiful little valley, in which are copious wells of pure spring water" (p. 157). One of the sources of the Witham is in this parish.
ST. SWITHIN.

CHAMNEY OR CHOLMONDELEY FAMILY (11 S. iii. 3, 295).—MR. ARCHER in his note on p. 3 quotes the expression "the contraction of illiterate flunkeys" as applied to the pronunciation of "Chumley or Chulmley." In a will of Richard, 1521, his brother Roger is written Cholmley, while Richard is Chomley of Chomley. Surely there can be little of the "illiterate flunkey's" pronunciation in the difference between Chumley and Chomley.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

PETER DE WINT (11 S. iii. 368).—MR. PAYNE of Pawsey & Payne, art dealers, 1, Bury Street, King Street, S.W., could probably either lend or procure a copy of the catalogue of the exhibition at Vokins's. Mr. Payne was for a long period with the now extinct firm of Vokins. I have the catalogue of Peter de Wint's works sold at Christie's in May, 1850. The five days' sale of 493 lots realized only 2,364*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

W. ROBERTS.

PORTRAIT IN PITTI GALLERY: JUSTUS SUSTERMANS (11 S. iii. 267, 314).—For two examples of portraits by this powerful artist I would refer Mr. J. B. WAINWRIGHT to the portraits belonging to Col. G. L. Holford, of a man and of a lady, exhibited in the exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House in 1908; and I would direct his attention especially to the fine portrait of the man.
W. H. QUARRELL.

'THE CHURCHES OF YORKSHIRE' (11 S. iii. 366).—When this was issued in parts in 1855, a statement was made at the end of 'Patrington' and 'Skirlaugh' (at least) that those were written by the Rev. G. A. Poole. He was assisted in this and in other works by Mr. John West Hugall, architect, of Pontefract.
W. C. B.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift, D.D.
 Edited by F. Elrington Ball. With an Introduction by the Very Rev. J. H. Bernard.
 Vol. I. (Bell & Sons.)

THE fine scholar who was to have edited these volumes, Mr. Litton Falkner, died within a year of taking up the task, and his friend Mr. Elrington Ball in publishing this first instalment pays a tribute to his qualities. No one else could have carried on the work better than Mr. Ball, and the edition is sure to take a permanent place as a piece of careful and thorough work on which no zeal has been spared. The most trustworthy versions have been followed, and the text has been so far modernized as to be easily read. This seems to us a sensible proceeding, and far preferable to the pedantry which preserves even obvious misprints and miswritings as if they had something sacred about them.

Further, from several sources, as Dean Bernard's Introduction explains, there is "a wealth of fresh material" which puts this edition far ahead of its predecessors. Letters to, as well as from, Swift, e.g., correspondence between him and Archbishop King now first printed in full—clear up points that were obscure, and the abundant and learned annotation puts the reader in the way to understand Swift, as far as that great and dark man can be understood, and to follow him through the vicissitudes of his career, which began for writing purposes with elaborate and generally lifeless verse.

Dean Bernard deals once again with Swift's relations to Stella and Vanessa, but the new scraps of evidence and inference seem to us to come to very little. He gives a judicious summary of the contents of the letters, and says in defence of Swift all that can be urged, admitting that sometimes his behaviour was beyond excuse.

Swift, he adds, knew himself early as a master of prose; consequently he wrote in a studied rather than a careless style; but he cannot, we think, be numbered among the really great letter-writers. He did not love his fellow man enough for that, though he appears at his best in his correspondence with that kindly friend Dr. John Arbuthnot. At his worst he is coarse and scurrilous almost to the extent of mania. His raillery seems rather heavy as a rule, and is nowhere equal to the 'Journal to Stella.' Literary allusions are not so numerous as might be expected, though Swift loves his tag of Latin. Questions of money and preferment are prominent, and there is, of course, abundant comment on the politics of the day. Swift's style differs when he addresses different correspondents; but this is so constant a feature in the letters of any man of talent that it can hardly be regarded as remarkable.

There are some illustrations, all to the point, and the general get-up of the volume is excellent. It should be added to many libraries, for it will supersede all other editions as the standard collection. We congratulate Mr. Ball, if we, too, may use a Latin tag in this present age, on justifying Virgil's maxim, "Primo avulso, non deficit alter."

A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. New and Corrected Impression. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS admirable work is of a convenient size, and will occupy no more space in the shelf than the average single volume of poetical works. It is the concentrated essence of years of study and research in the English language, and we need say no more, since Prof. Skeat's reputation is worldwide, except that he is continually revising and improving this and his larger Dictionary with a zeal which is, perhaps, more Teutonic than English.

Every one who is fond of reading, and, we may add, of writing, ought to add to his pleasure by keeping this little work at least, if he cannot afford the bigger Dictionary, for constant consultation. The ordinary man remains hopelessly ignorant of the elements of English philology, and the average journalist is not much better, repeating false notions long since disproved through mere laziness or reliance on the facetious and rejoicing ignorance of careless predecessors.

We hope for a higher standard of English in days when a book like this can be had for five shillings.

Comparative Studies in Nursery Rhymes. By Lina Eckenstein. (Duckworth & Co.)

THIS reissue appears in "The Readers' Library," an excellent series of copyright volumes, and is well worth its place. The contents of the book cover a much wider range than the nursery rhymes of the title, including such themes as 'The Game of "Sally Waters,"' 'Custom Rhymes,' 'Cumulative Pieces,' 'Sacrificial Hunting,' and 'Bird Sacrifice.'

The whole subject is one of special interest to ourselves, and the references to 'N. & Q.' might easily be increased. The author, however, gives enough attention to sources to stimulate further inquiry, and her collection should be very suggestive in that way. Thus the game of 'Sally Waters' may hold a far-off reminiscence of Sul, the goddess of the waters of Bath.

At the end is a 'List of Foreign Collections,' in which it is somewhat odd to find 'N. & Q.' included. If there is another edition, the author should add a list of native works worth consulting, such as Dr. Tylor's great book on 'Primitive Culture.'

MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS has sent us an interesting pamphlet on *Sir Matthew and Lady Holworthy*, reprinted from the publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts. This paper came out of a correspondence in 'N. & Q.' and is a pleasant evidence of the ties which bring scholars together.

Sir Matthew was a benefactor of Harvard College, giving 1,000*l.* by his will in 1677, and there are reproductions here of attractive portraits of him and his wife by Lely, now preserved at Harvard. Incidentally we read of lotteries, allowed as being for the benefit of Harvard; an English pirate who did good business on the coasts of Ireland and the West of England; and two neighbours of Pepys. The whole account is a good specimen of the careful erudition of Mr. Matthews, which adds so much of value to our columns.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MESSRS. WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS of Bristol devote Part 325 of their Library Supply Lists to the Discovery, Exploration, History, and Description of Life, Travel, War, and Sport in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. There are nearly nine hundred items, and most modern writers and travellers are represented. We meet with W. F. Ainsworth and the Euphrates expedition, Beke's 'Abyssinia,' Belcher's Voyages, Brackenbury's 'Ashanti War,' Dalziel's 'Dahomey,' Dupuis's 'Ashantee,' 'Eastern Persia, Boundary Commission,' with finely coloured plates, Marcus's 'South Australia,' Catlin's 'North America,' Schuyler's 'Turkistan,' &c.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s Catalogue 168 is devoted to Finely Engraved and Rare Portraits, of which there are nearly five hundred. We note Abernethy, Beckford, Rosa Bonheur, Brunel, George Canning (a fine proof mezzotint), Byron (a brilliant lettered proof), and Charles II. (a very fine impression, "Sold by Alexander Browne at the blew balcony in Little Queen Street," 7l. 7s.). There are portraits after Gainsborough and Reynolds. Other portraits include Faraday, Benjamin Franklin, Oliver Goldsmith, and George Herbert, besides one of Madame Middleton, a lady of great beauty who attracted the particular notice of Grammont, a choice and rare mezzotint by Tompson, 7l. 7s. Theatrical portraits include John Mills, Michael Mohun, Kemble, Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Linley, and her brother, and many others. On the cover of the Catalogue Messrs. Myers offer the complete set of 74 original drawings by the late Herbert Railton to illustrate Tristram's 'Moated Houses.'

Messrs. William Smith & Son of Reading send Catalogue 21, New Series, containing Bradford's 'Portugal,' 53 beautiful coloured plates, 1809-10, folio, new half-calf, 3l. 10s.; Ackermann's 'Oxford,' 2 vols., royal 4to, half-morocco, 1814, 12l. 12s., and 'Westminster,' 2 vols., royal 4to, half-morocco, 1812, 4l. 18s. 6d.; a large-paper La Fontaine, the sumptuous edition with Oudry's plates after Cochin and others, 4 vols., folio, full calf extra, Paris, 1755-9, 13l. 13s.; and Mogridge's 'Flora of Mentone,' 99 coloured plates, 1874, 2l. 8s. Motorists may be glad to know of a cheap set of *The Car*, 27 vols., cloth (except last 3 in numbers), 1902-9, 2l. 2s. (cost 22l.). Repton's 'Landscape Gardening,' with the 16 coloured plates, oblong folio, new half-calf, 1794, is 7l. 7s.; and Wedmore's 'Turner and Ruskin,' Edition de Luxe, hand-made paper, 2 vols., folio, as new, 1900, 6l. 6s. (published at 15l. 15s.). There are works under Antiquarian and Topographical. A set of Beaumont and Fletcher, 10 vols., contemporary calf, 1750, is 2l. 2s. There are some chapbooks, and works on criminology and prison life. Many works will be found under Napoleon and the French Revolution. Shakespeare items include Boydell's edition, 9 vols., folio, 1802, 5l. 5s.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons of Liverpool send Catalogue CCCXXI. Under Armour is a fine set of Meyrick, 3 vols., folio, original half-morocco, 1824, 10l. 10s. There are a number of beautiful royal and armorial bindings. The first edition of Bunbury's caricatures, with all the plates cleverly coloured by hand, 1787, is 5l. 5s.

There are many works under Beautiful Wood Engravings. The first edition of Vecellio's well-known work on costume, crimson levant, 1590, is 10l. 10s. There are some choice Cruikshanks. Under Devonshire is Polwhele's 'History,' further illustrated by 162 coats of arms, Russia by Rivière, folio, 1793-1806, 27l. The items under Dickens include the scarce 'Sketches by Boz,' 1839, 5l.; and first editions of 'Bleak House,' 'Little Dorrit,' and others. Under Early Printing is John of Salisbury's 'Polycraticus,' in choice state, circa 1472-6, small folio, brown levant by Leighton, 16l. Under Early Woodcuts is Ludolphus de Saxonia, 'Le Grant Vita Christi,' translated from the Latin into French by Lemenand, beautifully printed in Gothic type, and illustrated with full-page woodcuts, 4 parts in 2 vols., folio, full bound in brown morocco super-extra, a tall copy, Paris, circa 1500, 52l. 10s. This work is so rare that no copy is in the British Museum or in the Spencer Library, nor is this edition mentioned by Hain. The first edition of Fletcher's 'Purple Island,' a fine copy, dark-blue morocco, 1633, is 10l. 10s. Izaak Walton quotes this work, it will be remembered, in his 'Angler.' There are entries under French Literature and German Literature. Under Hakluyt is the first complete edition, black-letter, a beautiful copy, and containing the rare original issue of the suppressed voyage to Cadiz, 1598-1600, small folio, 45l. Among Mill's works is the complete series of 'Dissertations and Discussions,' 4 vols., original cloth, uncut, scarce, 1867-75, 4l. 4s. A complete set of the Library Edition of G. P. R. James's novels, original cloth, 1844-9, is 14l. 14s.; and Burton's 'Leicestershire,' Russia, 1622, 6l. 6s. Under London is a fine copy of Lysons's 'Environ,' also the Supplement and the companion volume, together 6 vols., large paper, extended to 9 vols. by 345 old engravings and original water-colour drawings, 1792-1811, 32l. There are works of the Plantin Press, and the first edition of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' with the plates by Lebrun and others. Works under Scotland include Allan Cunningham's copy, extra-illustrated, of Chalmers's 'Caledonia.' Under Surrey is Manning and Bray's 'History,' further illustrated by 340 coats of arms, 3 vols., folio, full levant by Bedford, 1804-14, 55l.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

S. S. B.—Forwarded.

EL SOLTERO, Eagle Pass, Texas ("Kid" = Child).—The great Oxford Dictionary says: "Originally low slang, but of late frequent in familiar speech." The former use is illustrated from Massinger (1559) and D'Urfey (1690); the latter from Lord Shaftesbury's 'Journal' (1681).

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1911.

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Notes.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE
BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401;
 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381; iii. 22, 222.)

STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS (*continued*).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A massive column
 to the memory of Earl Grey stands at the
 head of Grey Street. It rises to a height
 of 133 feet, being surmounted by a bronze
 statue of the hero of the 1832 Reform Bill.
 A spiral staircase of 164 steps in the interior
 of the column leads to a protected platform
 upon the capital. The architects were
 Messrs. John and Benjamin Green, and the
 statue was the work of E. H. Baily. The
 foundation stone was laid on 6 September,
 1837, and a parchment scroll placed within
 it bearing the following words:—

The Foundation Stone of this Column, erected
 by public subscription in commemoration of the

transcendent services rendered to his country
 by the Right Hon. Charles, Earl Grey, Viscount
 Howick, Knight of the most noble Order of the
 Garter, and Baronet, was laid on the sixth day of
 September, one thousand eight hundred and
 thirty seven, by John Green and Benjamin
 Green, Esq^{rs}, Architects.

Then follows a list of the Building Com-
 mittee. The inscription on the column is
 as follows:—

This column was erected in 1838 to commemorate

the
 services rendered to his country by

Charles, Earl Grey, K.G.

who, during an active political career of
 nearly half a century,

was the constant advocate of Peace,
 and the fearless and consistent champion of
 civil and religious liberty.

He first directed his efforts to the amendment
 of the representation of the people in 1792,
 and was the Minister

by whose advice, and under whose guidance,
 the great

measure of Parliamentary Reform was,
 after an arduous and protracted struggle,
 safely and triumphantly achieved
 in the year 1832.

Hereford.—In front of the Shire Hall is
 a statue of Sir G. C. Lewis, Bt. It was un-
 veiled by Lord Palmerston on 3 September,
 1864, and is thus inscribed:—

Sir George Cornewall Lewis,

A Wise and Honest Statesman,

A Profound Scholar,

A Kind and Firm Friend,

M.P. for the County of Hereford from 1847 to 1852,
 Chief Steward of the City,

Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1855 to 1858,

Home Secretary from 1859 to 1860,

Secretary for War from 1860 to 1863.

Born 1806.

Died 1863.

Shrewsbury.—In the Square stands
 Marochetti's fine bronze statue of Lord Clive,
 the founder of our Indian Empire. It was
 erected in 1860, and represents the great
 statesman bareheaded and in military
 dress.

Salisbury.—Close by the Council Chamber
 in the Market-Place is a bronze statue by
 Marochetti of Sidney Herbert (Lord Herbert
 of Lea), who for many years represented
 the southern division of Wiltshire in Parlia-
 ment.

Eastbourne and London.—On 24 October,
 1910, the Duke of Norfolk unveiled a bronze
 statue of the late Duke of Devonshire on the
 western lawn, Eastbourne, opposite the
 Grand Hotel. It is the work of Mr. Alfred
 Drury, A.R.A., and represents the Duke in
 his robes as Chancellor of Cambridge Uni-

versity. On the granite pedestal is the following inscription :—

Spencer Compton,
Eighth

Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

Chancellor of the University of Cambridge ;

Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby ;

Mayor of Eastbourne 1897-1898.

Born 23rd July, 1833. Died 24th March, 1908.

Erected by the inhabitants of Eastbourne in recognition of his great services to his country as a statesman, and of his deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of this town, 1910.

On 14 February last Lord Lansdowne unveiled a bronze statue of the Duke of Devonshire in London. It is placed at the western end of the Horse Guards Avenue, in the centre of the roadway between the Royal United Service Institution and the War Office. The statue is by Mr. Herbert Hampton, and represents the Duke in his robes as a Knight of the Garter. On the pedestal is inscribed :—

Spencer Compton,

Eighth Duke

of

Devonshire,

K.G.

Born 1833. Died 1908.

Tamworth. — Here a bronze statue is erected to the eminent statesman the second Sir Robert Peel. The pedestal is thus inscribed :—

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Born Feb. 5, 1788 ; elected in the year 1830
Member of Parliament for Tamworth, which town
he continued to represent until his death, July 2,
1850.

Bolton.—Behind the knoll on which Bolton Hall stands is the Cavendish memorial fountain, bearing the following inscription :—

Frederick Charles Cavendish.

Born November 30th, 1836. Died May 6th, 1882.
This Fountain was erected by the Electors
of the West Riding as a tribute to his memory.

In Bolton Churchyard is the memorial cross erected by the tenantry of the Bolton Abbey estates. It is inscribed as follows :—

To the beloved memory of Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, son of William, seventh Duke of Devonshire, and of Blanche Georgina his wife. Born November 30th, 1836. He went out as Chief Secretary to Ireland "full of love to that country, full of hope for her future, full of capacity to render her service," and was murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, within twelve hours of his arrival, May 6th, 1882. "The Lord grant thee thy heart's desire and fulfil all thy mind."

The first quoted words are those used by Mr. Gladstone in conveying the terrible news of Sir F. Cavendish's assassination to the House of Commons.

Knowsley.—On 21 May, 1909, the present Earl of Derby unveiled a tablet to the

memory of his father, the sixteenth Earl. It has been placed on the wall of the Alms-houses, and contains the following inscription :—

To the memory of Frederick Arthur, 16th Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. Born Jan. 1841 ; died June, 1908. These almshouses are endowed by his tenants and other friends as a token of affection, and in appreciation of the great interest he took in everything connected with the happiness and wellbeing of those around him.

Bilsington, Kent.—On a hill south of the village stands an obelisk some 50 feet in height. On it is the following inscription :—

As a tribute of respect
to the memory

of

Sir William Richard Cosway, K.T.

this monument was erected by

his friends

and

the Reformers of East Kent

in the Year MDCCCXXXV.

Sir William was Parliamentary candidate for East Kent, and had been nominated, but was thrown from the stage coach Criterion and killed in London on 7 June, 1834.

Kilmarnock.—In Kay Park is a monument surmounted by a figure of Fame, with arms extended displaying a wreath. The whole design is about 25 feet in height. On a panel of grey granite below the figure is inscribed :—

To the Memory of
Captain Thomas Baird

and

Alexander Maclaren

as also

John Burt, and John Kennedy,

Archibald Craig and other

Kilmarnock Pioneers of

Parliamentary Reform, who,

in the early part of the

Nineteenth Century, devoted

themselves with unselfish

zeal to the cause of the

People.

Erected

by Public Subscription

1885.

On the plinth below are the words :—

Unveiled by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery,
Oct. 17, 1885.

I am informed that certain of the particulars given respecting the Ripon obelisk at the last reference are incorrect, and I believe this is so. But as the information I have since gleaned is very contradictory, I shall be glad if some one resident in or near Ripon will furnish a correct copy of the inscription on the obelisk, and also state a few facts concerning its history.

I must take this opportunity of thanking those friends who have so kindly sent in-

formation in response to my request at the last reference. I am particularly grateful for the continued generous help accorded by Mr. Harry Hems and Mr. Walter Hayler.

I purpose in my next instalment dealing with memorials to Men of Letters.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Silsoe, Beds.—I can now give information from personal inspection concerning the second of Mr. PAGE's Bedfordshire queries (11 S. ii. 243).

The inscription on the column, or rather obelisk, that stands in Wrest Park, Silsoe, near the main road from Luton to Bedford, is on the side away from the road, and runs as follows:—

To the memory of the birth of George Grey Earl of Harold Son of Henry and Sophia Duke & Dutchess of Kent.

It is in Roman capitals throughout. A few particulars about the persons concerned are subjoined from G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage.'

Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, Baron Lucas of Crudwell, was baptized in 1671 at Flitton (in which Silsoe was included as a hamlet up to 1831), and succeeded to the title in 1702. In 1706 he was created Viscount Goderich of co. Hereford, Earl of Harold of co. Bedford, and Marquess of Kent, and in 1710 Duke of Kent. He was one of the regents at the time of Queen Anne's death, and filled several other offices of State. In 1740 he was created Marquess Grey, a marquessate which was continued through the female line until it became extinct in 1797. He married firstly, 26 March, 1695, Jemima, dau. and coheir of Thomas, 2nd Baron Crew of Stene, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters; secondly, 24 March, 1728-9, Sophia, dau. of William Bentinck, 1st Earl of Portland, by his second wife, Jane, dau. of Sir John Temple. One son by the first wife, Anthony Grey, attained maturity, but died in 1723 at the age of 27. The George Grey of the inscription was the fifth and youngest son (the only son by the second wife). He was born on 22 August, 1732, and died in infancy. Henry, Duke of Kent, died on 5 June, 1740, and his widow in June, 1748.

For further information about the family, and about the De Grey mortuary chapel at Flitton, reference may be made to the Victoria County History of Bedford, vol. ii. pp. 326-33.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

Flitwick, Beds.

TOTTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY,'

SIR ANTONY ST. LEGER, AND JOHN HARINGTON THE ELDER.

(See *ante*, pp. 201, 322.)

WHAT year the elder Harington was born, and how long he lived, are facts that are unknown. But we know that he was employed about the Court by Henry VIII. and that he married that monarch's natural daughter Etheldreda, whose mother was a Johanna Dyngley or Dobson, and who brought him as a dowry the monastic forfeitures of Kelston, Batheaston, and Katherine in Somerset. The marriage with this lady took place in 1546. She died shortly afterwards, leaving her husband her lands. From his poems we learn that he paid visits to Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, at Hatfield, and that there he met his second wife, she being Isabella Markham, one of Elizabeth's six gentlewomen. His marriage with Isabella Markham took place early in 1554, and shortly afterwards, in the same year, for carrying a letter to Elizabeth, who was then a prisoner in the Tower, he and his wife were likewise confined to the Tower. Sir John's zealous attachment to the princess cost him eleven months' imprisonment, and it was during this imprisonment that the poem I am going to quote was written, as were others which I have already dealt with.

When I first became possessed of a copy of Totttel's 'Miscellany,' several years ago, I was strangely attracted to the book by reading in a comment on one of its poems that whilst confined as Elizabeth's prisoner, in Fotheringay Castle, Mary, Queen of Scots, wrote with a diamond on a window of her prison these lines:—

And from the top of all my trust
Mishap hath thrown me in the dust.

For a long time it was supposed that Queen Mary composed these lines herself, but at last somebody discovered that they were a quotation from the poem in Totttel commencing,

To this my song geve care, who list, &c.

P. 133.

Now these old songs often appear under various forms, sometimes of one length and sometimes of another, and occasionally they are so much altered as to be difficult to recognize. But one would have to make strange alterations in the song immortalized by Mary, Queen of Scots, to deceive me, and therefore, when I saw it in another form in 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' I snapped at it at once.

As I am going to quote the Harington version of the song in full, there will be no difficulty in comparing it with Tottel, which is in almost everybody's hands. It will be seen that there is not the shadow of a doubt as to the author being John Harington, but that the 'Nugæ Antiquæ' version of the poem omits four stanzas preserved by Tottel, one of which contains the lines written on the window by Mary, Queen of Scots.

Sonnet by J. Harington, 1554.

1. The days were once, and very late,
My harte and I might leap at large,
Nor were we shutte within the gate
Of loves desyre, nor tooke no charge
Of what myghte greife, or did pertheyne
To rack the mynde with ceaseless payne.
2. I heeded not or taunte or toyes,
Nor pin'd to see them frown or smyle,
Their woes I mock'd and scorn'd their joyes,
I shunn'd their frowdes, and cunning wyle;
Then to myself I often smyl'd,
To think how love had such beguyl'd.
3. Thus in the net of my conceite,
I masked forthe amonge the sorte
Of such as fedde upon the bayt
That Cupid layd for his disporte;
And ever, as I sawe them caughte,
In wanton waye I thereat laught.
4. Till at the last, when Cupid spy'd
My scornful will and spightfull use,
And saw I pass'd not those were tyed,
If so myself might live still loose;
He sett himselfe to lye in waite,
And in my waye he caste a baite.
5. Such one as never Nature made
(I dare well say) but her alone;
Suche one she was as mighte invade
An hearte more harde than marble stone;
Such one she is, I know it right,
Nature her made to shew her myght.
6. Then, as a man in strange amaze
All use of reason far awaye,
Did I begin to stare and gaze,
Nor could my folly brooke delaye;
For, ere I had the witt to looke,
I swallowd up bothe bayte and hooke.

I said that this poem is of high historical interest, and I think I am justified in making that assertion; for it was composed by Harington when he was a prisoner in the Tower with the Princess Elizabeth, and it was quoted in Fotheringay Castle by Mary, Queen of Scots, when she was the prisoner of the same Elizabeth. The coincidence of two queens being associated with the song, and the turn in Fortune's wheel, in the case of Elizabeth, from being the oppressed to become the oppressor of another queen, strike one's imagination as being sufficiently romantic to be deserving of some notice.

My purpose in these papers was to add two more names to Tottel's list of authors, and I have done what I set out to perform; but I regret to say that I did not discover till my first contribution was printed that I had blundered in styling the elder Harington Sir John Harington. He was plain John Harington, and as such is to be distinguished from his celebrated son, the witty godson of Queen Elizabeth, and the translator of 'Orlando Furioso.'

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

THE BLINDFOLDED MAN: JAPANESE VARIANTS.

W. A. CLOUSTON in his 'Popular Tales and Fictions,' 1887, vol. ii. pp. 160-62, quotes from Baillie Fraser's 'Narrative of a Journey into Khorassan' the following analogue of the Adventure of the Poor Mason related in Washington Irving's 'Tales of the Alhambra':—

"There is a tradition that the founder of this college [Paen Pah], having gone to India [from Persia]... was forced to solicit charity in the public streets. One day he was accosted by an old Hindu, who told him that, if he would submit to be blindfolded and led to his house, he would have work and good pay. The poor man consented to the terms; and after a very circuitous course, his eyes being uncovered, he found himself in a place surrounded by lofty walls, where he was ordered to dig a large hole, in which the Hindu buried a great quantity of gold.... This operation occupied several days, during which time he bethought himself of an expedient by which he might discover whither he had been conveyed. A cat came into the place, which he caught and killed; and stuffing the skin with gold, he took an opportunity to throw it over what he believed to be the boundary wall of the premises. He listened to the sound, and judged that it fell upon clay, or some moist substance. When his work was done, he received a present of a few rupis, was again blindfolded, and led to the place whence he had been brought. He immediately began to search for his cat, which... he found lying in a dirty pond beside a high wall, which he recognized for the enclosure of the Hindu's dwelling. The gold he thus obtained enabled him at the old man's death... to purchase the house from his heir, and he thus became possessed of the wealth which the Hindu had buried. With this he returned to Persia, and with a portion of it he built this college."

Parallel to this Persian tale, we have a Japanese one told of Itakura Shigemune, the wisest judge Japan has ever produced (1586-1656 A.D.). It runs thus:—

"During his residence in Kyôto as Chief Justice, it happened one day that a professional surgeon of good reputation brought him private information of a strange affair that had recently occurred to himself. About twenty days ago,

said he, 'several stalwart fellows came and earnestly asked me immediately to visit their master, who was, they said, very ill of a boil. I complied with their request, and followed them with my medicines and apparatus, and found a palanquin awaiting me. No sooner had I entered it than the door was tightly closed, and thus I was carried some three Japanese miles in a mysterious roundabout way. On arrival at our destination, they took me out of the palanquin and conducted me before what appeared to be a chief of bandits, who was groaning with grievous wounds. His men forced me to remain in the house for twenty and odd days, not allowing me any glimpse whatever of its outside. When his wounds healed through my treatment, he thanked me and gave me a present of five gold pieces; and placing me in the palanquin again, he caused me to be brought back mazily to the same place as before.'

"When the surgeon ended he was asked by Shigemune whether he had not noticed anything particular in that place during his stay of more than a score days. He answered that only a certain bird's-note had attracted his attention, and subsequently he had overheard somebody saying 'This is the bird called Buppōsō in imitation of its characteristic voice; it lives in only two mountains, Nikkō and Kōya, in the whole empire.' Scarcely had Shigemune got this answer before he reminded himself of an old poem by Shunzei [a wise poet of the twelfth century A.D.] indicating Mount Matsuo as the only locality near Kyōto inhabited by this bird. So he sent a police force there and succeeded in capturing and punishing all those culprits."—'Ooka Tadasuke Roku,' written in the eighteenth century (?), quoted in Nishizawa, 'Denki Sakusho,' c. 1840-52, ed. 1906, Series I. tom. i. p. 10.

Santō Kyōden, a renowned Japanese romancer, in his 'Udonge Monogatari,' 1804, chap. x., has a variant of this tale, wherein he makes a brigand chief to be entirely cured of hemeralopia through the advice of a quack, whom his subjects had brought blindfolded to his den. Thankful for this, the company entertains the quack with drink one evening, promising to send him home as soon as the wine is finished. While drinking, however, he listens to a singular bird's cry, declares it to be the Buppōsō, and plumes himself upon his knowledge of what mountain he is now on—this bird having its abode limited to very few mountains in all the Japanese provinces. The brigand chief, drawing the quack near himself under pretence of giving him a present, suddenly strikes off his head in order to prevent him from divulging the whereabouts of the marauders. For an illustrated description of the bird Buppōsō see Kayahara, 'Bōsō Manroku,' 1829, chap. iii.

Saikwaku's 'Honchō Ooinhiji,' 1689, tom. iv. chap. ix., contains also a narrative similar to the story of Itakura quoted above, but in it the judge is made to elicit the hiding-

place of a band of murderers, not from the bird's cry, but from music and the bustle of a crowd that the surgeon reports to have heard near their dwelling on two different occasions.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

BLUE ROD.—The following addition to "Rod" titles, taken from *The Times* of 6 May, should, I think, find a place in 'N. & Q.' :—

GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLUE ROD.

(From the *London Gazette*.)

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Downing Street, May 5, 1911.

The King, as Sovereign and Chief of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, has been pleased to direct that the Officer of Arms of the said Most Distinguished Order (Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.) shall be styled Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod.

The other like titles existing heretofore are, I believe :—

1. Usher of the Black Rod—Order of the Garter.
2. Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod—Order of the Thistle.
3. Usher of the Black Rod (Ireland)—Order of St. Patrick.
4. Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod—Order of the Bath.

Presumably the above-quoted warrant is intended to mean that every holder of the office referred to shall hereafter be styled "Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod." If that is the intention, there is an interesting lack of precision.

I am not sure whether the English and Irish "Black Rods" ought to be styled respectively "Usher of the Black Rod" or "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod." In John Chamberlayne's 'Magnæ Britannie Notitia; or, The Present State of Great Britain,' 1708, p. 609, Sir David Mitchel, Kt., is at the head of the "Gentleman Ushers, Daily Waiters," and is called "Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter, and Black Rod." There, however, he appears as one of "The Queen's [Queen Anne's] Officers and Servants in Ordinary above-Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain." On p. 231, in the account of the Knights of the Garter, the officer (not named) is described as "Usher of the Garter, Usher of Black Rod."

For an interesting note on Green Rod—
10 S. xii. 377. ROBERT FRY.

'THE BALLAD OF SPLENDID SILENCE.'—Miss Edith Nesbit (Mrs. Hubert Bland) in *Longman's Magazine* for April, 1887, and also in her 'Leaves of Life' (London, 1888), published a touching poem about the sad case of one Ferencz (Francis) Rényi, a Hungarian hero, who in 1849 is said to have been dragged before the notorious Austrian general Haynau. In order to wrench from him some information about the hiding-places of his fellow-rebels, the general had Rényi's aged mother, his sister, and finally his sweetheart shot before his eyes. According to the ballad, Rényi kept silence throughout the ordeal, but finally, with a superhuman effort, burst his bonds and rushed towards the general. Suddenly he halted, his lips opened, and the splendid silence was broken by the awful laugh of a raving maniac.

Mr. W. B. Yeats has also a poem on the subject, which originally appeared in *The Boston Pilot* about 1887, and subsequently in his first book of verse, 'The Wanderings of Oisín, and other Poems,' in 1889.

Both poems were based, I was told by the authors, upon an account published in *The Pall Mall Budget* of 23 September, 1886, under the title of 'A Hungarian Hero of 1848,' and taken from the *Petit Parisien*, which in its turn quoted Hungarian papers for its authority. According to these, Rényi had then just died in the Central Lunatic Asylum at Budapest, an inmate of which he had been for 37 years.

I made inquiries about Francis Rényi in 1904, when I first came across his name, but could find out nothing about him. Everybody seemed to have forgotten him, and one old gentleman at Nagyvárad, who was thoroughly conversant with, and a leading authority on, the history of the eventful two years 1848-9, at once declared the hero to be a myth.

Dr. Bán of Budapest, who has now taken up the subject again, informs me that they know nothing about Ferencz Rényi at the Central Lunatic Asylum, where, as already stated, he is supposed to have lived so many years and died.

Dr. Bán has recently translated into Hungarian a Finnish poem on the same subject by Julius Krohn ("Suonio"), according to whose son the account of the episode was taken by the poet between 1885 and 1888 from the Swedish *Morgenbladet*, which no doubt got it from an English or French source.

The next step would be to search the files of the *Petit Parisien* to see whether any

special Hungarian paper is quoted that would enable one to trace the legend to its fountain head. Some reader of *L'Intermédiaire* may be able to help us.

L. L. K.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON. (See 11 S. i. 402, 465; ii. 323; iii. 64.)—The following early sign references are extracted from the P.R.O. list of Early Chancery Proceedings, vol. iv., covering the period 1500-15, and being in rough chronological arrangement.

Cock and Hind (brewhouse) without Cripplegate.
"Charyet" (messuage), Fleet Street.
Swan (messuage), parish of St. Michael Bassishaw.
"Hond" (messuage), Thames Street.
Crown (messuage), parish of St. Ewin beside Newgate.

Hart's Horn (brewhouse), "Snorehill," parish of St. Sepulchre.

Green Hall, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Lion, Brentford.

Crown, Brentford.

Pope's Head, Lombard Street.

"Flynthall" (tenement), London (*sic*)

King's Head (messuage), Cheapside.

"Bosse" (tenement and dyehouse), Paul's Wharf.

Salutation (messuage and bakehouse), St. Alban's, Wood Street.

King's Head (wine tavern), Cheap.

Saracen's Head, Carter Lane.

Ship (inn), parish of St. Clement Danes.

"Willoghbisyn" (inn), Old Bailey.

Boar's Head (do.), St. Sepulchre's.

Maidenhead (messuage), Mark Lane.

Swan (do.), St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Black Horse Inn, Fleet Street.

Salutation, London (*sic*).

It will be gathered from this and former lists that the Chancery records are rich in interesting and valuable references to London topography.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

MATHEMATICAL TERMS NOT IN THE 'N.E.D.'—The following well-known mathematical terms are not to be found in the 'N.E.D.': *cross-axis* and *cross-centre* (e.g., Filon's 'Projective Geometry'), *homothetic*, *rabat*, *rabatting*, *rabatment* (cf. Filon).

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

TIGER OR ARCTIA CAJA MOTH.—This interesting and beautiful insect has a habit which, so far as I know, is not followed by any of the other English Lepidoptera. When in the early autumn they emerge from the chrysalis state two of them, male and female, usually appear at the very same time, and are stationed near each other before they take wing. I have observed this very often, but have never seen the fact mentioned in any of the books on Lepidoptera that I have consulted.

L. S. M.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE AND PIGS. — Upwards of thirty years ago an old man who lived in North-West Lincolnshire told me that collars made of this plant, if fastened around the necks of pigs which were suffering from witchcraft, would at once make them quite well. The name he gave the plant was not nightshade but "shady-night."

COM. LINC.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JUDGE JEFFREYS AND THE TEMPLE CHURCH ORGAN. — In my earlier days, when I was a student at the Temple, I somehow became possessed of the idea that the famous — or infamous — Judge Jeffreys, who was said to have been a great lover of music, had either presented to the Temple Church its magnificent organ, or had in great measure assisted in its acquisition. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised to find no mention of anything of the kind when looking through the most excellent reissue of 'Master Worsley's Book of the Middle Temple' published by that Honourable Society, edited by Mr. A. R. Ingpen, K.C., one of the masters of the Bench, and printed at the Chiswick Press, which had been recently added to our Law Library in Antigua; and I wondered whether I had not altogether been mistaken.

An account of the organ is given in a foot-note at p. 103 of the chapter on 'Historical Observations' (which is founded upon and comprises the account given in Downing's MS. of Master Worsley's Book, 1734, edited by Master C. H. Hopwood in 1896, but now out of print), and immediately below a drawing of the ancient inscription in stone recording the erection of the Temple Church in 1185, which stood over one of the doors till, being taken down in 1695 in order to repair that part of the church, it was by some accident broken in pieces. In that account occurs the following passage:—

"The organ in this church is accounted one of the best instruments of the kind in the Kingdom. It was made by the late Mr. Smith, and purchased from him by the Societies, 1687, for one thousand pounds."

No mention whatever is made of Jeffreys's name (so far as I could see) throughout the

Book, though as he was an Inner Templar this might not appear so strange; but that he had something to do with the selection of the organ the following extract from Woolrych's 'Life of Judge Jeffreys' (1827), p. 323, would seem to show:—

"Jeffreys was considered a good judge of music, and during the rivalry of those two famous organ-builders, Father Smith and Harris, he was one of the umpires chosen to decide on their respective merits. An organ was placed by each artist in the Temple Church; one at the east, the other at the west end*: Blow and Purcell played for Smith, and Lully, Queen Catherine's organist, for Harris.... Jeffreys decided for Smith, and Harris's organ was withdrawn. (See Granger's 'Biographical History of England,' by Noble, vol. ii. p. 363.)"

That Jeffreys, then Chancellor, had the means to make even this handsome present to the two learned Societies we know, for he could scarcely have managed to spend all the rich perquisites he had acquired for himself out of the famous "Bloody Assize" which he had held in the West when Lord Chief Justice but two years before.

I have no opportunity here of consulting any of the General Indexes to 'N. & Q.' to see if this question has been raised before, so I shall be very glad if any of your readers can refer me to any authority that may have given rise to my presumably erroneous supposition.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

"MAD ARCHY CAMPBELL" — The 'D.N.B.' gives an account of a Col. Archibald Campbell, but there was in the same places, Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, a Capt. Archibald Campbell, nicknamed, for many mad pranks, as above. I should appreciate any information as to his parentage, affiliations, in what regiment he served, and what became of his daughter.

I give an account of his marriage, taken from Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel's book 'Charleston,' p. 255, edition of 1906:—

"Capt. Campbell fell in love with Miss Paulina Phelps, belonging to a Tory [of the British Party] family, and an heiress. At a ball he made a wager, his Arab horse to 50/., that in three days, with her own consent, he would marry Miss Phelps.

"A day or two after the wager he invited Miss Phelps to a drive in his gig. Then, for two long hours, he drove at breakneck speed over banks, ditches, rough roads, and pine-wood trails, talking wildly, proposed an immediate marriage, and the poor lady, terror-stricken, consented. He drove to Goose Creek Church, called up Parson

* The eastern, where the organ now stands, is the Middle Temple side of the church; the western is the Inner.

Ellington, and asked him to marry them. On his refusal he presented his pistol at the parson's head, and the marriage took place!

"He was killed in a skirmish at Videau's Bridge, and his widow died a month later, leaving a daughter."

EL SOLTERO.

Eagle Pass, Texas.

JOHN GOVE, c. 1650.—I am anxious to learn something about John Gove. He was born in 1604 in England, was a brass founder, and came to Charlestown, Mass., in 1647. His wife's name was Sarah.

L. GOVE MCGREGOR.

1233, North Laurence Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

ADELAIDE, WIDOW OF HERMANN IV., Duke of Swabia, married Otto, Margrave of Susa in Piedmont. Bertha, a daughter of a second marriage, married, 1065, the youthful Henry IV. of Germany. With Countess Matilda of Tuscany, Adelaide vainly endeavoured to prevent the humiliation of Henry IV. at Canossa, 1077; and in 1083 to soften the wrath of Gregory VII. towards her son-in-law. All my efforts having failed to discover the lineage or parentage of the brave and noble Adelaide, appeal is made for the desired information to a reader of 'N. & Q.' who possesses a better collection of genealogical books than the inquirer.

T. F. DWIGHT.

La Tour de Peilz, Vaud, Switzerland.

PRINCE ALBERT ON BALMORAL.—In *The Court Journal* of Saturday, 23 September, 1865, the following paragraph appeared:—

"A *propos* of Her Majesty's stay at Balmoral, it may be mentioned as an interesting fact that the late Prince Consort took greater interest in the locality than is generally thought, and made its features an especial study. By his directions, and with considerable assistance from himself, a local history was written, in which its topographical, botanical, and geological characteristics were admirably sketched, and in which there were graphic descriptions of scenery and historical reminiscences, which owed their charm to the graceful pen of the Prince Consort. The work was beautifully printed, but only six copies were struck off, by an eminent firm in London, who, of course, rigidly enforced instructions they had received that not a proof of a line of the work beyond these six copies should be printed."

Is it possible to get any information about this book? What was its title? What became of the six copies? There is none in the British Museum, or in the Windsor library or the Balmoral library.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

THE WHIG CLUB.—One of the most curious items sold at the last dispersal of "Philippiana" was a large leather-bound volume

containing the original rules of the Whig Club and more than nine hundred signatures of its members. It is evident that the Club flourished in the last two decades of the eighteenth century. I possess three interesting contemporary caricatures connected with it, but they afford no clue as to the place where its annual dinners were held. No mention whatever is made of the Whig Club in Mr. Ralph Nevill's recent work on 'London Clubs.' I should be glad of any information on the subject.

A. M. BROADLEY.

The Knapp, Bradpole, Bridport.

THE "JALL" IN HERALDRY.—For an account of the discovery of the "Kynge's Beeste," the "jall" in Westminster Abbey, and of its first reappearance in modern times on the restored bridge at Hampton Court, see two interesting letters by the Custodian of Westminster Abbey and Mr. Ernest Law, the learned historian of Hampton Court Palace, which appeared in *The Times* on 24 and 25 April. It is said that this heraldic beast appears in the arms of the Countess of Richmond, founder of the Cambridge colleges, Christ's and St. John's. The writers of the two letters do not quote any text—early or late—for the occurrence of the word "jall," nor does the word occur in the 'N.E.D.'

From what language did this strange word get into heraldic terminology?

A. L. MAYHEW.

THE "JALL" IN HERALDRY.—A letter contributed to *The Times* of 27 April by Mr. George C. Druce gives much new information concerning this fabulous animal. He considers its existence in heraldry, like that of the unicorn, to be due to the mediæval bestiary, in which it is known "under the Latin title of *eale*, the word 'Yale' or 'jall' being merely a phonetic spelling." From the above source he quotes:—

"There is a beast called Eale as large as a horse with a tail like an elephant's, of a black colour, with jaws like a goat's, and bearing horns unusually long, and adapted for compliance with any desired movement. For they are not stiff, but are moved as the requirements of fighting dictate, of which one is extended in front when it fights, and the other is folded back, so that if the point of one gets blunted by any blow, the other sharp one is used in its place."

One reading of the above makes the creature possess a wild boar's jaws, instead of a goat's. Another MS. describes it as "a bearded horse-like animal with tufts of hair on the neck, cloven feet, and long horns."

From this general description I am led to the belief that the original of this strange quadruped is not so difficult to seek, inasmuch as the main characteristics here given impress one as those of the African gnu, or wilde beeste; and what further confirms this supposition is the fact that Pliny, from whom the bestiary account is said to be taken, states that the animal's habitat is Ethiopia. The horns of the adult gnu are broad at the base, lying flat on the skull, as in the buffalo; thence they become rounded, and are ultimately bent upwards and inwards to a point. Though classed by zoologists as an antelope, the animal combines the close hair and mane of the pony, the slender limbs of the antelope, and the long tail and cloven hoofs of the buffalo. The bulls are very pugnacious, and the curious movement of the horns in fighting might easily lead an onlooker to conclude that they were reversible. In the young the horns are at first straight, but they become coiled as maturity approaches. One variety, *Catoblepas gorgon*, the brindled gnu, is still common north of the Zambesi.

N. W. HILL.

129, West 13th Street, New York.

MRS. KITTY CUTHBERTSON, THE NOVELIST.—In the third chapter of Sir George Trevelyan's 'Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay' there are two minor lady novelists mentioned, Mrs. Meeke and Mrs. Kitty Cuthbertson, who appear to have been held in considerable estimation by the historian and his sisters. I believe the 'D.N.B.' tells as much of Mrs. Meeke as is ever likely to be published, but is there nothing known of Mrs. Cuthbertson? I have always felt a strong desire to learn something authentic of this writer of romances, who could arouse enthusiasm in such a brilliant, literary, and affectionate family circle as the young Macaulay group, and shall therefore welcome any information.

FREDK. C. WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Cardiff.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE PAVING-BLOCKS.—The stone "setts" which floor the centre of the Royal Exchange are of a curious yellowish appearance, and have, if one may use such a term in such a connexion, a sort of soft or satinish texture if the foot be rubbed on them. Somebody, years ago, told me that the Sultan sent a gift of Turkish honestones to King Charles (I. or II., I forget which) for the sharpening of swords, and that the King, not quite knowing how to make use of them, gave them to be em-

ployed as paving for the Royal Exchange. I have often tried to trace the truth of the story, but without any result. Are the present stones in fact "Turkey stones," and if not, what are they? Is anything known as regards their history?

DOUGLAS OWEN.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.—In the various memoirs of the eighteenth century one frequently comes across references to the Spanish, the Portuguese, or the Swedish ambassadors, and often much research is necessary to discover the name of the person so indicated. A complete list of the foreign ambassadors in London during the period would be most useful to students. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' set a good example to the editor of Haydn's 'Book of Dignities' and supply such a list?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

CHARLES I. MINIATURE.—Is there a list of those to whom Queen Henrietta Maria gave miniatures (after the portrait by Van Dyck) of Charles I.? And what had been the respective sums given by those who received the portrait on blue enamel, or on yellow enamel?

I have one on blue, oval, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is set in silver, with a bar on each side through which a ribbon can be passed. I have been told that there were similar miniatures of James II.

M. ELLEN POOLE.

Alsager, Cheshire.

JOHN DRUMMOND was admitted to Westminster School in June, 1735, aged 12. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

JOHN VESEY, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—Whom and when did he marry? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' lviii. 290, does not give the desired information.

G. F. R. B.

ORNITHOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.—I should be much obliged for short biographical information, especially the dates of the births and deaths, of any of the writers whose names appear in the list which I subjoin:—

C. Stewart, author of 'Elements of Natural History.... particularly of all those that are natives of Britain,' 2 vols., 8vo. London, 1801.

George Graves, author of 'British Ornithology,' 3 vols., 8vo. London, 1811-21.

John Atkinson, author of 'A Compendium of the Ornithology of Great Britain,' 8vo. London, 1820.

Joseph Nash, author of 'A Practical Treatise on British Song-Birds,' 8vo. London, 1824.

George Fox, author of 'Synopsis of the New-castle Museum,' 8vo. Newcastle, 1827.

James Jennings, author of 'Ornithologia, British and Foreign Birds,' 8vo. London, 1828.

W. E. Baxter, author of 'The Feathered Vocalist, or History of British Singing Birds,' 12mo. Lewes, Sussex Press, 1830.

John Cotton, author of 'The Resident Song-Birds of Great Britain,' 8vo. London, 1835 (17 plates). London, 1836 (33 plates).

H. L. Meyer, author of 'Illustrations of British Birds,' 4 vols., 4to (in 80 parts). London, 1835-9.

Charles Thorold Wood, author of 'The Ornithological Guide,' 8vo. London, 1835.

W. B. Clarke, author of 'The Guide to Hayling,' 8vo. Hayling, 1836.

Neville Wood, author of 'British Song-Birds,' 8vo. London, 1836.

J. C. Bellamy, author of 'The Natural History of South Devon,' 8vo. Plymouth, 1839.

John Mossop, author of 'Ornithologia Britannica, a Synopsis of British Land Birds,' 8vo. London, 1841.

George Maton, author of 'The Natural History of Wilts,' 8vo. London, 1843.

Robert Garner, author of 'The Natural History of the County of Stafford,' 8vo. London, 1844.

J. R. Harvey, author of 'Contributions towards a Fauna and Flora of the County of Cork,' 8vo. London, 1845.

Please reply direct.

W. H. MULLENS.

Westfield Place, Battle, Sussex.

Replies.

BURNS AND 'THE WEE WEE GERMAN LAIRDIE.'

(11 S. iii. 286, 354.)

CROMEK'S 'Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song,' which appeared in 1810, was not a work that was likely to arouse general interest. Antiquaries and literary specialists would give it ready attention, but, apart from those in the district it represented, general readers would almost entirely fail to make its acquaintance. Yet, when Hogg in 1819 published his 'Jacobite Relics,' he said that 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie,' which he had substantially taken from the 'Remains,' was "a great favourite all over Scotland." The impression clearly given by his note on the subject is that the song had long been generally popular, and that the version in Cromeck's book was such as in the main to satisfy his sense of accuracy. He gives part of a stanza which is neither in Cromeck nor in Cunningham's 'Scottish Songs' of 1825, and he is careful to explain that this is

"taken from an older collection." What he says of the tune to which he sets the lyric is also significant. This, he remarks with characteristic candour, "was composed by me a number of years bygone, and it having been so often sung to it, I found that, all over the south country, any other would have been reckoned spurious." To be quite exhaustive, however, and fair to all concerned, he appends an old air, which, presumably, had been associated with the lyric in its earlier days, and before the popularity attained by his own composition. Altogether, Hogg obviously considered that in 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie' he had to do with a traditional Jacobite song, with which he and countless others had been familiar apart altogether from the Cromeck-Cunningham miscellany. After an interval of only ten years, he could hardly have taken up the position he did, had the lyric come to his notice for the first time through that publication. Besides, Allan Cunningham was there, to impugn, if necessary, the liberties taken by a fresh compiler, and there is nothing to show that he had a word to say against the Shepherd's calm assumptions and ingenuous statements.

It is not surprising that Peter Cunningham should have claimed the song for his father. It was loyal of him to do so, especially as there is a paternal letter of 8 September, 1810, written to uncle James, which would very naturally lead him to form his conclusion. "Well," the writer observes in one passage,

"we have at last printed that volume of 'Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song.' . . . The thing that pleases me in it, every article but two little scraps was contributed by me, both poetry and prose."

"Contributed" does not necessarily imply authorship, but then again it may, especially if a purpose has to be served by a perfectly plausible inference. Honest Allan, however, may simply have meant that he furnished the material for the book, without intending to convey the impression that he was the sole begetter except for the "two little scraps."

The subject is too large and complicated for present discussion, but it may not be amiss to show from a prose passage how the writer sometimes compassed his contributions. Discussing the Jacobite attitude in the Introduction to the 'Remains,' he writes as follows:—

"The rival claims of Stuart and Brunswick are to the present generation no more a matter of dispute than those of York and Lancaster; they have been for ever set at rest by the total extinction of the ancient line of the native kings

of England. In this, as in all our civil wars, the question of right has been decided by an appeal to arms; and the victorious party has claimed the privilege of branding the vanquished with the stigma of rebellion. It is a wise remark of the patriotic Fletcher, that 'as the most just and honourable enterprizes, when they fail, are accounted in the number of rebellions; so all attempts, however unjust, if they succeed, always purge themselves of all guilt and suspicion.' Posterity, however, are bound to do justice to the character of those men who devoted their lives to what they conceived to be the just cause; their fidelity and loyalty have a double claim on our respect, when we consider that they were our ancestors—our countrymen; and that they were denounced as traitors only because they were unsuccessful.

One of the best bits of writing in the book, this is at once vigorous and sensible, and there is not a jot of internal evidence to prove that it is not absolutely fresh and original. When we read, however, Joseph Ritson's dissertation prefixed to his 'Scottish Songs' of 1794, we are surprised at the hardness of the Cromek sponsor as we there encounter these observations:—

"The rival claims of Stewart and Brunswick are not more to the present generation than those of Bruce and Baliol, or York and Lancaster. The question of right has been submitted to the arbitration of the sword, and is now irrevocably decided; but neither that decision, nor any other motive, should deter the historian from doing justice to the character of those brave men who fell in a cause which they, at least, thought right, and which others, perhaps, only think wrong because it was unsuccessful."

Ritson appends in a note the "wise remark of the patriotic Fletcher," which is embodied in the text of his courageous successor. Had he lived till 1810, instead of passing away in 1803, Ritson would undoubtedly have made stirring and pungent comments on the 'Remains' in general, and the author of the Introduction in particular. Meanwhile, since the contributor could thus utilize without acknowledgment a virtually contemporary prose essay, one cannot but conclude that he may have been extremely deliberate in handling, and even appropriating traditional ballads and songs.

THOMAS BAYNE.

BISHOP KEN (11 S. iii. 248, 290).—I am greatly indebted to MR. ELKIN MATHEWS and the other two correspondents for further particulars of the Bishop. MR. MATHEWS says that he was the youngest son, but MR. E. MARSTON states that in 'Thomas Ken and Izaak Walton,' pp. 7 and 8, satisfactory proof is given that he was the third son by the second wife. If Thomas Ken, sen., was

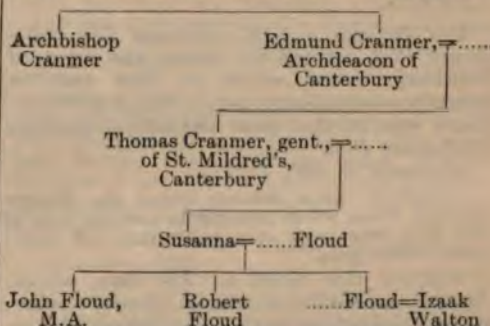
married to Martha Carpenter in December, 1625, all the children baptized at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, were her offspring, and the Bishop would be the third son by the second wife, there being one younger, named Martin, baptized in 1640.

How many children did the Bishop's father have by his first wife (Jane Hughes), and where were they baptized? There is said to have been another Thomas by the first marriage. I know of only two others: Anne, afterwards Mrs. Walton, and Jane, who was married before 1651.

Izaak Walton's first wife was named Floud; she was descended on her mother's side from Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, the brother of Archbishop Cranmer.

In the 'Angler' two poems are addressed to Izaak Walton by John Floud, M.A., and Robert Floud, both of whom call Izaak Walton their dear brother. His first wife's Christian name is said to have been Rachel.

In the life of Bishop Ken by the Rev. W. L. Bowles the descent is traced as below:



Can any reader supply further particulars of Izaak Walton's first wife and her parents?

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

FIRST HALFPENNY NEWSPAPER (11 S. iii. 366).—As MR. ROBBINS shows, the claim put forward in *The Times* on behalf of *The Dundee Courier* as "the first halfpenny daily newspaper in the United Kingdom" cannot be maintained. In *Scottish Notes and Queries*, 1890, iii. 137, it was pointed out by Mr. A. C. Lamb, in the course of a series of interesting articles on the 'Bibliography of Dundee Periodical Literature,' that *The Dundee Courier* was first issued as a halfpenny daily on Monday, 17 September, 1866. This date, it will be observed, is later than that of *The Shields Daily Gazette*, which appeared as a halfpenny journal on 2 January, 1864.

The proprietors of *The Dundee Courier* do not claim for their paper the honour of being "the first halfpenny daily" even for Scotland, much less for Britain. So far as Scotland is concerned, *The Glasgow Evening Citizen* preceded the *Courier*, being published as a halfpenny evening paper on 8 August, 1864. As regards the first halfpenny daily in the United Kingdom, *The Greenock Evening Telegraph*, established in 1857, is asserted by its publishers to be "the pioneer of halfpenny evening papers in Britain." W. SCOTT.

The following dates are taken from the Jubilee number of *The Dundee Courier and Argus*, for Friday, 21 April, 1911: 26 September, 1816, first issued as a weekly at 7d. per copy. 20 September, 1836, reduced to 4½d. per copy. 27 August, 1860, first issued as a tri-weekly at 1d. 22 April, 1861, first issued as a daily at 1d. 17 September, 1866, first issued as a halfpenny morning paper. R. F. GARDINER.
Glasgow.

Fox Bourne, i. 119, mentions *The Halfpenny Post*, printed by Parker the elder, of Salisbury Street, which in 1724 was "a recently established paper." Read of Whitefriars was at this date publishing another *Halfpenny Post*.

Andrews, ii. 340, says:—

"Another cheap *Evening News*, the *London Evening News*, which afterwards took the title of *The Day*, was tried at a halfpenny, but broke down before long."

I suppose this refers to *The Day*, which, having existed for about twenty years, merged into Stoddart's *New Times*, 1817.

MR. ROBBINS will probably be familiar with the fact that *The Clerkenwell News* began in 1855 as a halfpenny newspaper.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BLACK BANDSMEN IN THE ARMY (11 S. iii. 287, 336, 370).—Black musicians were by no means confined to the British Army. Alfred Assollant, in his historical novel 'La Croix des Prêches' (Paris, E. Dentu, 1877), mentions negro trumpeters as serving in France with a regiment of German cavalry (to which he gives the title "des dragons de Royal-Allemand") during the seventeenth century. From Assollant's two volumes I make the following extracts:—

"Cinq compagnies de dragons — en tout à peu près trois cent hommes — faisaient leur entrée dans la ville, le sabre nu, le mousquet haut, portant des torches allumées et précédés de dix trompettes nègres dont l'aspect barbare effrayait tout le monde."—Vol. i. p. 127.

"Pour dire la vérité jusqu'au bout, malgré le son bruyant des trompettes et le défilé des dix nègres qui soufflaient dans leurs instruments avec une force épouvantable, la consternation régnait dans la ville."—Vol. i. p. 193.

"Quatre dragons à cheval parurent les premiers, précédés de six trompettes nègres."—Vol. ii. p. 383.

T. H. BARROW.

23, Henrietta Street, W.C.

Were not coloured bandsmen first introduced by Marlborough? Not long ago I saw an engraving representing that general surrounded by his staff at, I think, the battle of Blenheim, all the officers being mounted; and one of the figures was that of a negro trumpeter. N. W. HILL.

New York.

BISHOP BARTHOLOMEW VIGORS (11 S. iii. 289).—The entry in the Matriculation Register of Trinity College, Dublin, runs as follows:—

"1663. Vicesimo tertio die Maij,
(Pupillus) Bartholomeus Vigors [sic], pensionarius.
(Parens) filius Urbani Vigers P'sbiteri.
(Ætas) Natus annos novemdecim.
(Ubinatus) Natus Tautoniae in Comitatu Devonie.
(Ubi educatus) Educatus ibidem sub M^{ro} Crab.
(Tutor) Dr Ward."

ERSKINE E. WEST.

Cowper Gardens, Dublin.

HOLWELL FAMILY: J. PIGOTT: J. POWER (11 S. ii. 528; iii. 74, 111, 192, 272).—If the 39th Regiment was also named Adlercron's Regiment, there would seem to be a slight discrepancy in the statement made by W. S. that Ensign John Pigott, whose commission to the 39th Regiment is dated 5 January, 1750, was promoted to his captaincy in this regiment on 6 May, 1772.

According to *Exshaw's Magazine* of February, 1763, p. 112, "John Pigott, Esq., was appointed Ensign to Adlercron's Regiment." The Army List has Lieut. John Pigot to be captain in the 39th Regiment, 16 May, 1778, by purchase, vice Thomas Cuppage; and on 15 August, 1778, Capt. Lieut. John Pigot of the 39th Foot to be captain in the 56th Foot in place of John White. Finally, Lieut. William Wilson of the 56th Regiment takes Pigot's place in the 39th Foot. There seems to have been an exchange.

Besides, Lieut. John Pigott, whose commission in the 39th Foot as ensign is dated 5 January, 1750, is out of this regiment in 1758; and he may have been the prisoner of the Black Hole, 1756, and at Plassey 1757, with his brother-in-law (?) John Power, A.D.C. to General Clive.

There is no doubt that John Adlercron was colonel of the 39th Foot in 1756, but whether this or another regiment was named after him I am unable to say.

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Cork.

MANSEL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 269, 533; iii. 151, 215, 354).—The following book was included in Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 189, 1910:—

"413 Genealogical. — Maunsell's (R. G.) History of Maunsell or Mansel, and of Crayford, Gabbett, Knoyle, Persse, Toler, Waller, Warren, White, Winthrop, and Mansell, of Guernsey, illustrated, roy. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Cork, 1903."

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

ARISTOTLE ON EDUCATION (11 S. iii. 107, 258).—Pope makes use of the same thought in 'The Dunciad,' iv. 269-70:—

Then take him to develop, if you can,

And hew the Block off, and get out the Man.

The wording of Pope and Warburton's note in the edition of 1742 strengthens one's impression that we have here a case of indebtedness to *The Spectator*:—

"A notion of Aristotle, that there was originally in every block of marble, a Statue, which would appear on the removal of the superfluous parts."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BIBLES WITH CURIOUS READINGS (11 S. iii. 284).—In the list of curiously named Bibles the following, noted by Mr. Slater in his 'Library Manual,' 1892, may perhaps deserve to find a place:—

The "Wife's Bible," 1549.—Tyndale's New Testament was so named from the reading in 2 Cor. x. 11, 'Let hym that is soche thinke on his wyfe,' instead of "on this wise."

It may also be noted that the "Place-makers' Bible," referred to *ante*, p. 284, is sometimes known as the "Whig Bible."

W. S. S.

MILTON BIBLES (11 S. iii. 1, 70, 109).—Mary Milton's birth is given wrong as 1645 (for 1648), *ante*, p. 1, col. 2, l. 40.

THURSTAN MATTHEWS.

MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIPS (11 S. ii. 506).—A variant of the Japanese story given by me at the above reference occurs in Sakuden's 'Seisuishô,' completed in 1628 A.D., tom. vi. chap. v. par. iv., and reads thus:—

"Minamoto no Yoshitsune, the famous commander, when travelling to the eastern provinces [1185 A.D.], happened to put up in a house with his retainer Benkei [for whom see 10 S. x.

453]. The latter asked the hostess how many children she had, and was answered, 'I have six, and my husband six, so we have nine children altogether.' Benkei could not comprehend her meaning after a night's cogitation, and the next day he engaged himself so profoundly in continuous thought of it that he found himself seven miles behind his master when he succeeded in solving the puzzle. Forsooth, her meaning had been this: the husband has three children by his former wife, and three others by this wife; and this wife has three children by her former husband, and three others by her present husband; hence they have nine children conjointly."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

PUTNEY BOWLING-GREEN (11 S. iii. 369).

—The Putney Bowling-Green was near the spot where the obelisk now stands on Putney Heath. According to Ernest Hammond in 'Bygone Putney,' it existed there over two centuries ago:—

"It was considered one of the finest in the country, and during the eighteenth century was a fashionable place for breakfasts and evening assemblies. In *The London Gazette*, No. 2963, for 1693, we find the following advertisement: 'This is to give notice that Ed. Cockett at Charing Cross hath taken the Bowling-Green House on Putney Heath, where all gentlemen may be entertained.'"

"Mackay, writing in 1724 about this bowling-green, says that 'the citizens resort twice a week and I have seen pretty deep play': while Defoe had likewise seen good play here. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the house was rebuilt as a private residence, and was for some time occupied by William Pitt."

GALLOWAY FRASER.

Strawberry Hill.

Murray's 'Handbook of Surrey,' 1865, says that William Pitt lived for some years at Bowling-Green House, which was on the north side of Putney Heath (where it joins Wimbledon Common), and died there 23 January, 1806. Not far off, by the north side, stood a small country inn, where the various parties interested in the great statesman's life were accustomed to apply for information and to leave their horses and carriages.

T. SHEPHERD.

"NEVER SWAP HORSES WHEN CROSSING THE STREAM" (11 S. iii. 269, 358).—At p. 270 of vol. iv. of the 'History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850,' by J. F. Rhodes (London, 1899), I find the following passage:—

"In reply to a delegation from the National Union League, who congratulated him [on his nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1864], Lincoln made use of apt and memorable words. 'I do not allow myself,' he said, 'to suppose that either the Convention or the League have

concluded to decide that I am either the greatest or best man in America, but rather they have concluded it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river, and have further concluded that I am not so poor a horse that they might not make a botch of it in trying to swap."

The remark, as it may be observed, is within inverted commas; and a foot-note gives the reference to Lincoln, 'Complete Works,' vol. ii. p. 532, with the addition: "The remarks are somewhat differently given in Appleton's 'Annual Cyclopaedia,' 1864, p. 789." J. R. FITZGERALD.

After Lincoln had been nominated by the "Union and Republican Convention" for re-election as President, a deputation from the "Union League of the Loyal States" waited on him on 9 June, 1864, and assured him of their support. In replying he said:—

"I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country; but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked to a companion once that 'it was best not to swap horses when crossing a stream.'"—Raymond's 'Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln,' New York, 1865, chap. xviii. (p. 560).

JAN KUYPER.

The question asked by POLITICIAN is easily answered. In his 'Reply to a Delegation from the National Union League,' 9 June, 1864, Lincoln said:—

"But I do not allow myself to suppose that either the convention or the League have concluded to decide that I am either the greatest or the best man in America, but rather they have concluded that it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river, and have further concluded that I am not so poor a horse that they might not make a botch of it in trying to swap."—Nicolay and Hay's 'Abraham Lincoln: Complete Works,' 1894, ii. 532.

But while this proves that Lincoln used the expression in 1864, it does not follow that he was the first to use it; and my impression, though I am unable to support it with proof, is that I have met with it earlier.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

"WAIT AND SEE" (11 S. iii. 366).—In Keene's cartoon 'Indian Curry,' referring to the trouble with Afghanistan, which appeared in *Punch* on 12 October, 1878, Beaconsfield says to John Bull, "Rather hot, sir," and the reply is, "Well, yes, I think I'd better wait and see what's coming."

W. H. DAVID.

If it is not a colloquial commonplace, this expression wears in its aspect something suggestive of an old acquaintance

It is so obviously suitable as an effective form of retort, that one feels it must have done duty long before it received Parliamentary favour. A literary example occurs in Robert Buchanan's 'Poet Andrew,' which appeared in the 'Idyls of Inverburn' in 1861. A tribute to the author's friend, David Gray, the poem takes the form of a monologue delivered by the father of its luckless subject, and contains this passage on the old weaver's attitude towards his neighbours and their ridicule of his adventurous son's dallying with literature:—

O sir, the thought of this spoil'd many a web
In yonder—tingling, tingling, in my ears,
Until I fairly threw my gloom aside,
Smiled like a man whose heart is light and young,
And with a future-kenning happy look
Threw up my chin, and bade them wait and see.

Since writing the above, I recall, what I should have been able to do before, Buchanan's 'Tom Dunstan; or the Politician,' with its apposite refrain:—

He prophesied men should be free!
And the money-bags be bled!
"She's coming, she's coming!" said he;
"Courage, boys! wait and see!
Freedom's ahead!"

THOMAS BAYNE.

WALL CHURCHES (11 S. iii. 287, 377).—I do not know how the case may be with respect to St. Mary at the Wall, Colchester: but I believe that the church at York mentioned in Drake (p. 315) as St. Helene, *super muros*, Aldwark, was not actually incorporated with the walls. Mr. Davies, discoursing of a street called Aldwark, says that "the name was in use as early as the time of Edward III., but the church which stood in the street and was afterwards known as 'St. Ellen ad Muros' was at an earlier period called 'St. Elene in Werk-dyke.' This leads to the conjecture that the street was originally formed on the line of the dyke or ditch, and werk or wall of the city, and took its name from that circumstance" ('Antiquarian Walks through York,' p. 37).

In his 'Historical and Descriptive Account of Valladolid, &c.,' Mr. A. F. Calvert says of Avila (p. 111):—

"Built into the city wall at its eastern end is the noble cathedral of San Salvador.... It is perhaps the finest example extant of the fortress church of the Middle Ages. The oldest part is the apse which makes a pronounced bastion or projection in the city wall."

ST. SWITHIN.

Exeter has its Allhallows-on-the-Walls, or, as Stapleton's Register describes it, "Omnium Sanctorum juxta muros Civitatis Exoniensis." The ancient Saxon church

stood almost at the foot of Fore Street Hill, or quite close to the city walls. Jenkins says it was actually situate on the walls, and appears to have been erected "as an additional defence to the city walls, and it was converted to that purpose during the siege of the city by the Parliament army, the Royalists having placed a culverin on it, which greatly annoyed the besiegers and occasioned the demolition of the church though the tower received very little damage." On the 27th Oct., 1657, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas the roof of the parish church of All-hallows on the Walls and a decayed wall adjoining thereto is become very dangerous and likely to fall, to the great danger and hurt of people passing near, it is hereupon agreed and ordered that the roof be taken down, and such part of the said wall, as shall be conceived necessary."

It, however, appears that the church was sold to the parishioners on the 11th May following for 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The three bells in the tower were subsequently disposed of for 30*l.*, and Oliver says

"the unserviceable church continued an eyesore and nuisance until the decision to erect the Exeter new Bridge, when it was utterly demolished in May, 1770."

A new church was erected some distance away, but quite close to the City walls, the foundation stone being laid by the Bishop of Exeter on the 4th April, 1843.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

19, Park Road, Exeter.

In Oxford Michael guarded two gates and Peter the other two:—

Invigilat portæ australi boreasque Michaël
Exortum solem Petrus regit atque cadentem.

The well-known Norman tower of St. Michael at the North Gate was almost, if not quite, upon the wall, and formed an additional fortification to the North Gate (with Bocardo the prison above it) as well as acting as the belfry of its adjoining church.

St. Michael's at the South Gate lay just outside the town wall, and was removed by Wolsey to obtain room for the south-west corner of the great quadrangle (Tom Quad.) of Cardinal's College (now Christ Church). The ancient church of St. Peter's in the East lies a little within the wall; as did St. Peter le Bailey (*i.e.*, in the Bailey of the Castle), which was rebuilt in 1874 at a greater distance from the site of the West Gate and northwards of its original position.

A R BAYLEY.

"ORGEAT" (11 S. iii. 388).—The *horchata de chufas* is still one of the delights and solaces of the summer in Madrid, and on hot days the *horchaterias* are always full in the afternoons. No doubt the liquid was originally expressed from barley (though *crème d'orge* has become a soup), but it is now always made from sweet almonds. It is of the consistency of milk, or perhaps a little thinner, and is always iced (not frozen). It is a most delicious drink, and is much nicer than the "milk" of cocoa-nuts, to which it has a slight affinity. So far as I know, it is simply made by subjecting the *fresh* almonds to pressure.

S. G.

Orgeat is at the present day a syrup frequently made of sweet and bitter almonds, lemon-juice, barley-water, sugar, orange-flower water, and rectified spirit.

T. SHEPHERD.

Litré gives the following quotation from Bern. de Gordon, *Traduct.*, iv. 4. (14th century):—

"Et se nous voulons faire orgeat, ostes l'escorche de l'orge et le laves en plusieurs eues douces, puis la cuyses autant que chair de vache, puis le broyes trestout en ung mortier, et puis destremes en lait d'amelles, et le coules, et le cuises à petit feu tant qu'il commence à especir."

Lait d'amelles is probably a mistranscript for *lait d'amandes*. JOHN HODGKIN.

Orgeat is mentioned by Miss Edgeworth in 'Belinda,' chap. xiii.

S. B.

JAMES BALLANTYNE'S KELSO PRESS (11 S. iii. 347, 396).—In addition to the books already mentioned as being printed at the Border Press by the Ballantynes may be mentioned 'Eve of St. John: a Border Ballad,' by Walter Scott, Esq., Advocate, 4to, 1800. 'Sale Catalogue of the Library of John, Duke of Roxburghe,' 8vo, 1813: this library was sold in Lauder's Ball Room, Kelso, 16 September, 1813: there were 1383 lots. 'Life of Prof. C. L. F. Gellert,' translated from the German, by Mrs. Douglas, 8vo, 3 vols., 1805. 'An Apology for Tales of Terror: a Thing of Shreds and Patches,' and was the first book printed by James Ballantyne. In the *Proceedings* of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society for 1894 there is a most interesting and valuable paper on the book by Mr. George P. Johnstone, the Secretary of the Society. There was a first edition of Douglas's 'Journey from Berne to England,' published in 1796.

In connexion with the office there was a good jobbing printer's business. The

imprints on most of the file copy bear the name of Alexander Ballantyne. In these days Kelso possessed a theatre, which was regularly patronized by the different companies. One bill shows that on 18 November, 1803, there was produced at it the 'Wheel of Fortune,' in which the part of Roderick Penruddock was taken by Mr. Kemble. On the same occasion a favourite song of that time, 'Bonaparte, or the Threatened Invasion,' was sung by Mr. Stansfield. Another of the pieces in which Mr. Kemble appeared was 'Douglas; or, The Noble Shepherd,' in which he acted the character of Old Norval; the 'Miller of Mansfield' afforded him the opportunity of representing John Cockle. At this theatre one of the pieces produced was the 'Spoiled Child' by Mrs. Jordan. There is no evidence when the play was over, but the doors were opened at half-past 5, the performance commencing at 7.

The building which has been so long associated with the *Mail* is situated with a frontage to Bridge Street, the rear portion abutting on Abbey Row. In its present condition it is much in the same state as in the days of the Ballantynes. The editorial office is in the front, while the composing room occupies the upper portion of the back premises, and the printing presses are down below. In the front portion are an old desk and chair, which, according to the traditions of the office, are part of the old furnishings of the place. An old printing press which did duty in the Ballantyne days was removed on account of old age about forty years ago; but there is still to the fore an eight-day clock of the grandfather type which used to stand in the printing office.

At the present time I am compiling a list of books printed in Jedburgh and Kelso. If W. S. S. or any other reader will kindly send me a note of any books so printed (title, year, printer's name, size of book, and number of pages—selling price if obtainable), which may be in their possession, I should be glad of the information.

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Public Library, Kelso.

"CAPPING" AT SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES (11 S. iii. 386).—Are we to understand from the explanation of "capping" at the above reference that the undergraduates at Scottish Universities go bare-headed until such time as they take their degree? At Oxford the meaning of "capping" used to be that the newly fledged graduate was salaamed to by

his scout and other college servants, who touched their caps to him with politic and skilfully simulated admiration. Thus we find in 'Verdant Green' (last page):—

"Of course, Mr. Verdant Green and all the new Bachelors are most profusely 'capped'; and, of course, all this servile homage—although appreciated at its full worth, and repaid by shillings and quarts of buttery beer—of course it is most grateful to the feelings, and is as delightfully intoxicating to the imagination as any incense of flattery can be."

BLADUD.

Sir George Trevelyan, in his 'Horace at Athens,' describing a scene at the conferment of degrees, made the undergraduates in the gallery shout "Cap, cap, cap, cap, you noodle!" This passage, which has disappeared from later editions, seems to require elucidation.

OXONIENSIS.

In confirmation of Principal Donaldson's explanation of the capping of students at Scottish universities, when they proceed to the degree of M.A., in the quotation from *The Globe* of 4 April given by A. F. B. it is interesting to note that the word "manumission" occurs as a designation of graduation. The word will be found in the 'Records of the Presbytery of Inverness and Dingwall' (1643-1688), p. 3, published by the Scottish History Society.

ALEX. WARRACK.

Oxford.

SANCTUARY RINGS (11 S. iii. 347).—Perhaps somebody may be more fortunate than I was in being able to find a sanctuary knocker which I had read of in connexion with one of the doors of Noyon Cathedral. I sought it with some care, but it eluded me. I note that Murray's 'Guide' speaks of a fine brass knocker of the thirteenth century on the W. "central" doorway. I was much amused to see at Saint-Omer (Pas de Calais) above the S. doors of Notre Dame two inaccessible bronze rings of which a local handbook said:—

"Les deux anneaux de bronze placés au-dessus des portes, et qui sont antérieurs au XIII^e siècle, rappellent probablement le souvenir du droit d'asile, dont profitait au moyen âge tout réfugié parvenant à empoigner les anneaux du même genre attachés aux portes de certaines églises ou leurs dépendances. Les abus de ce droit d'asile n'ayant pas tardé à se produire, on fit appliquer, comme on le voit ici, ces anneaux à une hauteur assez grande pour que personne ne put désormais y atteindre."

I think there is a rapper of refuge on a church door at Nuremberg, of which I cannot now recall the dedication. It is not mentioned in any book that I have at hand. All Saints.

Pavement, York, is proud of its knocker, which looks as if it might at once comfort and alarm a clinging criminal. It is rather surprising that Beverley cannot show an example. In the neighbourhood are fragments of three crosses which marked the line of sanctuary.

ST. SWITHIN.

WILLIAM EVATT, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS 1784-1802 (11 S. iii. 367).—This is pure myth. No person of that name was Clerk of the House of Commons during the period specified or at any time since the Restoration. The succession since that time is as follows:—

- 1660. William Jessop.
- 1661. William Goldsborough.
- 1684. Paul Jodrell.
- 1727. Edward Stables.
- 1731. Nicholas Hardinge.
- 1748. Jeremiah Dyson.
- 1762. Thomas Tyrwhitt.
- 1768. John Hatsell.
- 1820. John Henry Ley.
- 1850. Sir Denis Le Marchant.
- 1871. Sir Thomas Erskine May.
- 1886. Reginald F. D. Palgrave.
- 1900. Archibald J. S. Milman.
- 1902. Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE AT VELLORE (11 S. iii. 348, 397).—For an account of the mutiny at Vellore, and the part that Gillespie took in quelling it, see Fortescue's 'History of the British Army,' Book XIII. chap. xv., and Kaye's 'Sepoy War,' Book II. chap. i. The first-named authority gives a fuller description of the actual rising and the fighting that ensued, while Kaye gives a more detailed history of the events which led to the outbreak.

It is a pity that this incident should, apparently, be so little known, as it must ever remain a signal instance of what can be done by energy, decision, and promptitude. Had these qualities been shown in a similar degree at Meerut, and other stations, when the great mutiny broke out 51 years later, Kaye's History might never have been written!

T. F. D.

The account of the mutiny at Vellore in Wilson's 'History of the Madras Army,' vol. iii. pp. 177-190, is taken from official sources, and may be relied upon. It includes the relief by Col. Gillespie and his (the 19th) regiment of Dragoons from Arcot.

FRANK PENNY.

MR. E. L. H. TEW will find a good account of the mutiny at Vellore and Col. Gillespie's action therein in 'The History of the British Army,' by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue (Macmillan & Co., 1910), vol. vi. pp. 40-47. The authority cited is Wilson's 'Madras Army: Life of Sir Rollo Gillespie.' See also 'D.N.B., s.v. 'Gillespie.'

C. W. FIREBRACE.

LAWRENCE STREET, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS (11 S. iii. 309, 398).—In the 1755 edition of Stow's 'Survey,' vol. ii. p. 84, in the description of the streets in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Maynard Lane is described as falling into "Laurence Lane." The name certainly cannot be derived from Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was born in Bristol in 1769.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

As an old inhabitant of St. George's, Bloomsbury, having been born there in 1825, at 64, Russell Square, next door to No. 65, where Sir Thomas Lawrence lived, allow me to dissent from the quaint suggestion that the obscure little street above named, situated in another parish, received its name from him. It will be found as early as 1732, under the name of Laurence Lane, off High Street and near Maynard Street, St. Giles's (the same situation as that ascribed to Lawrence Street in the Post Office Directory for 1904) in the "New Remarks of London" &c., "collected by the Company of Parish-Clerks," printed MDCXXXII.

G. E. C.

PHYSICIAN'S CANE (11 S. iii. 168, 194).—Since the query was printed I have discovered among family heirlooms an interesting example of the gold knob of a physician's cane. This has heavily carved in relief upon it the crest of ancestors who had a fashionable practice in Dover Street, Piccadilly, and around St. George's, Hanover Square, during the last half of the eighteenth century. The crest is a "pelican upon a wheatsheaf, plucking its breast to feed its young." Its wings are raised and a ruby is set in for its eye. With this crested knob are the little "eye-holes" which were set in the side of the cane, and through which the card bearing silken tassels was threaded. This was used by John Kemp of Dover Street (and "of Clitterhouse, Hendon") during his father's life, and afterwards by his son Daniel Kemp, who continued his father's practice at Dover Street until 1794, when he served with the Army in Holland, dying there in the execution of his duty. The above John Kemp obtained his

medical certificate at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1762, and Daniel qualified as a surgeon at St. George's Hospital in 1792. The crest is similar to that used by the Kemp baronets of Norfolk and Suffolk and by the Kentish knights of the name and was used by the Kemp(e)s of Hendon from Queen Anne's time, if not earlier. It will be found on their tombs in Hendon Churchyard, and was exemplified to the first Hitchin-Kemp in 1868. FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

Clyderhous, 51, Vancouver Road,
Forest Hill, S.E.

"MAY FAIR" (11 S. iii. 329, 377).—The attribution of this to the Rev. George Croly seems to rest upon the statement by Allan Cunningham in his "Biographical and Critical History of Literature of the Last Fifty Years" (1833), but I take leave to doubt if it be correct. 'May Fair' was published in 1827 by William Harrison Ainsworth, afterwards the novelist, who, soon after his marriage with the daughter of John Ebers, a publisher in Bond Street, London, took over his father-in-law's business, and carried it on for about a year and a half. If Croly did indeed write the book, he took immense pains to conceal the fact, both in the text and the foot-notes with the cryptic initials appended to them. Of the former, such lines as the following may be instanced:—

Reader, hear my mystery,
No dabbler with the Muses I;

No working member of the corps,
I lounge along an easy life,
Untroubled with a muse or wife;

No flatterer in the crowd of Blues,
I neither kiss their lips nor shoes.

But the lately published 'William Harrison Ainsworth and his Friends,' by S. M. Ellis (1911), seems to go far to negative Croly's authorship. At pages 161 and 162 are printed two letters from Ainsworth to his intimate friend James Crossley of Manchester, the first dated 12 March, 1827, where he writes:—

"I am just on the eve of publishing a fashionable *jeu d'esprit* called *Mayfair*; it is a very smart affair, and will, no doubt, prove a hit."

This was followed by a further letter:—

"I have the pleasure to send you a copy of a little book I have just published—*Mayfair*—which is causing a great sensation in town. Everybody says it is the best thing of the sort extant, and beats Luttrell hollow... it is by a distinguished member of Brooks's and Crockford's, and has occasioned much talk and scandal in the *Blue Coterie*."

If this may be accepted, it is placed beyond doubt that Croly was not the writer, for even if it were possible to imagine him a member of Brooks's Club, no supposition of him at Crockford's can be entertained. Mr. Ellis says that 'Mayfair' was a vast success and exhausted two editions. The late Mr. William Bates inquired as to the authorship in 1870 (4 S. v. 274), but without result.

W. B. H.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MATERNAL GREAT-GRANDMOTHER (11 S. iii. 387).—Henry XXIV. of Reuss (Lobenstein and Ebersdorf), according to Wappen-Almanach der Souverainen Regenten Europa's (1842), married on 28 June, 1754, Caroline Ernest., Gr. v. Erpach. WILLOUGHBY A. LITLEDAL.

This lady was Caroline Ernestine, daughter of George Augustus, Count of Erbach-Schönberg. She married Henry XXIV. of the younger line of Reuss, Count of Plauen-Ebersdorf, on 28 July, 1754, and died 22 April, 1796, in her sixty-ninth year.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"WHEN SHE WAS GOOD," &c. (11 S. iii. 128, 234, 271, 333).—The following extract from "The Home Life of Henry W. Longfellow. Reminiscences... by Blanche Roosevelt Tucker-Machetta," New York, 1882, states positively that Longfellow acknowledged the authorship of the lines. Writing of one of her visits to the poet's home she says (p. 89):—

"A slight controversy here ensued, and from epitaphs we veered around to poetry. Up to the present time I had taken but little share in the conversation. A momentary lull gave me a chance to speak, and not interrupt.

"'Yes,' said I, deliberately, when all had finished, 'there is no accounting for the rubbish that will in spite of judicious weeding find its way to publicity; the authors are never known, and perhaps it is as well. I can at present only call to mind one instance, under the head of poetry, which runs as follows: or '—I stopped with an inquiring look around, and half hesitatingly ventured to retract my implied idea of repeating it.

In vain—an earnest 'Pray go on,' 'continue,' in which the professor's voice was uppermost in the chorus, positively insisted on hearing the aforesaid 'rubbish'; clearing my throat, I began:—

There was a little durl,
And she had a little curl
That hung in the middle of her forehead,
When she was dood,
She was very dood indeed,
But when she was bad she was horrid.

"I looked up triumphantly as the last line rang out. Depict, imagine, my confusion when the poet raised his eyes, and with a faint smile,

said: 'Why! those are my words, are they not Annie,' turning to his youngest daughter, who at the moment was gracefully coming through the low window opening out on the terrace, at the same time repeating the identical rhythm that but a moment before I had signalized as a sample of 'rubbish.'

"Miss Annie looked up laughingly, and said in her cheery voice, 'Why, of course, papa, that comes in your nursery collection. Don't you remember when Edith was a little girl, and didn't want to have her hair curled, you took her up in your arms, and shaking your finger at her, commenced, 'There was a little girl,' &c. The poet laughed, they all laughed, and I, in spite of my discomfiture, joined in the general merriment."

JOHN TRUE LOOMIS.

Washington, D.C.

'BELGRAVIA,' A POEM (11 S. iii. 329, 377).—Will Mr. R. A. POTTS please accept many thanks for the information he gave me respecting the above-named poem? I am still at a loss to know where I should be most likely to obtain it. BETTY LAWRENCE.
The Ryelands, Hereford.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE PRAYER BOOK (11 S. iii. 301, 391).—If Mr. McELWAIN will look at my note again, he will see that I have quoted "pickers and stealers" from 'Hamlet.' W. C. B.

Notes on Books, &c.

Grace Book Δ: containing the Records of the University of Cambridge for the Years 1542-89.
Edited by John Venn. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE title of this volume is enough to show its interest to historians and all who wish to know about the earlier life of Cambridge. The Graces in themselves are clothed generally in dull Latin, and so far as they concern degrees are of no great interest; but there are others which concern the executive business of the University, and contain a great deal of moment for the expert. The admirable Introduction by Dr. Venn will put readers in the way of realizing the problems and facts here brought before them, and will show incidentally how much the University still retains from earlier days in its modern system. The Caput, the executive body of the University, "was only superseded by the present" Council of the Senate "during the reforms introduced in 1860," and some present reformers have noticed with satisfaction that in Elizabethan days this important body was up to date enough to have an average age of just thirty-one.

Among other matters discussed in the very interesting Introduction are the absence till comparatively recent times of a real order of merit in examination, and the meagre connexion between the fact of being high in honours and a fellowship. The curious privilege of the foundationers of

King's College, who obtained the B.A. and M.A. without any University examination, is also considered, and still remains somewhat obscure. Dr. Venn concludes that the claiming of exemptions began about 1510-25, but that examination was not avoided till much later. It is odd that such a privilege should not have been clearly explained, and traced to its beginning in some record or other.

A series of admirable indexes complete the work, which, with its predecessors, forms an invaluable contribution to University history.

The Coronation of Edward the Seventh: a Chapter of European and Imperial History. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. New Issue with a New Preface. (Methuen & Co.)

WHEN this book was first published our late Editor, Joseph Knight, wrote of it in 'N. & Q.' for 1 August, 1903, that "to some extent it is a condensed account of the nineteenth century," and pronounced it to be "at once a companion and a supplement to the same author's 'France,'" and as such likely to occupy "a permanent place in literature."

The Preface to this new issue, dated St. George's Day, 1911, is full of thoughtful suggestions, and forms a valuable addition, for although it occupies only about thirty pages, in these is given a survey of the march of events since the Coronation of the late King, but nine years ago. "In our own history of that short period," says Mr. Bodley, "one feature stands out prominent. Amid the break-up of old political parties and assaults from all sides upon the British Constitution which were not anticipated when the last reign began, the stability of the Throne has been confirmed. The influence of the Crown gives promise of becoming stronger than it ever has been, and of being 'a bond of union' in a larger sense than that which Burke applied to those words when he so described the British Crown at the time of the French Revolution."

Mr. Bodley then proceeds to "examine the general courses of the enhanced power and value of the Crown in our nation, at a period of change the like of which the human race has never seen before." The "mechanical age" which was just beginning in 1838 with the application of steam and electricity to means of production, of locomotion, and of communication was "preparing a revolution more profound than any political or social reform devised by lawgivers or demanded by people... In Europe and America the effects of the mechanical age are only just now being realized. They are so overwhelming as to bewilder the most attentive observers"; and the reason why they have not been rightly understood is "because the men who until the other day were directing the affairs and the thought of peoples were born under conditions which now belong as completely to the past as those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

Mr. Bodley is not among the pessimists, and maintains that the age in which we are living is not decadent, but "an age of transition, so rapid, so over-ruling that all the standards whereby human genius and power have been measured are being transformed under our eyes"; and he predicts that the reign of our present King "will see more marvels performed by the human race than that of any one of his predecessors."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MESSRS. S. & E. COLEMAN'S Tottenham Catalogue, Third Series, No. IV., contains deeds and various documents relating to the United States. One is the agreement, made 17 March, 1720, between Joshua Gee, Thomas Russell, and other English ironmasters to purchase lands in Maryland; another recites a deed between Letitia Penn and her father William Penn, 1680, and relates to 5,000 acres in Pennsylvania. Other documents are connected with Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Honduras, New York, Virginia, &c. There are in all nearly three hundred items.

Mr. Alfred Cooper's Hammernsmith Catalogue 92 contains a general selection of books at moderate prices. The first 24 vols. of *The Art Journal*, half-morocco, 1850-72, may be had for 5*l.* 5*s.*; Finden's *'Gallery'*, folio, morocco, fitted into tin case with padlock and key, 5*l.* (published at 6*3l.*); *'French Masterpieces in Fiction'*, edited by Edmund Gosse, 12 vols., 1904, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Froude's *'England'*, 12 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.* There are items under Classics and Oriental.

Mr. Francis Edwards sends a Supplement to his Catalogue of Books, Maps, and Views relating to the Topography of Great Britain and Ireland. There are eleven hundred items, of which we note a few. Dugdale's *'Monasticon'* with *'St. Paul's'*, in all 9 vols., folio, large paper, blue levant, 1817-30, is 55*l.*; Chatelain's *'Views'*, 1750, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Nichols's *'Bibliotheca Topographica'*, 18 vols., 4to, 1780-1820, 40*l.*; Penant's *'Works'*, 11 vols. in 10, 4to, full calf, a fine set, 6*l.*; Stothard's *'Effigies'*, 4to, half-morocco, 1817, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Atkyns's *'Gloucestershire'*, folio, 1768, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Boys's *'History of Sandwich'*, 2 vols., 4to, half calf, 1792, 6*l.* 15*s.*; and Hasted's *'Kent'*, 4 vols., folio, green levant by Bedford, Canterbury, 1778-9, 36*l.* The first item under Leicestershire is Nichols's *'History'*, 4 vols. in 8, large paper, red levant by Holloway, 1795-1815, a fine copy of a grand book, 150*l.* Boydell's *'Thames'*, 2 vols., folio, half morocco, 1794-6, is 13*l.*; and Lysons's *'Environs of London'*, 10 vols., 4to, morocco by Hayday, with 1,486 additional views and portraits, and some original drawings, 1811, 90*l.* A complete set of the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, 1665, to 1906, is 250*l.*; the sixth and best edition of Stow, 2 vols., folio, calf, 1754-5, 8*l.*; and an early and clean copy of Wilkinson's *'Londina Illustrata'*, large paper, 2 vols., folio, half-russia, 1819-25, 7*l.* 10*s.* Under Norfolk is the corrected reprint of the rare original folio (with many additions) of Blomefield's *'History'*, 11 vols., royal 8vo, uncut, new half morocco, 1805-10, 16*l.* Under Staffordshire is Plot's *'Natural History'*, folio, calf, 1686, 6*l.* 5*s.* Under Sussex are Ellis's *'Collections for the History of East Grinstead'*, half calf, folio, 4*l.*; and original MS. Pedigrees of Sussex Families, 4 vols., folio, half-russia, 1870, 11*l.* Under Ireland are Irton's *'Scenery'*, folio, half-morocco, 1822, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and Petty's *'Ireland Delineated'*, folio, 1685, 8*l.* 10*s.* The latter is the first published atlas of Ireland. There is also a copy of the first edition of the *St. Albans Chronicle*, 1483, being the second book printed at St. Albans. This is of extreme rarity, Mr. Edwards stating that "no absolutely perfect copy is known. A perfect copy should have 288 leaves, of which number this wants

altogether 15 *ll.*, which are here supplied in exact fac-simile. There are some old MS. notes in the margins. This copy formerly belonged to Lord Ashburnham, and was sold in the Ashburnham sale." The volume is folio, brown morocco, gilt edges, and the price is 200*l.*

Mr. John Hitchman's Birmingham Catalogue 516 contains Bryan's *'Dictionary of Painters'*, 5 vols., new, 1909, 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Black-Letter Bible is the first edition of the Authorized Version (second issue), 1613-11, folio, 4*l.* 4*s.* A set of Jesse's Memoirs, 30 vols., is 8*l.* 10*s.*; and one of the small number privately printed by the Villon Society of the novels of Bandello, 6 vols., vellum, 5*l.* 15*s.* Under Swift is Scott's edition, 19 vols., new half-calf, 1814, 7*l.* Under Bibliography is the Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française, 7 vols., 1867-77, 4*l.* 4*s.* Other works include Seymour's *'British Birds'*, 4 vols., half-morocco, 4*l.* 15*s.*; Bruce's *'Roman Wall'*, 4to, 1867, original half-morocco, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Drake's *'City of York'*, a fine large-paper copy, large folio, morocco, 1736, 5*l.* 5*s.* Among Heraldic works is Yorke's *'Union of Honour'*, folio, 1649, 1*l.* Under Thiers is *'The Consulate and the Empire'*, 12 vols., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A fine copy of *'Tales from the Arabic'*, Villon Society, 3 vols., vellum, is 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. F. L. Jones's Oxford Catalogue 5 contains a miscellaneous collection of ancient and modern books. Under Bucks is Cocks's *'Church Bells'*, 4to, 1862, 12*s.* 6*d.* A black-letter copy of Fitz-Herbert's *'Neuue Boke of Justices of Peace'*, some leaves slightly stained and wormed, 1560, is 1*l.* 10*s.* There are lists under Medical and under Occultism, New Thought, and Psychical Research. Editions of Shakespeare include Johnson and Steevens, 15 vols., calf, 2*l.* The original set of water-colours by Sir Charles D'Oyle which illustrate Sir Wilson-Hunter's *'The Old Missionary'*, 4to, cloth, 1896, may be had for 2*l.* Under Paston Letters is the 1910 edition, 4 vols., 14*s.* 6*d.* There are also a number of book-plates and engravings.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

A. A.—Forwarded.

CECIL CLARKE ("Screw" = Wages).—The earliest date in the 'N.E.D.' for this meaning is 1894, from *'Hotten's Slang Dictionary'*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911.

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Notes.

ROGER ASCHAM AND IOANNES RAVISIUS TEXTOR.

IN his 'Toxophilus,' printed A.D. 1545, Ascham says on p. 83 (Mr. Arber's reprint, 1868):—

"And here I must nedes remember a certaine French man called Textor, that writeth a boke whiche he nameth Officina, wherein he weueth vp many brokenended matters and setteth out much riraffe, pelfery, trumperry, baggage and beggerie ware clamparde vp of one that would seme to be fitter for a shop in dede than to write any boke." The following passage shows how Ascham's ire was excited:—

"But why I bringe in Textor was this: At laste when he hath rekened all shoters that he can, he sayeth thus, Petrus Crinitus wryteth, that the Scottes which dwell beyonde Englande be verye excellent shoters, and the best bowmen in warre. This sentence whether Crinitus wrote it more leudly of ignorance, or Textor confirmeth it more piushlye of enuye, may be called in question and doubte: but this surelye do I knowe very well that Textor hath both red in

Gaguinus the Frenche hystorie, and also hath hearde his father or graundfather taulke (except perchaunce he was borne and bred in a Cloyster) after that sort of the shotynge of Englishe men, that Textor neded not to have gone so piushlye beyonde Englande for shooting, but might very soone, euen in the first towne of Kent, haue founde suche plentie of shotinge, as is not in al the realme of Scotland agayne. The Scottes surely be good men of warre in theyr owne feate as can be: but as for shotinge, they neyther can vse it for any profyte, nor yet wil challenge it for any prayse, although master Textor of his gentleness would give it them. Textor neded not to haue fylled vppe his booke with suche lyes, if he hadde read the storrye of Scotlande, which Ioannes Maior doeth wryte: wherein he myghte haue learned, that when James Stewart fyrst Kyng of that name, at the Parliament holden at Saynt Iohnnes towne or Perthie, commaunded vnder payne of a greates forfyte, that euerye Scotte shoulde learne to shote: yet neyther the loue of theyr countrie, the feare of their enemies, the auoyding of punishment, nor the receyuinge of anye profyte that myght come by it, coulde make them to be good Archers: whiche he vnape and vnfyte therunto by Gods prouidence and nature. Therefore the Scottes them selues proue Textor a lyer, bothe with authoritie and also daily experience, and by a certayne Proverbe that they haue amonges them in their communication, whereby they gyue the whole prayse of shotynge honestlye to Englysshe men, saying thus: that euery Englysshe Archer beareth vnder hys gyrdle. xxiii. Scottes."—P. 84.

Now who was this man whom Ascham so fiercely attacks and brands as a liar? Jean Tixier, seigneur de Ravisi, latinized into Ioannes Ravisius Textor, was a distinguished scholar in his day. He was not born in a cloister, as Ascham sneeringly suggests, but at Saint Saulve, Nièvre, whence he calls himself "Nivernensis," about the year 1480, and died at Paris on 4 December, 1524, when the author of 'Toxophilus' was about nine years old. In 1520 he was Rector of the University of Paris. The best-known of his works is his 'Officina, vel Naturæ Historia per Locos,' which was published in 1522, and was often reprinted. It is a sort of encyclopædia, and contains much curious information very well arranged and fortified by references to the authorities quoted. Ascham's acquaintance with this work was very slight, if we believe what he says: "I looked on [it] by chance in the bookebynders shope, thynkyng of no suche matter" (p. 83). The Jew Apella may believe that; I do not for good reasons. I have a copy of the edition in two volumes, printed at Venice in 1574, and am able to name the chapter which the author of 'Toxophilus' must have carefully read, and from which he got some hints for his more extended treatment of the subject. The heading is 'Sagittarii et Lacustores

peritissimi,' and is followed by a somewhat dry list of names from Latin poets and writers. It must be admitted that Ascham works up the history of famous bowmen with great skill and literary power, and justly prides himself on "all the examples whiche I now by chaunce haue rehersed out of the best Authors in greke and latin" (p. 83). He severely reproves the compiler of the 'Officina' for mentioning "Domitian and Commodus the emperours" in his list of bowmen "because they were noughtie persons"! It is manifest that he had studied this particular part of the work with the utmost care. It is near the end of this chapter that Textor quotes the words which so roused Ascham's ire. They are as follows: "Crinitus ait Scotos (qui vicini sunt Britannis) in dirigendis sagittis acres esse et egregios" (Pars Prima, p. 188). No reference is given, but the author of 'Toxophilus' must have been well acquainted with the writer mentioned, for he not only tells us his Christian name "Petrus" in his text, but refers to him in the margin thus: "P. Crin. 3. 10."

Why Ascham should have directed all his "Artillarie" (p. 86) against the Frenchman Tixier or Textor, because he happened to cite a few words from the Italian Riccio or Crinitus, as his name was latinized, is a matter that admits of no explanation. Both of them were dead when the "great Cock Master" (Styke's 'Life of Sir Thomas Smith,' p. 221) presented a copy of his 'Toxophilus' to Henry VIII. Had Textor been alive when he was thus so unreasonably assailed he would have returned his aggressor's abuse with interest, if we may judge from what he says in his 'Præfatio in suam Officinam,' where he first blames "some unknown half-taught Englishman" ("nescio quis semiductus Anglus") for daring to contradict Erasmus, and then thunders against another critic who had spoken with contempt of his fellow-countryman, Guglielmus Budeus (Guillaume Bude), called by Erasmus "the wonder of France" on account of his learning:—

"Audio et fuisse quendam nebulonem, qui opus doctissimi et eruditissimi Budei de Asse dixerit esse velut otiosum, infrugiferum, ac nemini utile, et non magni referre cognoscere, que sint partes assis, quam varie ponderum et nummorum species, cuius nomen si compertum haberem, pelus cruce et furca lueret, nec ad commiserationem me flecteret, etiam si fletet sanguine. Te ne oportuit, nebulo, perperam de tanto Gallie monstro [Erasmus's expression] iudicare, tantumque virum putida tua censura proscindere? . . . et te non pudet immundum ex ore tuo sterquilinum in hunc vomere?"

There is more of it, but this will serve as a specimen of how learned men abused each other in the then "universal language."

In his dedication to Henry VIII., Ascham says:—

"And although to haue written this booke either in Latin or Greke (which thing I wold be verie glad yet to do, if I might surelie know your Graces Pleasure there in) had been more easie and fit for my trade in study, yet neuerthelesse, I, supposinge it no point of honestie, that mi commodite should stop and hinder ani parte either of the pleasure or profite of manie, haue written this Englishe matter in the Englishe tongue for Englishe men."—P. 14.

It is well he did so, for he thereby became one of the best of our early prose writers in point of style, and as regards matter, one of the most interesting. His acquaintance with Greek was superior to that of Textor, who does not show any knowledge of it in his 'Officina,' but has a command of Latin which, from the specimens I have seen, Ascham never reached. In a golden sentence our countryman says:—

"He that wyll wryte well in any tongue muste folowe thys counsell of Aristotle to speake as the common people do, to thinke as wise men do; and so shoulde euery man vnderstande hym, and the iudgement of wyse men alowe hym."—P. 18.

Ascham seems to be right when he contends that the Scots never were distinguished for their skill in the use of the bow. On p. 88 he tells us that it was "ye stoute archers of Cheshire and Lancasshire" who slew King James with many a noble Scot at Flodden Hill in 1513, and as he was born two years later he may have heard the history of the battle from some one who fought in it on that September day a calamitous to Scotland. In the words of Sir Walter Scott:—

Tradition, legend, tune, and song
Shall many an age that wail prolong:
Still from the sire the son shall hear
Of the stern strife, and carnage drear,
Of Flodden's fatal field,
Where shiver'd was fair Scotland's spear,
And broken was her shield!

Again, Ascham says on the same page:—

"The feare onely of Englysh Archers hath done more wonderfull thinges than euer I reade in anye historye greke or latin, and moost wonderfull of all now of late beside Carlile betwixt Eke and Leuen at Sandy sikke, where the boldnolite of Scotlande for fere of the Archers of Englonde (next the stroke of God) as both Englysh men and Scotyshe men that were present hath toulde me were drowned and taken prisoners."

So convinced were the Scots of their inferiority in archery to the English that at the battle of Pinkiecleugh or Musselburgh,

fought in 1548, they brought to their aid "four thousand Irish archers," who were the first "that ran away" (see Patten's 'Expedition into Scotland' in 'Tudor Tracts,' Constable & Co., London, 1903, p. 113). It was here, says Mr. A. F. Pollard in his introduction to the volume, p. xix, that "the Protector [Somerset] inflicted on the Scots one of the most crushing defeats in the whole of their history." It is therefore manifest that neither Scots nor Irish could overcome our English bowmen. Could the French? Textor does not dare to say so, but he quotes an Italian's words for the purpose, as Ascham thinks, of decrying the skill of his own nation in the use of the weapon. That seems to be the reason of his furious outburst against the Gaul, who purposely avoids any mention of our bowmen's exploits in his own country. One of them is thus related in our old writer's book with a little pardonable exaggeration:

"Kynge Henrie the fyfte a prince pereles and mooste vycitoriousse conqueroure of all that euer dyed yet in this part of the world, at the battell of Agin court with VII. thousand fyghtynge men, and yet many of them sycke, beyng suche Archers as the Cronycle sayeth that mooste parte of them drewe a yarde, slewe all the Cheualrie of Fraunce to the number of XL. thousand, and moche, and lost not paste XXVI. Englysshe men."—'Toxophilus,' p. 87.

Roger Ascham is one of the most English of all our English writers.

JOHN T. CURRY.

B AND G CONFUSED IN DOMESDAY AND FEUDAL AIDS.

THOSE who have devoted much time and attention to the study of the Domesday Survey of Cornwall have hitherto regarded Gluston of the Exchequer copy and Glustona of the Exeter version as identifiable with the manor of Blisland in the Hundred of Trigg. Bliston (Bluston in the 'Testa de Nevill') is undoubtedly that manor now known as Blisland, a change which is paralleled in the present-day name of Climesland for the old manor-name of Climston. The exact cause of this confusion of terminal *ton* and *land* is not quite clear. It apparently is not due to aural confusion, such as we get in the case of Marazion with its seventy variant spellings. It is, perhaps, the submerging of the actual name of the town by a similar name for the district or township immediately surrounding the original steadings.

This, however, is not the chief point of interest in connexion with this identification

of a Domesday manor-name. The interesting feature is not in the terminal, but in the initial part of the name.

Why, if this identification be correct, should there be G in place of B as the initial letter?

B is not a consonant that easily evolves from g. The labial and the throat letters are in their production as widely separated as any two sets of consonants can be.

It apparently is not a case of organic evolution such as one gets when *t* becomes *d*, or either dental becomes *s* (a peculiar feature in Cornish place-names), or when *p* becomes *f* (*ph*), or when *di* becomes *j*.

It is not a case, I am disposed to think, of aural confusion, where one scribe, writing from dictation, mishears *Bl*, and puts down *Gl*.

It looks as if it is a matter of palæography, and as if the scribe, when he made from a roughly written draft the fair copies which are now at Exeter and in the British Museum, misread *Gl* for *Bl*.

A careful examination with a lens of the facsimile copy (would that the Record Office facsimiled the Exeter version!) furnishes, however, no support to this theory. The G's and the B's are easily distinguishable. This is certainly the case in the script of the Exchequer copyist, who, nevertheless, may not have drawn up the original rough drafts. Every capital G is distinctly a G, and uniform with the others, except, perhaps, the second *g* in Gargalle (col. 9 in the facsimile of Cornwall).

That some confusion between G and B forms existed is inferable from a consideration of the Feudal Aid of 1306 (for Cornwall), wherein Gloyou occurs for Bloyou, Godrigan for Bodrigan, Godbran for Bodbran, Gotrius for Botrius, Gere for Bere, and Gruere for Bruere. In only one of these is the combination with *l* met with, namely, Bloyou.

That the original name for Bliston was a trisyllabic word beginning with G, and having an, at present unknown, vowel (representable by an asterisk) immediately succeeding it and preceding the *b*, as G*bliston, is a theory that might be put forward; but its claims to consideration are weakened by the examples of G and B confusion met with in the Feudal Aids.

One way out of this difficulty, but a way which lands one in further and more serious difficulties, is to identify Gluston with Glazdon in St. Germans, Clusion in Lansallos, or Gluvias(ton) in Gluvias. Sir John Maclean, however, advances facts which strongly

point to the identification with Bliston as being correct, and we must leave the potential identifications named above to be discussed by others if they should consider it necessary. The question is one that can only be settled by experts in palæography and linguistics, and to them we must leave the further consideration of the subject.

The importance of the matter lies in the possibility of substituting B for an initial G in such Domesday manors beginning with G as are not easily identified unless we make such a substitution. Luckily all other G manors in Cornwall are fairly easily identified, but in other counties perhaps the case is different, and a remembrance of such a confusion of G and B may be productive of good results. J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

BULLYVANT: BULFIN: BULFINCH.

(See 8 S. v. 469; vi. 72, 239.)

THE following instances are the results of some fairly extensive researches among early records for references to Bullivant, Bulfin, and Bulfinch:—

- 1080. Bulgeuen, hund. de Berdestapla, Essex (now Bulphan). Domesday.
- 1318. Bulevaune, presentation to the church of Essex. Patent Rolls.
- 1318. Bowlewefan, John Lescewe de, Essex. Patent Rolls.
- 1320. Bolefynch, Robert, of Kenilworth. Close Rolls.
- 1327. Bolefynch, Robert, of Eltham. Patent Rolls.
- 1329. Bulfinche, Robert, of Kenilworth. Close Rolls.
- 1340. Bulfynch, Robert, warrener of the King's warren of Kyngesden. Close Rolls.
- 1397. Bolfynch, Henry, of Assho, co. Warwick. Cat. of Anc. Deeds, i.
- 1418. Bolfynch, John. Intranses of Canterbury.
- 1428. Bolephen, Ecclesia de, Essex. Feudal Aids.
- 1430. Bulfyne, John, Canon in Chichester diocese.
- 1438. Bulfynch, Thomas, of Withyham, Sussex. Chancery suit.
- 1467. Bulfynch, Hugh. Chancery suit.
- 1469. Bulfynch, Nicholas, chaplain at Hovekirk, Calais. Patent Rolls.
- 1488. Bulfinch, Richard, D.B., rector of Ickham, Kent.
- Wulffen, Wulfwine, &c. Onomasticon Anglo-Sax.

The above, as will be seen, are all earlier than 1500. As well as can be judged from the records consulted, the place Bulphan, in Essex, does not seem to have given rise to a personal name. Although I am far from suggesting that Bulfinch is connected with Bulphan, it is as well to bear in mind the tendency of names to approximate to the

appellations of familiar objects and qualities. In the devolution of names, the imitation of sounds is quite a natural progression, and is accountable for more object and quality names than is, perhaps, imagined.

After 1500 Bullyvant is frequently found, in various forms: Bulivant, Bullifont, Bollivant, &c. (see parish registers of Worksop and Perlethorpe, co. Notts, Leicester, Lichfield, and Northants wills, and general references). As to the termination *vant*, Mr. E. McClure has some notes on *vent* in his 'British Place-Names' which may lead to an explanation.

To turn to Ireland, where the personal name Bulfin is found, O'Hart ('Irish Pedigrees') includes it among the families descended from Heremon, but he gives nothing to support the statement, as far as I am aware. He also classes Mulfin with Bulfin. There are places mentioned in Irish records as Ballyfin, Ballyfene, Ballyvantane. Perhaps these could be from Bally (baile) a town, and Fin (fionn), fair, handsome: Fin is also an ancient personal name. Bally occasionally becomes Bul (and Bol), for instance Ballygidden, Bulgedin, Bullegidine. I do not wish to push the inference, because I am under the impression that place-names in Ireland have not often given rise to family names. There are, however, many place-names drawn from family names, or rather of which family names form a part.

With regard to Buttyvant, may we hope for some other explanation than *Batez en avant*, which savours of the old heraldic writers? Walter de Coventry chronicles the building of a castle, called Buteavant, on an island in the Seine by King Richard in 1198, and the King of France built one opposite called Guletut. LEO C.

MACAULAY AND SILIUS ITALICUS.—I trust it is no sign of ingratitude for Dr. Tyrrell's brilliant contributions to scholarship and literature if I protest against a statement in his second article on 'Our Debt to Latin Poetry as distinguished from Greek,' appearing in the *Nineteenth Century* for May:—

"Macaulay admired the 'Punica' greatly.... It is as hard to account for the admiration of Macaulay as for his depreciation of Goldsmith's exquisite tale 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' the more so as the battle pieces of Silius, with their single combats, archaisms, and anachronisms, vividly call to mind similar blunders amusingly exposed by Macaulay in the 'Satan' of Robert Montgomery."—P. 870.

It would certainly be hard to account for such an admiration, but is there any occasion for us to try? We turn to the Appendix in Trevelyan's 'Life,' and find Macaulay's opinion of the 'Punica' among the pencilled notes in his Greek and Latin books:—

"Finished Silius Italicus; for which heaven be praised! [hardly a grace after meat!] December 24, 1835. Pope must have read him before me. In the 'Temple of Fame,' and the 'Essay on Criticism,' are some touches plainly suggested by Silius."

When dealing with 'The Life and Writings of Addison' Macaulay shows us pretty plainly what he thought:—

"The folly of Silius Italicus, in particular, is positively nauseous. He undertook to record in verse the vicissitudes of a great struggle between generals of the first order; and his narrative is made up of the hideous wounds which these generals inflicted with their own hands."

I do not remember where it is that Macaulay depreciates 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' but I do remember that by a slip of the pen he wrote at the beginning of his essay on Warren Hastings, "It would be unjust to estimate Goldsmith by 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' or Scott by the 'Life of Napoleon,'" and so it appeared in *The Edinburgh Review*. Sir G. O. Trevelyan comments:—

"It is difficult to conceive any calamity which Macaulay would regard with greater consternation than that, in the opening sentences of an article which was sure to be read by everybody who read anything, he should pose before the world for three mortal months in the character of a critic who thought 'The Vicar of Wakefield' a bad book."

When the essays were collected the *falsa lectio* gave place to 'The History of Greece.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CARLYLE ON CROMWELL'S HEAD.—In view of the recent controversy about Cromwell's head, the following extract from an unpublished letter, written by Carlyle to my father in 1849, may be interesting:—

There does not seem the slightest sound basis for any of the pretended heads of Oliver. The one at present in vogue was visited the other day by a friend of mine; it has hair, flesh, beard, a written history bearing evidence that it was purchased for £100 (I think, and a bad debt) about 50 years ago,—it also appears to have once had resinous unguents, or embalming substances in it, and to have stood upon a spike:—likely enough the head of some decapitated man of distinction; but by the size of the face, by the very width of the jawbone, were there no other proof, it has not any claim to be Oliver's head. A professional sculptor, about a year ago, gave me the same report of it. "A very much smaller face than Oliver's; quite another face." The story told of a high wind, a sentinel, &c., is identical with what your old neighbour heard long since of the Oliver head in the shape of a skull.

In short the whole affair appears to be fraudulent moonshine—an element not pleasant to glance into, especially in a case like Oliver's.

I remain always

Yours with sincere thanks,
T. CARLYLE.

A. L. F.

HENRY, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.—Among the uncalendared proceedings in the Court of Requests *temp.* Elizabeth, bundle 377, is a letter, in a very shaky handwriting, to Messrs. Ralph Rokeby, John Herbert, and Dr. Awbrey from John, Bishop of London, concerning a suit between Thomas Fenton and Frances his wife, naming herself Frances Anne Fortune, plaintiff, and Thomas Duport, Esq. The plaintiffs suppose the said Frances the base daughter of Henry, late Marquess of Dorset, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk, and that the said Duke in his lifetime delivered to Thomas Duport £100 in money, and certain goods and chattels, to the use of the said Frances, which supposed delivery defendant upon his oath denied. Bishop Aylmer says:—

I have thought good to signify my knowledge and opinion concerning the premises, the rather as I was divers years resident and abiding in ye said Duke's house, having the charge of instructing and teaching of ye lady Jane, his eldest daughter and of ye residue of his children, and also of ye children of divers other noblemen. These are therefore to certifie that the said Duke of Suffolke, during the time y^e I was towards him, which was about 14 or 15 yeres after he came to his lands, even till his decease, was not known or reputed to have any such base daughter y^e ever I heard of. It is now one and fifty yeres or very nere thereabout since my first entertainment into y^e service of y^e said Duke, and if he had begotten any such base child neere the time of my first coming to him, it is very like the same would have been discovered and known during mine abode with hym so many yeres. And touching the gent himself, I meane Mr. Duport, he hath alwaies, to my knowledge, ben taken to be of such upright and sound dealing towards all men, that I am fully perswaded of him he would not wittingly speak untruly upon his othe, to gain the whole Kingdom. Further, I do remember in y^e time of my service employed towards y^e said Duke of Suffolke, he, the said Duke, had in his house a certain chaplen called Cowper, a man not only unlearned, but also reputed to be of dissolute and loose life and conversation. Thus much I thought convenient to signifie unto you at y^e special instance of mine old fellow and friend Mr. Duport, for y^e more playne and manifest declaracion of y^e truth in this behalf the further tryall whereof I refer to y^e good consideracion, and so do committ merciful protection of y^e most mightie.

From my house in Paules Churchy
6th November, 1590. Your very lovly
in Christ,
JOHN LE

In such ways do slanders often ris
C. C.

BEDFORD LIBRARY.—At the present moment, when attention has been drawn to this institution by the attempted sale of its principal treasure (Bunyan's Foxe), it may perhaps be serviceable to note that in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1817 (pp. 135-6), mention is made of other valuable works belonging at that time to this library.
R. B.
Upton.

AUGUSTE JAL.—While trying to verify Quérard's Christian name (see 11 S. ii. 410) I came across the name of this great biographer, and, oddly enough, there seems to be the same kind of error with regard to his forename as there is with respect to Quérard's.

Jal died at Vernon on the 1st of April, 1873, and on looking up my note (4 S. xii. 186) at the time of his death, I find that I called him Augustin. Now Otto Lorenz in his *'Librairie Française,'* Larousse in his *'Grand Dictionnaire,'* Georges Vicaire's *'Manuel'* (1907, vol. iv. p. 515), and our National Library Catalogue all call him Auguste. Jal also signed himself Gustave Jal. The authority I had for Augustin is that of Jal himself. The title and preface to his *'Dictionnaire de Biographie et d'Histoire'* are only signed "A. Jal," but on p. 1346 in the index we read "Jal (Augustin). See p. 10." On that page we find his signature to the preface, so there is not the slightest doubt as to the identity. As to his origin, he says see p. 1027. At this page he is writing about a man who was annoyed because some one had disclosed the fact that his father was a baker. Then Jal says that his own father was a baker, and that he (A. Jal) was born at Lyon 13 April, 1795.

In the above I was referring to the copy of Jal's dictionary at our National Library, then in the Reading-Room. Since then I have referred to my own copy, in which the seven or eight hundred errors of various kinds that are corrected by Jal in the twenty columns of errata on pp. 1327-36 are all noted. Then I find among the errata, p. 1334, col. 2, for the date of his birth, instead of 13th read "12 avril." He gives other references about himself, but he omits one to p. 867, where he mentions a portrait of himself by Madame de Mirbel.

Besides this, in *'A. Jal: Souvenirs d'un Homme de lettres, 1795-1873,'* Paris, 1877, p. 13, Jal says he was born "12 avril, 1795." The *'Souvenirs'* is a very interesting account of Jal's life by himself, edited and published

by a person who does not give a name. It is one of the books the late H. S. Ashbee bequeathed to the "English nation," and is the only copy in the National Library. It is still uncut, except the pages I have opened in order to try to find Jal's correct forename, but without result.
RALPH THOMAS.

HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE: BROADSWORD CONTESTS.—Steele in *The Spectator* (No. 436) describes a broadsword contest that he witnessed at this resort in Clerkenwell, and evidently both "James Miller, serjeant lately come from Portugal," and "Timothy Buck of Clare Market" were very much in earnest. Yet in No. 449 a writer adds that he overheard at an alehouse two masters of the science of defence agreeing to quarrel, and when this was settled one asked of the other, "Will you give cuts or receive?" The other answered, "Receive." And so the contest was arranged.

A further interesting side-light on these matches occurs in 'Instructions given to the Twelve New Lights that lately sprung up in G(uild) H(all), London, 1712:—

"To draw towards a conclusion, party trials may not be improperly liken'd to those of skill at the celebrated theatre of Hockley in the Hole; where he that does not lay about him lustily, and give his antagonist 'Sweet Cuts'—as they are called in Bear Garden language—not only loses his share in the Box, but his Credit; and it is the business of all Prosecutors to make their articles good at any expence."

The final suggestion, therefore, is that there could not be a prior arrangement of the result of the contest: the crowd saw to it that each man did his best.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

A MURDEROUS LONDON BOATMAN OF 1586.—M. Édouard Fournier's *'Variétés Historiques et Littéraires'* is an important collection of rare French tracts, and in the fifth volume he has reprinted, from the only copy known, a very curious pamphlet giving an account, true or false, of a murder in London in 1586. The title reads:—

"Cas merveilleux d'un bastellier de Londres, lequel, sous ombre de passer les passans outre la rivière de Thames, les estrangloit. A Lyon, chez François Arnoullet. M.D.LXXXVI."

According to this narrative, there was a certain Jean Visquée, a native of London, who plied his vocation as a boatman for a period of thirty-three years, and in the course of that period committed eighteen murders, and was only arrested in the attempt at a nineteenth homicide. His boat was to be hired at the Strand near Whitehall,

and he was noted for his obliging and ceremonious manners. One evening a customer came who wanted rowing across the river. Visqué was ready, cap in hand, and too polite to do anything but follow. The unsuspecting gentleman preceded the boatman toward the boat. Visqué brought out a concealed halter, passed it over the head of the unlucky man, whom he was carrying on his shoulders to the boat, when one Pierre Marscot, who from a corner had witnessed this transaction, drew his dagger and called upon him to release the victim. Visqué put down his burden, and, being tall and strong, thought himself able to kill both; but Marscot defended himself skilfully, and the gentleman, recovering, also drew a poignard. Thus attacked, Visqué made a desperate resistance, but in the end was seriously wounded and made prisoner.

"Estant es prisons et ayant finalement enduré la torture, il confessa dix-huit meurtres qu'il avoit perpetré et mis à fin portant les patiens dans sa barque à la façon susdite, et les exécutant illec, pour par ce moyen couvrir son larcin."

He was condemned, says our chronicler, to be tortured with hot pincers, and then "pendu et étranglé en la fameuse ville de Londres, en Angleterre, où il commit ces crimes."

The names and the narrative are not very convincing, but the tract is a curious specimen of the popular literature of the sixteenth century.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

ROUSSEAU AND VOLTAIRE.—In *Lloyd's Evening Post* for 29 June—2 July, 1770, appeared the following paragraph:—

"Paris, June 18.

"The Sieur John James Rousseau, who is expected very soon in this city, has sent forty-eight livres to Monsieur de la Tourette, Secretary of the Academy at Lyons, as his contribution to a scheme proposed by some men of letters, to erect a statue to Mr. de Voltaire, in order to perpetuate the memory of that great genius. The letter of the Philosopher of Geneva upon this subject was very flattering to Mr. de Voltaire; and shews that he has a mind above resenting the keen sallies of a man, whose talents he acknowledges and admires."

As Rousseau had not long previously displayed bitter feelings towards Voltaire because of his suspicion that "the Philosopher of Ferney" was the author of Horace Walpole's invented letter from Frederick of Prussia to "Mon cher Jean Jacques," it would be interesting to know what foundation there was for any part of this story.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[See 10 S. vii. 326.]

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"SEFTON," A CARRIAGE.—On 12 January, 1898, *The Times* reports that "the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York...drove in the Queen's 'Sefton' and four...to the Windsor station."

What is a "Sefton"? and was it so called from the title of the Earl of Sefton, or from the name of the maker? In the latter case the claim of the designation to be treated as a word of the English language may be doubtful. I should be glad to be furnished with any additional instances of its occurrences.

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

PETER THE GREAT'S PORTRAIT.—In *The Sphere* of 20 May there is a reproduction of one of the portraits of this sovereign, and the letterpress says that it is the only portrait for which his Majesty ever sat. What is the authority for this statement? And, if it is true, how did Godfrey Kneller and other artists paint their pictures of him?

FRANK PENNY.

MANZONI'S 'IL CINQUE MAGGIO.'—Some twenty or thirty years ago a translation of Manzoni's 'Il Cinque Maggio' was published in some quarterly or monthly magazine. I should be greatly obliged to any of your readers who could tell me in what magazine this translation was published, and the correct date of its publication.

D. A. CRUSE.

Leeds Library, Commercial Street, Leeds.

[A correspondent from Oregon stated at 10 S. i. 347 that a translation appeared "many years ago" in an American publication called *The Eclectic Magazine*.]

MISTRESS KATHERINE ASTLEY (OR ASTLEY) was the well-known governess to Queen Elizabeth in her youthful days, and her admissions or "confessions" with reference to the relations of the Princess with the Lord Admiral Seymour proved extremely damaging to Elizabeth (Hist. MSS. Commission, 'Cecil Papers'). Both she and her husband, John Astley, were imprisoned by order of the Privy Council, 21 January, 1549, she in the Tower, he in the Fleet ('Acts of the P.C.'). John Astley was speedily released, but his wife remained in confinement for some years, that is, if we assume she was detained the whole period

until the order to Sir Roger Cholmley on 20 May, 1555, for the liberation of "Katherine Assheley, who hath of long tyme remained in his custodie." Elizabeth, when she became Queen, so far from showing any feeling of animosity against her old governess for her confessions—which, indeed, were extorted from her—appointed her principal Lady of the Bedchamber, and her husband Master of the Jewel Office—a position retained by John Astley until his death towards the close of the Queen's reign. The historian Martin Hume in his 'Courtships of Queen Elizabeth' informs us that when Mistress Ashley lay upon her death-bed in July, 1565, the Queen visited her in person and mourned her decease with great grief.

My query is, Who was this lady when she married John Astley? The latter was a younger member of the Astleys of Hill Morton, Norfolk (now represented by Lord Hastings). He had a long Parliamentary experience, extending from 1547 to 1589. He was twice married. In all the Peerages and other works of reference that I have seen in which he is mentioned his first wife is described as "Katherine, dau. of Sir Philip Champernowne of Devon"—evidently intended as the lady who died in 1565. If correctly described, her father could be no other than Sir Philip Champernowne of Modbury, who died in 1545, and who, we gather from Vivian's 'Visitations of Devon,' had four daughters, the youngest named Katherine. But this lady was not the wife of John Astley. She was twice married: first, about 1542, to Otes Gilbert of Compton, who died in 1547, aged about 30, by whom she was mother, with other issue, of the illustrious Sir Humphrey Gilbert; secondly, shortly after 1548, to Walter Raleigh of Fardell, and was mother to the immortal Sir Walter. Her husband Walter Raleigh lived until 1581, so that it is impossible that she could have died wife of John Astley 16 years before. Nor can I find in the Champernowne pedigree any other Katherine who married a John Astley. There is therefore an error somewhere.

I may add that both wives of John Astley are somewhat ambiguous as to parentage.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

W. D. PINK.

COMMANDER HUME IN 1815.—Is there anything known about a Commander or Capt. Hume, who is stated to have served with the fleet blockading the Atlantic coast of France in 1815?

W. R. PRIOR.

CHEVALIER COMYN.—Can any reader tell me anything about the Chevalier Comyn (of Glanmyre, Ireland?), who lived c. 1820, and is said to have had Spanish relations, and to have lived partly in Ireland and partly in Spain. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.
Painswick, Glos.

JOHN SYLVESTER.—It is stated in Pennant's 'Tour in Wales' that the road from Conway to Bangor over Penmaenmawr was made by John Sylvester. Who and what was he? Nothing is known about him at the Institution of Civil Engineers. This road was constructed in 1770, a grant towards its cost having been obtained from Parliament in the previous year. EDWARD WATSON.

CHARTRES CATHEDRAL.—In an article entitled 'On Public Monuments' in a recent number of *The Saturday Review* Mr. Rowland Strong remarked: "One must not forget that the western façade of Chartres Cathedral was completely painted and gilded." Was this indeed the case?

ST. SWITHIN.

LORD MACAULAY'S ANCESTRY.—The great-grandfather of the historian was, I believe, Aulay Macaulay, born 1673, died 1758, minister of Tiree and Coll, and afterwards of Harris. Is anything known of Aulay's father?

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Cardiff.

SWAMMERDAM'S 'HISTORY OF INSECTS'.—It is said that this monumental work, which was originally composed in Dutch, was translated into English for 10*l.* The original sum offered was 100*l.*, to a man who knew no Dutch. Can any of your readers say where the story of the transaction is told? Boswell's 'Johnson,' to which I have been referred, apparently knows nothing of it. D. B. SEATON.

REV. PATRICK GORDON, PREBENDARY OF HEREFORD.—What is known of this Prebendary, who is referred to affectionately by Hearne ('Reliquiæ') as having died in 1730. Was he ever vicar of Shiplake or of Aberley, Worcester? J. M. BULLOCH.
118, Pall Mall.

JOB OR JOPE FAMILY.—Any notes respecting this West of England family will be gratefully accepted, especially in reference to Jeremiah Job, circa 1730, of Devonshire. Please reply direct. G. W. RICHARDS.
69, Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, N.

'A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY TO MARGATE': 'RHODA.'—Possibly some reader can give information as to the authorship of two works published in London in the reign of George III:—

1. "A Sentimental Journey to Margate and Hastings. By Dr. Comparative Junior."

2. 'Rhoda,' a novel (by the author of 'Isabella') which appears to have achieved more than one edition. R. B. Upton.

COMMONWEALTH CHURCH IN WILTS.—In an article on 'The Churches of Gloucestershire' which appeared in a Gloucester newspaper in August, 1907, it is stated of Marston Meysey, a parish in Wiltshire, that it is in the diocese of Gloucester, and that "it is also remarkable for having possessed the only church in England, probably, erected during the Great Rebellion."

The inscription on an interesting chalice informs us that "this church was built and this Cupp given by Robert Jenner, Esq., 1648." This is referred to by Cripps in his 'Old English Plate' and in Nightingale's 'Church Plate.'

This old church, which measured only 40 feet by 17½ ft., was replaced in 1876 by the present one, dedicated to St. James, Apostle and Martyr.

In 'N. & Q.' there are several references to church desecration during the Commonwealth, but not, I think, to the erection of a church. R. J. FYNMORE.

"SOUCHY."—Can any one kindly inform what kind of fish a "souchy" is? The name appeared in an old cookery-book I saw over twenty years ago. T. S.

[Webster's 'New International Dictionary' has: "*souchet*, *souchie*, *souchy*, n. Cf. O.F. *soucié*, brine, pickle. A kind of fish stew with savory broth."]

ELIZABETH HARRISON'S 'MISCELLANIES.'—Is anything known of the author of the following book?—

"Miscellanies on Moral and Religious Subjects in Prose and Verse. By Elizabeth Harrison. London: Printed for the Author, And sold by J. Brickland and T. Field. 1756."

The 380 pages of which it is composed contain little that would appeal to readers of the present day, but the work was reviewed by Dr. Johnson in *The Literary Magazine*, or *Universal Review* (see Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill's 'Boswell's "Life,"' 1887, i. 309, 312). It includes a 28-page list of sub-

scribers, amongst whom are "Samuel Johnson, M.A.," and "Mr. Hawksworth, Author of 'The Adventurer'"; the whole numbering over 700, and comprising many well-known clerics, both Church and Non-conformist. It would appear that a good deal of the book was contributed by other writers than the ostensible author.

W. B. H.

COL. MASON'S COFFEE-HOUSE.—A book published after the middle of the seventeenth century was, according to the imprint, sold at "Colonel Mason's Coffee-house in Cornhill." Are the dates known when this coffee-house was first opened, and when it ceased to be Mason's? A. T. W.

RALPH PIGGOTT, CATHOLIC JUDGE.—I should be glad to know who Ralph Piggott was. In a 'History of West Grinstead,' Sussex, he is described as the last Catholic judge. He wrote to Lord Caryll in 1724, congratulating him that the Act which proscribed him as an outlaw had been repealed. JOHN PATCHING.

THOMAS GENT, PRINTER.—The original manuscript of the 'Life of Thomas Gent,' written by himself, was formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hailstone. Was it sold with the Hailstone Library, and who is the present possessor? It should be republished in its entirety.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

RICHARD DANN, aged 14, was at Westminster School in 1719. I should be pleased to obtain any information about him.

G. F. R. B.

PHILIP DEHANY was M.P. for St. Ives December, 1778, to Sept., 1780. I should be glad to obtain some information about him, especially the dates of his birth and death. G. F. R. B.

GEORGE DELAPLACE was admitted to Westminster School in May, 1739, aged 12. Any information concerning his parentage and career is wanted. G. F. R. B.

EWBANK FAMILY.—I should be much obliged for any information relating to this family, or reference to books or documents where such might be found. In Surtees's 'History of Durham' there is a short pedigree of "Ewbank of Staindorp," but it is very incomplete. I understand that the family was originally a Border family from further north than Durham. Please reply direct. E. STUART SHERSON.

39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

VOLTAIRE ON THE BIBLE.—Would any of your readers kindly tell me what authority there is for the saying attributed to Voltaire that within a hundred years the Bible would be a forgotten book? I should be grateful for a reference if there is one.

WM. FISHER.

WORCESTER HOUSE, THAMES STREET.—Where could I see a print of this old house? It was situated on the south side of Thames Street, overhanging the river. It perished in the Fire of London.

ARTHUR N. GOULD.

Staverton, Briar Walk, Putney, S.W.

ARCHBISHOP STONE OF ARMAGH.—I should be obliged if any one could tell me where I could find particulars of the family of the Most Rev. George Stone, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and of his brother Andrew, who was Under-Secretary of State in 1748.

C. L. K.

MOOR, MORE, AND MOORY-GROUND.—Can any one tell me what is the origin of the place-names of Crampmoor and Skidmore in Hampshire?

"The name Skidmore in the Account Roll of Romsey Abbey, 1539, is spelt Skydmoure" (*vide* the Rev. H. G. D. Liveing's 'Records of Romsey Abbey,' 1906). It was a farm belonging to the abbess and convent, situated near the river Test, between Romsey and Nursling. "Close to it is Lee, another tything," says Mr. Liveing, "and here lay the More." What precisely was a "More," and what does "Skid" or "Skyd" mean with reference to a "More"?

Mr. Liveing says that Moor Court (adjoining Skidmore) took its name from the More. The late Mr. T. W. Shore, in a paper contributed to the *Archæological Review* on 'Old Roads and Fords in Hampshire,' says:—

"A few miles south of Romsey is Wade farm, close to a branch of the Test, which appears to have been known as the 'Wade' in the perambulation of the New Forest in the time of Edward III."

Moor Court at present lies nearer to the river Test than Wade, and Skidmore is on the opposite side of the river, and immediately on its banks; Crampmoor is now a scattered hamlet of a few cottages beside a small stream which runs from Ampfield (anciently Anfield) and Baddesley Common to Romsey, where it joins the Test. It is dignified by the name of the "Tadburne lake" on all the old maps, and is still called "the lake." The fields in its vicinity are called "Moor" and "Moory-ground," and

appear to have been reclaimed from Baddesley Common in the seventeenth century. This is another More or Moor. One of the tiny streams which join the Tadburne lake is called Spittal Tadburne. I shall be very glad to learn the origin of these various names.

F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey.

Replies.

DUROURE FAMILY.

(II S. iii. 389.)

THE inquiry of G. F. R. B. respecting Col. John Duroure draws attention to a very interesting family.

It was a branch of the ancient race of Beauvoir in Languedoc, and was represented in the first half of the sixteenth century by Claud de Grimoard de Beauvoir du Roure, Seigneur de Grisac and of other estates, whose eldest son became a Protestant. His descendant several generations later was the refugee François Du Roure, who was captain in a regiment of cavalry in the British service. He married Catherine de Rieutort and had two sons—Scipio and Alexander—officers in the British army and known as Duroure.

In 1736, under General Wade, Scipio Duroure was Major of Brigade with ten shillings a day. He became the lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Foot, and then (12 August, 1741) colonel of the regiment. His regiment served in Flanders and won great distinction at Fontenoy. Duroure, then Adjutant-General of the forces, was mortally wounded in that fight, and was carried to Ath. After lingering for a few days he died on 10 May (O.S.), 1745, at the age of 56, and was buried on the ramparts of that town. His "effects and horses" were ordered "to be sold on Wednesday [after 7 June] at 11 o'clock at y^e head of y^e Royl Drag^e." He had served for 41 years, and had received as some additional reward of his services the sinecure post of captain of the castle of St. Mawes, on the north side of the entrance to Falmouth harbour. His wife, whom he married in 1713, was his cousin, Marguerite de Vignolles.

A monument was erected by his son, Francis Duroure, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, "to preserve and unite the memory of two affectionate brothers, valiant soldiers and sincere Christians." Scipio Duroure was the elder, Alexander Duroure the younger of these brothers. Alexander

was born about 1691, and married in 1748 Louisa Bruchell of Hammersmith. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Foot, and afterwards (27 Feb., 1752) colonel of the 38th Foot. On 12 May, 1756, he was transferred to the 4th, or King's Own Regiment of Foot, and was promoted to be major-general 24 January, 1758, lieutenant-general 6 December, 1760. After fifty-seven years' service he died at Toulouse on 2 January, 1765, aged 73, and was buried on 26 March in the east cloister of Westminster Abbey. He, too, was captain of St. Mawes Castle (D. C. A. Agnew, 'Protestant Exiles from France,' vol. ii. pp. 280-81, vol. iii. p. 228; A. N. Campbell-Maclachlan, 'William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland,' p. 216; S. P. Oliver, 'Castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes,' p. 100).

The widow of Alexander Durore survived him, and died at Mortlake on 10 October, 1780. Peter Bruchell of Hammersmith, no doubt a relation, was one of her husband's executors (Col. Chester's 'Registers of Westminster Abbey,' p. 405). There was, apparently, no issue of the marriage.

For the following paragraph I am indebted to J. G. Alger, 'Englishmen in the French Revolution,' pp. 199-200:—

"Louis Henri Scipio Beauvoir, Comte Durore, was the grandson of Bolingbroke's (half) sister, Lady Cathelough. The name Scipio, which fitted in so conveniently with Jacobin usages and in favour of which he dropped his other names, had for several generations been a family one. A Scipio Durore, probably his grandfather, entered the English army in 1705, and became a colonel. He himself was born at Marseilles in 1763, but was educated in England. He knew Josephine, returning with her in the same vessel from Martinique in 1791. As a 'municipal' he proposed and carried a resolution that the 6th January, the anniversary of Louis XVI.'s death, should be styled the *fête des sans-culottes*. He did not, however, side with Robespierre, and was imprisoned at St. Lazare during the latter part of the Terror, nor did he again figure in politics. Under the Empire he studied jurisprudence and grammar, and translated Cobbett's English Grammar. He died in 1822 in London, whither he is said to have gone to claim an inheritance."

This man must have been the son of the elder of Lady Luxborough's two daughters, who "married a French count" ('D.N.B.,' *sub* Knight, Henrietta, Lady Luxborough). A copy of the third edition of this translation by Durore is in the National Library at Paris; it is entitled

"le maître d'anglais ou Grammaire raisonnée pour faciliter aux français l'étude de la langue anglaise. par William Cobbett.... 3^e édition.... revue; par L. H. Scipion Durore.... Paris, 1803."

The fifth edition is at the British Museum: it was published in 1816, and the translator then called himself Du Roure. In a note to p. xii of the preface he refers to Lord Bolingbroke and Lady Luxborough: "le premier de ces auteurs était mon grand oncle, et l'autre mon aïeule maternelle."

John Durore was in the Coldstream Guards, becoming ensign on 20 June, 1768, lieutenant 3 June, 1774, captain 15 March, 1779, and he retired from the service on 15 December, 1789. These dates are from MacKinnon's 'History of the Coldstreams,' vol. ii. pp. 490-91. The entries of his marriage and death describe him as lieutenant-colonel. He married at Bath on 2 June, 1790, Sarah Winn, eldest surviving daughter of the late Thomas Winn of Ackton, co. York (*Gent. Mag.*, 1790, pt. i. p. 569; Hunter, 'Deanery of Doncaster,' ii. 216); and died at Twyford, near Winchester, on 28 February, 1801 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1801, pt. i. p. 279). He was elected F.R.S. on 25 May, 1780, and remained a Fellow until his death (Thomson, 'History of the Royal Society,' App. iv. p. lvii).

Francis had been elected a Fellow on 10 November, 1774, but he withdrew in 1797. He married on 15 July, 1746, Miss Crespin, of Wallbrook (*Gent. Mag.*, 1746, p. 383).

Some communications about the family of Durore are in the 5th Series, vol. x.

W. P. COURTNEY.

[MAJOR J. H. LESLIE also thanked for reply.]

DOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS ON BRASSES AND STONE EFFIGIES (11 S. iii. 208, 310, 376).—Dogs and other animals are commonly found on brasses and stone effigies. We have some excellent examples in Devonshire. In Colyton Church there is a fine monument—known as the Choke-a-Bone monument—to the memory of "Margaret, daughter of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and the Princess Kathleen, youngest daughter of Edward IV., King of England. Died at Colcombe, choked by a fish bone. A.D. MDXII." A dog lies at the feet of a recumbent figure of a girl wearing a coronet.

In Axminster Church is an effigy of Gervase de Prestaller, who held the living of Axminster when the church of the thirteenth century was in course of erection. Here again is a dog at the feet.

A fine brass with figures of Sir Thomas and Lady Brooke exists in Thornecombe Church, Dorset. A dog lies at the feet of each.

In Alcester Church is an alabaster effigy of Sir Fulke Grevil. He has a lion at his feet, but Lady Elizabeth has a little dog lying by her left foot, sabled and collared. The date is 1560.

A dog appears on the effigy of Cicely Bonville, Marchioness of Dorset, in Astley Church, Warwickshire (*circa* 1530-35).

In North Bradley Church is a brass of Emma, mother of Archbishop Stafford (A.D. 1446). A dog lies at her feet.

A memorial to Lady Willoughby (who died in 1391) in Spilsby Church, Lincolnshire, bears the figures of two dogs with collars and bells at her feet. A lion lies at the feet of Lord Willoughby de Broke in Callington Church. The date is 1502.

The monument in Broadclyst Church, Devonshire, supposed to represent Sir Roger de Nonant, bears a lion.

Many other instances are recorded in Rogers's 'The Strife of the Roses and Days of the Tudors in the West.'

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

10, Park Road, Exeter.

There are three rabbits on the brass of Bishop Wyvil in Salisbury Cathedral.

A. R. MALDEN.

JUDGE JEFFREYS AND THE TEMPLE CHURCH ORGAN (11 S. iii. 427).—A third edition of 'Notes on the Temple Organ,' by the late E. Macrory, edited by M. Muir Mackenzie, is just out, and answers Mr. UDAL's query.

Burney's 'History of Music' (vol. iii. p. 437) is quoted on p. 27 as the source of the statement that

"the decision [between the rival organs] was left to Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, afterwards King James the Second's pliant Chancellor, who was of that Society (the Inner Temple), and he terminated the controversy in favour of Father Smith, so that Harris's organ was taken away without loss of reputation, it having so long pleased and puzzled better judges than Jefferies."

Mr. Macrory added a foot-note remarking:

"I have not been able to find anything in the Books of either Society to corroborate this statement, derived by Burney from a letter written by Dr. Tudway to his son, and it is not probable, if the decision had been left to Jefferies, that there would not have been some record either of his appointment, or of the decision. It is, however, certain that Jefferies was not 'Lord Chief Justice' at the time of the decision...."

He goes on to suggest that Jeffreys perhaps gave a casting vote. The 'Notes' point out (p. 23) that "Lully, Queen Catherine's organist," is a mistake made by Burney, and should be Baptist Draghi, as corrected by Dr. Rimbault.

A second edition of 'The Temple Church,' by Mr. George Worley, also just out, gives a foot-note on pp. 59 and 60 derived from the 'Inner Temple Records,' vol. iii. p. xlvii, Introduction by Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. This states that at the time of the decision Jeffreys was not a member of the Inner Temple, and that there is no reason to credit him with a knowledge of music. He simply settled the dispute as Lord Chancellor, such action being customary when the two societies could not adjust their differences by means of a conference or committee.

NEL MEZZO.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY refers to Mr. Worley's book, and Dr. W. H. CUMMINGS to Mr. Macrory's. Reply from M. next week.]

FATHER QUIROGA AND THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR (11 S. iii. 409).—An English translation of Schiller's 'Thirty Years' War' appeared in 1846, and a version of the 'History' by Gindely (2 vols.) was published in 1885. Barthold and Söhl are other German authors who have handled the theme. See also Prof. A. W. Ward's 'Thirty Years' War,' 1869. Reference may further be made to Archbishop Trench's 'Gustavus Adolphus in Germany,' to Mr. J. L. Stevens's 'Memoir of Gustavus Adolphus,' and to lives of Wallenstein by Ranke, Förster, and others, as likewise to Schiller's dramatic exposition.

THOMAS BAYNE.

The best detailed account of this war is Antony Gindely's, translated by Prof. ten Brink (2 vols., 1886). It is based on exhaustive research into contemporary documents. Schiller's history of the war is of course of literary interest, but of little scientific value. Archbishop Trench's 'Gustavus Adolphus in Germany' depicts one aspect of the war in interesting fashion.

I am familiar with no Father Quiroga except the well-known Jesuit mathematician and man of science, whose name is held in honour in Bologna; but he is of later date than 1631. Quiroga is a noble name in the province of Galicia.

D. O. HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus.

"THAT MAN IS THOUGHT A DANGEROUS KNAVE" (11 S. iii. 367).—Lord Houghton wrote a poem entitled 'The Men of Old,' but the stanza E. V. L. quotes is not printed in the poem as it appears in the 1876 edition of his poetical works. Can it have been suppressed?

FRANK J. BURGON.

Tate Library, Brixton.

MILTON IN IRELAND (11 S. iii. 328).—It is to be feared that the evidence in favour of Milton having ever been in Ireland is on a par with that of Shakespeare's visit to Scotland. Or rather, one should say that there is far less evidence for the former than for the latter theory. If Milton was in Ireland (which none of his biographers seems ever to have been aware of), it must have been during his residence in Buckinghamshire after leaving college, or during the time when he acted as Cromwell's Latin secretary. Among publications credited to his pen while secretary appears a work entitled 'Observations upon the Articles of Peace with the Irish Rebels, on the Letter of Ormond to Col. Jones, and the Representation of the Presbytery at Belfast,' London, 1649, 4to. Possibly the mention of Belfast in Milton's writings may have given rise to the notion that he was once there. It will require, however, much stronger evidence than has hitherto been forthcoming to establish as a fact that he ever set foot in Ireland. SCOTUS.

FISHING IN FRESH WATER IN CLASSICAL TIMES (11 S. iii. 249, 350, 393).—Somebody may like to be reminded of the use Shakespeare made of the episode referred to by PROF. BENSLY:—

Cleopatra. Give me mine angle; we'll to the river: there,

My music playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony,
And say "Ah, ha! you're caught."

Charmian. 'Twas merry when
You wager'd on your angling: when your diver
Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up.

Cleopatra. That time, —O, times! —
I laugh'd him out of patience.

'Ant. and Cleo.,' II. v. 10-19.

ST. SWITHIN.

S. S. W. (*ante*, p. 350) misses the point of his Antony fish story. I do not believe that the water near Alexandria is fresh; but be that as it may, Cleopatra's trick on Antony was to have a *salt* fish, *i.e.*, a salted fish, put on his hook. The story is told in Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra,' II. v.

ISAAC HULL PLATT.

Wallingford, Pa.

ANANIAS AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. iii. 266, 333, 395).—L. L. K.'s reply is curious. The Puritans did not require to study the 'Acta Sanctorum' in order to identify the *Ananias* whom your correspondent

refers to as a saint of the Roman Catholic calendar. He is, of course, one of the "Three Children," Ananias (Hananiah), Mishael, and Azariah, otherwise known as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, whom L. L. K. will find in his Bible (Daniel i.-iii.) and Prayer Book (Order for Morning Prayer), without having recourse to the tomes of the Bollandists.

D. O. HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus.

In the Prayer Book, the alternative to the 'Te Deum' at Morning Prayer is the 'Benedicite,' commonly used in Lent. This canticle ends with an invocation of the "Three Children," thus: "O Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, bless ye the Lord." The name would thus be quite familiar to English Churchpeople.

G. W. E. R.

CORONATION BIBLIOGRAPHY (11 S. iii. 345).—The following may be added to the notes given at the above reference:—

'A Faithful Account of the Processions and Ceremonies in the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England: exemplified in that of their late sacred Majesties King George the Third and Queen Charlotte....embellished with elegant engravings.' Edited by Richard Thomson. 8vo, London, 1820.

'Peter Parley's Visit to London during the Coronation of Queen Victoria.' Square 12mo, London, 1839.

The latter work was described at 9 S. vii. 346, 437; some copies were issued with the plates coloured.

W. B. H.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': SUPPRESSIONS IN 'PICKWICK' (11 S. iii. 244, 313, 392).—The words about Mr. Pickwick's portrait are these: "Which portrait, by the by, he did not wish to have destroyed when he grew a few years older." Surely the meaning is simple enough. We like the portraits which are painted in our youth or middle age, because we are conscious that our looks do not improve as we grow older.

DICKENSIAN.

THE COLLAR OF SS (11 S. iii. 361, 413).—In the second column of p. 363, ll. 11, 12, the dates of the deaths of the "three Dukes of Somerset three times renowned" should have been given as 1455, 1464 (battle of Hexham), and 1471.

It seems worth mentioning that Collars of SS, though nowhere mentioned in the text of Shakespeare, are twice found in "the order of Coronation" (of Queen Anne Bullen) in 'Henry VIII.,' IV. i.

W. A. COX.

CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A. (11 S. iii. 409).—In the 'Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,' by his son, p. 23, we read:—

"Life on board a man-of-war in 1813—even on board a guardship at the Nore—was no holiday work. I have often heard my father dwell upon the great emotion with which he first ascended the gangway to the deck of one of his Majesty's ships. . . . He liked well enough to pass hours in the Captain's cabin, to read Buffon through and through, and to get up theatricals, aided by the pictorial genius of foremast-man Clarkson Stanfield, afloat in the same ship."

Jerrold, it is stated, was to join on 22 December, 1813, the guardship *Namur*, as a first-class volunteer.

P. 107 deals with twenty years later:—

"The Rent Day' was in active preparation in the first days of January, 1832. Rehearsals were going forward on the dingy stage; and behind, there was an artist at work for his old shipmate. That *Namur* man, who was so useful in the officer's theatricals, has turned his nautical life to account also. Clarkson Stanfield and Douglas Jerrold, who parted last on board the *Nore* guardship, shake hands at one of these dingy rehearsals—shake hands to become fast friends, as they shall still, in their respective paths, push forward to their ultimate part in the art and literature of their common country. Some years hence they shall be sauntering in Richmond Park, eagerly drinking in a little fresh air, after sooty days spent in London. There shall be other friends with them. Matters theatrical shall bubble up in the careless ebb and flow of the conversation; and suddenly the *Namur* middy—atill the middy, though silver is stealing along his hair—shall cry:—

"Let's have a play, Stanfield, like we had on board the *Namur*."

R. J. FYNMORE.

CLERGYMEN AS ESQUIRES (11 S. iii. 409).—For an example in the seventeenth century see 9 S. xi. 422, and for an example in the nineteenth see 10 S. ii. 307.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

UTTOXETER'S FIRST BOOK (11 S. iii. 405).—In this connexion it may be recalled that reference has been already made in 'N. & Q.' to Robert Richards as the printer (see 10 S. iii. 128, 176) in 1808 of the novel 'Rebecca,' of which the missing third volume is still sought. Although this was not the first book presumably printed in the little Staffordshire town, it runs Mr. Axon's date pretty close. I may add that there is a slight difference in the length of time he names during which Richards acted as post-master at Uttoxeter, Dr. Forshaw giving the dates as 1793 to 1835 only.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 409).—F. T. F.'s quotation consists of the last three lines of 'The Harp that once through Tara's Halls,' one of the best known of Moore's 'Irish Melodies.' It is printed on p. 182 of the new Oxford edition of Moore's works by Mr. A. Godley, who tells us in his Introduction that the publication of the 'Melodies' went on from 1807 to 1835.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

The first of G. H. J.'s quotations, "*Industria res parvæ crescunt, socordia magnæ comminuuntur*," seems to be a variation of the words of Sallust, which are: "*Concordia parvæ res crescunt, discordia maximæ dilabuntur*" ('Jug.' 10). In Tacitus ('Annal.' ii. 38) we find "*industria*" opposed to "*socordia*," but not in the manner quoted.

JOHN T. CURRY.

G. H. J.'s second quotation seems a misreading of Keble's verse in the poem for the first Sunday after Easter:—

O joys that, sweetest in decay,
Fall not, like withered leaves, away,
But with the silent breath
Of violets drooping one by one.

J. D.

The lines sought by IKONA,

"Guess now who holds thee?" "Death," I said.
But, there,
The silver answer rang,—"*Not Death, but Love*,"
form the conclusion of the first of Mrs. Browning's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' commencing

I thought once how Theocritus had sung.

The lines quoted by MR. BRESLAIR,

Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze, &c.,
are to be found in Pope's 'Essay on Man,' Epistle I. ll. 273-6.

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.

'RALPH ROISTER DOISTER' (11 S. iii. 367, 413).—According to the 'D.N.B.' and most other authorities, Udal died in 1556. The suggestion that the prayer for the Queen at the end of 'Ralph Roister Doister' was written by another hand, and at a later date than is generally assigned, has not, I think, been previously made. Is there anything to warrant such a belief apart from what is stated in the query? There is some reason to believe that 'Ralph Roister Doister' was not completed until 1553, or even later. It is quoted from in Wilson's 'Art of Logique' edition 1553, but not in the previous editions of 1551 and 1552.

thus indicating that it was not known to the public at the two latter dates. There is no difficulty in supposing that Udall added a few lines to his play even later than 1553. The queen can hardly have been any one else than Mary. We must remember that in 1554 an Act was passed "declaring that the regal power of this realme is in the queenes majestie [Mary] as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her moste noble progenitours Kinges of this realme." There is surely no insurmountable obstacle to believing that Udall, moved by a similar spirit of loyalty, may have added, in 1554, a few lines to his play, in honour of the Queen.

W. S. S.

JUNIUS AND THE HORSEWHIPPING OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD (11 S. iii. 227, 292, 375, 410).—Happening to be at Somerset House recently, I consulted the will of Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, as suggested by Mr. G. W. E. RUSSELL at the last reference. It is dated 16 November, 1786, and was proved 11 July, 1794. The reference number is P.C.C. 384 Holman. It is very short, and contains no reference of any sort to the alleged assault on the Duke, nor is there any specific bequest of plate to anybody.

ALAN STEWART.

ROEITES OF CALVERTON: WROEITES OF AUSTRALIA (11 S. iii. 385).—Beyond a similarity in the names of their founders there is no doctrinal or historical connexion between these sects. The Wroeites or Christian Israelites emanated originally from the followers of Joanna Southcott. See Blunt's 'Dictionary of Sects,' p. 107, the notice of John Wroe in the 'D.N.B.' and the late J. Fitzgerald Molloy's 'Faiths of the Peoples,' vol. i. p. 102. Blunt says: "The sect has a larger body of adherents in Australia than in England." During my boyhood in Australia they were fairly numerous, but now I believe they are practically non-existent there as an organized body. Their popular nickname was "Beardies," as it was an article of their faith never to cut their hair. Wroe made several missionary tours in Australia, and he was most successful in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. The 'D.N.B.' says he died at Collingwood, Melbourne. That is not strictly accurate. He passed away in the house attached to the Christian Israelite Sanctuary in Fitzroy, a Melbourne suburb adjoining Collingwood. Wakefield, Yorkshire, is, or was, the head-quarters of the *Christian Israelites*, and there Wroe built

himself a handsome residence, which he christened "Melbourne House," in compliment to his Australian adherents in that city, who provided most of the funds for its erection. As the sect is supposed to have vanished, or nearly so, in England as well as in Australia, it would be interesting to know who now claims the ownership of Melbourne House, who occupies it, and whether the law concerning valuable property left by departed sects has ever been authoritatively or judicially declared in this country.

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

The Wroeites were the followers of John Wroe, who was born at Bowling, in the parish of Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1782, and died in Australia in 1863. The best account of him that I know is in Mr. Baring-Gould's 'Yorkshire Oddities,' 1890, pp. 28-58. Many publications by and about him were issued at Wakefield, 1834-8. Of Daniel Milton, who claimed to be his successor, some particulars are furnished in *The Yorkshire Post*, 26 Nov., 1898. See more in Boase, 'Mod. Engl. Biog.,' iii. 1524.

W. C. B.

The full notice of John Wroe, 1782-1863, a native of Bowling, Bradford, Yorks, to be found in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. lxiii. p. 158 (1900), seems completely to negative the idea that he, or his followers, had anything in common with the fanatics of Calverton. No mention of John Roe is in the 'D.N.B.'

W. B. H.

Communications that have reached me since the appearance of my note convince me that the imagined discovery is a mare's nest. It seems that John Wroe was born at Bradford in 1782, and associated circumstances, so far as I have been made acquainted with them, afford no ground for presuming any sort of association between Roe and Wroe, or between the respective sects.

One correspondent has brought to my notice the writings of John Ward, a contemporary prophet of the same class, whose advertised writings run into 16 volumes, whereof the sixth is described as an 'Address to the Wroeites.' I am told that a small body of this sect continues to meet in the present day, at or near Wakefield.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

[Some particulars of John Ward will be found at 10 S. xi. 354.]

WEIGHT OF 1588 (11 S. iii. 408). — EL surmounted by a large crown = Queen Elizabeth. "1588 A° [Anno]" = in the year (sc. of our Lord) 1588. "AR XXX [Anno Regni]" = in the thirtieth year of her reign.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

Surely the inscription "El. 1588 A° Ar. XXX." simply means the thirtieth year of Elizabeth, 1588, the year of the Armada.

W. C. B.

CHRISTIAN NAMES USED BY BOTH MEN AND WOMEN (11 S. iii. 387). — The name of my earliest teacher was Christian Bird, her mother bearing the same name. One of the daughters of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema bears the name of Laurence. Leslie is another name common to both sexes.

WM. H. PEET.

EL SOLTERO may add Sydney to his list. A country coroner the other day refused to allow that Sydney could possibly be a girl's name. It was, in point of fact, the name of the second wife of the sixth Duke of Manchester, and has been perpetuated in that of her only daughter, Sydney, Countess of Kintore, as well as of her granddaughter, Lady Ethel Sydney Keith-Falconer.

D. O. HUNTER BLAIR.

Fort Augustus.

Sidney and Vivian, with spelling variations Sydney and Vivien, are further names common to both sexes. Hope is another. An aunt of mine was named Christian about eighty-four years ago.

E. I. WISDOM.

Sydney may be added: Miss Sydney Owenson (*ante*, p. 400, col. 2, l. 28), and more recently Sydney, Duchess of Manchester, wife of Sir S. A. Blackwood. Sidney is also used for men and women.

SYDNEY SAMUEL BAGSTER.

May not the following be added: Sylvester, Sidney, Jesse or Jessie, and Christian? I have found many entries of Philip as a girl's name, and in Kent, Bennett and Comfort used indiscriminately; and Julian from the days of Dr. Harvey to the present Countess of Radnor.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

To the list supplied by EL SOLTERO may be added the name of Vernon.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

The following may be added to the list given: Alison, Hildred, perhaps Lesley, Sydney (e.g., Lady Morgan), Cassie (for a man, see *The Times*, 24 May, 1911, p. 3, col. 4), and Hilary.

M.

One is tempted to wonder whether it is the mere variation of a single letter that has caused the querist to omit the commonest of all such names, Francis or Frances, from the list given.

W. McM.

Brevet-Major Caroline Frederick Scott, Royal Artillery, died at Rochester on 21 September, 1794.

Lieut.-General Thomas Ignatius Maria Hog, Madras Artillery, died at Redbridge, near Southampton, on 15 February, 1899.

Col. George Harrison Ann Forbes, Royal Artillery, is still living.

J. H. LESLIE.

COWPER'S 'CHARITY': "PORCELAIN" (11 S. iii. 409). — The context shows that the poet's design is to contrast charity in the large philosophic sense with that narrow interpretation of the term which limits it to almsgiving. The truly charitable, he avers with the Apostle, are always well-disposed towards others, while those of the spurious type are utterly selfish and corrupt. To illustrate the baneful influence of the latter tribe he specifies Flavia, who gives of her refuse to the poor, and ruthlessly defames her neighbours. Charity she understands only in the form of alms, if we except her porcelain ornaments, presented, of course, to herself:—

Her superfluity the poor supplies,
But if she touch a character, it dies.
The seeming virtue weighed against the vice,
She deems all safe, for she has paid the price:
No Charity but alms aught values she,
Except in porcelain on her mantel-tree.

Porcelain articles would, no doubt, be very expensive in the poet's day, while the self-indulgence proclaimed by their possession would indicate a sharp contrast to his economic habit.

THOMAS BAYNE.

The reference in the quotation is pretty obviously to a figure in porcelain (Dresden, Chelsea, or other) of Charity standing on the mantelpiece.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

Flavia will bestow her goods to feed the poor, but she is without true Charity, which she values only in the shape of a china figure on her chimneypiece.

ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. TOM JONES also thanked for reply.]

JAMES BALLANTYNE'S KELSO PRESS (11 S. iii. 347, 396).—In reply to the request of W. S. S. I may say that 'The History o' the Families o' the Farmers and the Lightbodies' is a short tale of 36 pages, giving the history of a deserving, thrifty family called Farmer, and of an ambitious, worldly family named Lightbody. It ends with a prophecy against the people for the abuse of strong drink: "Sae far gangs the prophecy; some o' it has already happened; God grant that the rest may never come to pass." The booklet is dated from the Lammermuir Hills, 4 January, 1802; the reference in the prophecy evidently is to the destructive Napoleonic wars.

JOHN GRANT.

"PERTHROAT" (11 S. iii. 409).—I do not see my way to guessing at the sense, because every hint that might give help is suppressed. May we not be told the authority, the context, and (at any rate) the date?

WALTER W. SKEAT.

HANOVERIAN REGIMENT (11 S. iii. 327, 378, 415).—The history of the King's German Legion, formed from the Hanoverian army, was written by North Ludlow Beamish, and published by Boone, 1832. In 1806 the Legion had two dragoon and three Hussar regiments, two light and seven line battalions, two horse and four foot batteries of artillery, and some engineers.

R. W. P.

The presentation of colours to one of the regiments of the German Legion took place on 22 August, 1855, but *The Folkestone Chronicle* of 25 August stated that

"it had been expected that H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge would have attended to give away the colours, but this she was prevented from doing by a previous engagement. That duty then devolved upon H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge."

It may be true that when the Legion was disbanded some of the men settled in Canada, but in an article in *The Fortnightly*, August, 1900, by H. A. Bryden, it is stated that numbers of men of the Anglo-German Legion were successfully settled, by State aid, in British Kaffraria.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

A few facts may be added to those at the last reference. The brigade did not get any further than Scutari; part, on return, were encamped at Shorncliffe, and formed the nucleus of the new 109th (British) Regiment. A large number, including Col. Wooldridge, migrated to Cape Colony and settled there.

H. P. L.

SIEGE OF DERRY: REV. JAMES GORDON (11 S. iii. 369).—No corroboration, I believe, of Wodrow's story about Gordon and the relief of Derry is anywhere to be found. It is rejected by all trustworthy writers. Wodrow, it must be remembered, was a somewhat credulous biographer, so far as Presbyterian ministers were concerned. Most of his geese were apt to be swans. According to Reid's 'Presbyterian Church in Ireland,' Gordon held a charge for a few years in Ulster, before being settled at Cardross, where his ministry lasted only some four years. In Cardross his reputation did not long survive. Dumbartonshire local historians, by their silence, seem to attach no importance to the story of Gordon's achievements.

In what sense did he "relieve" Derry? Was it by persuading Kirke, the leader of the relieving force, as Macaulay intimates? Or was it by breaking the boom, as Mr. BULLOCH states? Of neither theory is there any corroboration. Kirke was about the last man in the world to be influenced by clerical persuasion or oburgation. Besides, the dispatch from Schomberg, ordering an attack, may still be seen in the Bodleian Library. The boom was broken by the Mountjoy, Micaiah Browning master, who was killed by a shot from the enemy. The Mountjoy having got aground, her consort the Phoenix, Andrew Douglas master, was the first to pass the obstruction, and the Mountjoy followed. Where does Gordon come in? It is to be feared that the tale of his achievements at Derry is due either to a florid imagination or to a hallucination similar to that which possessed the British sovereign (George III. was it?) who persuaded himself of his presence in command of an English regiment at the battle of Waterloo.

SCOTUS.

BONAR & Co. (11 S. iii. 369).—Thomson Bonar who died in July, 1814, is described by Anderson ('Scottish Nation,' Supplement) and Kay ('Portraits') as a merchant in Edinburgh; he was, in fact, a wine merchant, and by his marriage to a daughter of Andrew Bell, the engraver, became interested in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' as agent for its sale in succession to Hunter, and as printer (see ninth edition, vol. viii., and eleventh edition, vol. ix.). He was the fourth (? fifth) son of the Rev. John Bonar of Perth, and he had three sons by his first wife, Andrew Bell's daughter (John, Andrew, and Thomson), and three daughters by his second wife, Mary Lawrie.

The London firm of Thomson Bonar & Co., which still exists in Old Broad Street, may owe its origin to another Thomson Bonar, a relative, who is described by Anderson as a "descendant" of the Rev. John Bonar of Fetlar, father of John Bonar of Perth. This Thomson Bonar made a fortune as a Russia merchant, purchased (?) Camden Place, Chislehurst, and was there, with his wife, murdered by an Irish footman named Nicholson on the night of May 30-31, 1813, ('Annual Register' for 1813, Chronicle, 31 May; and *The Times* for 1 June, 1813, *et seq.*). Thomson Bonar, the Russia merchant, had at least two sons, one of whom was colonel of the Kent Militia Regiment at the time of the murder; and both seem to have been present at the execution of Nicholson (see 'Annual Register,' *Chronicles*, 23 August, 1813). S. H. P.

RICHARD ROLLE'S 'PRICK OF CONSCIENCE': 'THE BRITISH CRITIC' (11 S. iii. 227, 277, 377, 417).—It may be worth noting that the article in question was written by Mark Pattison. He mentions it in his 'Memoirs,' chap. vi. p. 186:—

"I wrote an elaborate article in *The British Critic* on 'Earliest English Poetry,' for which I spent months of study, and got to know all that was then known on the subject."

It was not reprinted in his 'Essays' (1889).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MR. HIGHAM, *ante*, p. 417, wrongly I think, attaches the letters D.D. to the name of the Rev. Thomas Mozley as editor of *The British Critic* and author of 'Reminiscences of Oriel College, Oxford,' 1882. With so many other claims to distinction, my old fellow-townsmen of Gainsborough (whose obituary notice I wrote in *The Athenæum* for 24 June, 1893) would have repudiated, I feel sure, this inapposite titular appendage.

The mistake has probably been caused by the fact that his brother J. B. Mozley, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, was certainly D.D. WILLIAM MERCER.

"O. K." (11 S. iii. 266, 390).—At the end of the will of Thomas Cumberland, lorimer, of London, dated 8 Dec., 1565, entered in the Archdeaconry Court registers at iii. 173 b, occur the letters O. K. in capitals. I do not think they stand for the initials of any persons as, *e.g.*, of the scrivener who drew up the will or a witness. This being the case, what do they mean?

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Fortunes of Nigel. By Sir Walter Scott. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Stanley V. Makower. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. MAKOWER has provided an excellent annotated edition of one of Scott's brightest stories. We are not generally in favour of the principle which adds to task-books stories which should bring unadulterated delight in hours of leisure; but if Scott is to be so treated, Mr. Makower does the business as well as anybody. He has evidently taken great pains over his editing, and the result is a body of sound information alike in history and philology. The boy who has mastered this edition will have discovered a good deal concerning a period of which many adults know little. The editor's Introduction—meant more, we take it, for teachers than pupils—explains his work and the reasons for it. He is fully justified in insisting on the importance of the glossary, which summarizes much of the store of learning and illustration now available in the great Oxford Dictionary and other authorities. 'Nigel' is, besides being a rattling story, something of a feat of virtuosity in its language. With Shakespeare, Scott was wonderfully familiar, and the student will recognize much of his language. Thus the "roasted crab" of p. 342 is doubtless a reminiscence of the charming lyric at the end of 'Love's Labour's Lost.'

King James I. being an admirable pedant, there is more than the usual amount of classical tags to be found here, which Mr. Makower duly assigns to their familiar authors, and translates. We miss, however, a reference to the source of "Incumbite remis fortiter" (p. 135), which we take to be a reminiscence of the "validis incumbite remis," of 'Æneid,' x. 294. The "infandum, regina," of p. 198 derives a further point from its association with the Westminster schoolboy and Queen Elizabeth. "Crasso in aere" (p. 251) is a quotation from Horace, 'Ep.' ii. 1. 244. "Equam memento," &c. (p. 471), is of course, a deliberate pun on Horace, but not one, we think, invented by Scott. The joke was made by Lord North when his son Frank sold the little mare given him by his father.

We mention these trifles, not as of any importance, but to show that we have paid the editor the compliment of reading his notes with care.

IN *The Cornhill* this month 'The Lost Iphigenia,' a capital story, is concluded. Judge Parry in 'Dear Old Cecil' has a striking story of a man who was victimized at school and later by a dominating companion who finally led him to serious fraud. 'Lop Ears,' by Dorothea Deakin, is a highly entertaining account of a devastating female child who insisted on having her own way. A third story by Mr. C. H. Cautley, 'In the Vald'Or,' takes the form of a sentimental journal. 'The Keys of all the Creeds,' an Indian study by Major G. F. Macmunn, is a vigorous exposition of our rule as viewed by one of the best of the native types. In 'The Two Novelists: a Letter from Thackeray,' Miss Flora Masson gives a pleasant account of her father's connexion with Thackeray, who wrote him a letter concerning Dickens, Masson having reviewed the two chief Victorian

novelists together. Thackeray credits Dickens with "quite a divine genius in many things," but quarrels with his art in not duly representing Nature, and regards Micawber as "no more a real man than my friend Punch is." The article on 'Henry Bradshaw' by Mr. A. C. Benson is delightful—much more intimate than his study last month. Bradshaw was a real character as well as a great librarian and an inspired bibliographer. The answers to Mr. Lang's paper on Scott are supplied, and we notice that he has given a second prize "to encourage research," while the new competition is on Stevenson, the paper being set by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

IN *The Nineteenth Century* politics hold a pre-dominant position, especially the new schemes of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Ralph Neville, for six years Judge in the Egyptian Native Courts, writes on 'The Muddle in Egypt and the Way Out,' giving voice to a discontent which seems to have attained formidable proportions of late years. The Hon. Emmeline Plunkett has a very interesting inquiry in 'Stonehenge and the Hyperboreans' concerning the uses of that ancient monument for moon-worship, following up Sir Norman Lockyer's fascinating book on Stonehenge as a temple of the sun. Astronomical evidence combined with historical suggests to her that the inhabitants of Britain and Brittany observed the moon in Sagittarius and the sun in Gemini as part of a cult resembling that of Artemis-Diana. The course of the moon is dragon-like, and the builders of Avebury, an older monument than Stonehenge, represented "the sinuous body of a snake in the two long avenues by which the circle was approached." Stukeley was, it is suggested, right in considering this as "a hieroglyphic symbol of highest note and antiquity," and it was, further, "the Dragon of the great Pendragonship."

Mr. W. S. Lilly's 'Some Notes on Chateaubriand' are concluded. They do not seem to us to contain much that is new, nor can we rate highly some isolated dicta by the glorious politician which he regards as "literary judgments of the greatest value." Mr. H. H. Statham is always an interesting writer, and we find both insight and amusement in the couple who hold 'Conversations at the Salon and the Royal Academy.'

'A SALUTE FROM THE FLEET' is a dignified Coronation tribute from Mr. Noyes in *The Fortnightly*, which has also a short and effective piece of verse, 'Coronal,' from Mr. Walter Sichel. "Index" has a character study of 'His Majesty the King,' in which the theatre is stated to be his favourite form of recreation. Certain obvious differences between him and King Edward are noted. Articles on 'The Royal Prerogative' and 'The City of London and the Coronations' follow. Mr. Sidney Low has a sympathetic study of Mrs. Rawdon Crawley which pleases us well. He points out that she "is the first embodiment in English fiction of the woman whose emotions are dominated by her intellect." He credits her with what many readers forget—the bringing together of Dobbin and Amelia. Mr. D. C. Boulger suggests that England has only to take the lead to secure 'The Preservation of the Field of Waterloo,' in which the other nations concerned are ready to assist. Mr. Francis Gribble continues in 'The Waning of Rachel's Star' his clever studies of the great actress, a pathetic

figure in her loss of reputation and desperate struggles to hold her own against fading health and the opposition of Madame Ristori. 'Abbas Effendi: his Personality, Work, and Followers,' by E. S. Stevens, is very striking. The chief representative of the faith of the Bab is a man of holy life, very different from the advertising purveyor of religion. Mrs. Alec Tweed's article on 'Women and Work' ought to be reprinted and distributed widely abroad, for it shows what women have done and can do in spite of the limitations imposed on them. It would be excellent and informing reading for many persons who generalize at large without adequate knowledge. Foreign literature of note is introduced to English readers in 'The Misfortune of Being Clever,' a Russian comedy eulogized by Prince Bariatsky, and 'L'Age Dangereux,' a French translation of a German translation of a book by a Danish novelist, Karin Michaëlis. Even as transmuted through two languages, this psychological study by a woman has, we gather from Miss May Bateman, made a sensation in Paris. Mrs. Belloc Lowndes concludes the number with a short story, 'The Child,' which is painful, but effective.

IN *The National Review* the articles which interest us chiefly are 'Women who want the Vote,' by the Countess of Selborne, and 'Some Scottish Homes,' by Lady Edward Cecil. The amount of labour which a working woman does cheerfully and assiduously is not easily realized by the average man. Mr. H. C. Biron's 'Pope in Worst Stockings' is not strong as criticism, but the sort of study which should be very useful to-day. We should like Mr. C. E. Lawrence's plea for fairies, 'On Titania and Co.,' if it were less affected in style. We may ask why George MacDonald was not mentioned, and why an accomplished writer should make nonsense of a paraphrase of Wordsworth by putting the Latin for a cowslip instead of a primrose.

THE editorial of *The Burlington Magazine* deals frankly with the 'Recent Extensions at the National Gallery and the British Museum.' The new rooms at the former are described as handsome in appearance, but "they repeat and intensify some of the faults of lighting and proportions which, since the report of the Boston Commission, must be regarded as inadmissible." As for the system of lighting, "there is hardly any great picture gallery on the Continent or in America, erected within the last ten or twenty years, in which such mistakes have been made, or at all events perpetuated."

Mr. Lionel Cust's very interesting 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections' deal this month with several of our early kings, whose portraits are reproduced. Richard III.'s face is worthy of his Shakespearian reputation. Mr. Roger Fry writes on the Richard Bennett Collection of Chinese Porcelain now being shown in New Bond Street for the benefit of the National Art-Collections Fund, and, to judge from the illustrations here given, well worth a visit. Mr. G. F. Hill's continuation of 'Notes on Italian Medals' is full of good things. Mr. Claude Phillips thinks he has found an unrecognized Carpaccio in Sir William Abdy's sale, a picture formerly attributed to Mantegna. Miss F. M. Stawell's account of 'The Letters of Vincent van Gogh' is most attractive, and we hope that they will be translated into English.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MESSRS. LUPTON BROTHERS' Burnley Catalogue 113 contains the largest-paper Bewick's 'Birds' and 'Quadrupeds,' 3 vols., Newcastle, 1820-26, 4l. 7s. 6d.; a set of the Chetham Society, 1844-85, 10l.; the "National Dickens," 40 vols., cloth, 1906, 18l. 18s.; Hogarth's Works, published by Baldwin & Cradock, atlas folio, 4l.; Lancashire Parish Register Society Publications, 23 vols., 5l. 10s.; Motley's Complete Works, 9 vols.; Murray, 1904, 2l. 2s.; Pinkerton's 'Voyages,' 17 vols., 4to, 1808-14, 2l. 10s.; 'The Preacher's Commentary,' 39 vols., 1885-96, 4l. 10s.; and the Library Edition of Prescott, 15 vols., calf, Philadelphia, 1860, 3l. Under Scott is the Border Edition of the Novels, 48 vols., Nimmo, 1892-4, 10l. 10s. There are works under Asiatic, Astronomy, Biography, Derbyshire Topography, Scottish Literature, &c. Those under Discussions include Harrison v. Bradlaugh, Howes v. Bottomley, King v. Bradlaugh, Murphy v. Mooney, Pope v. Maguire, &c.

Mr. John Orr's Edinburgh Catalogue 33 contains Capt. Burton's Works, Memorial Edition, 7 vols., 1893-4, 1l. 15s.; Monstrelet's 'Chronicles,' 2 vols., 4to, 1877, 1l. 2s. 6d.; and Froissart, 2 vols., 4to, 1874, 1l. 2s. 6d. A copy of the very rare Confession of Faith, small 4to, morocco, 1590, is 4l. 4s. (a copy at the Scott Sale fetched 32l.) There are some Cruikshank plates, also first editions of Dickens. Under Drama is the Mermaid Series, 27 vols., a complete set (4 of the vols. not uniform, and on thin paper), 2l. 18s. 6d. A fine copy of Maitland's 'Edinburgh,' folio, 1753, panelled calf, is 1l. 15s. Under Epitaphs is Monteith's 'Theatre of Mortality,' 12mo, half-calf, 1704-8, 1l. 1s. There is some Scottish folk-lore. Works on Heraldry include Milles's 'Catalogue of Honour,' folio, 1610, 2l. 10s. A large-paper copy of Talfourd's 'Memorials of Lamb' (one of 150 printed), 1892, is 12s. 6d. There are lists under Jacobite, Military, Natural History, Queen Mary Stuart, and Scots Peerage. Under Walton is Marston's edition of the 'Angler,' 2 vols., 4to, 1888, 3l. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Charles J. Sawyer's Catalogue 26 contains a number of books with coloured plates, new copies at greatly reduced prices. An extra-illustrated copy of 'Dickens and his Illustrators,' royal 4to, purple levant, 1899, is 10l. 10s.; a collection of 70 coloured plates of Female Costume, 4to, full levant, Ackermann, 1810-15, 12l. 12s.; a set of the "Aldine Poets," 53 vols., original cloth, 1866-7, 7l. 10s.; and a large-paper 'Arabian Nights,' translated by Forster, 5 vols., royal 8vo, red morocco, 1802, 8l. 10s. Among art works is 'Jacob Maris,' by T. de Bock, royal folio, vellum, 1900, 7l. 5s. Under Bibliography is Hazlitt's 'Collections,' 2 vols., royal 8vo, half-morocco, 1876-82, 5l. 15s. There are specimens of bindings. A clean fresh copy of Sullivan's 'Tour through Ireland,' original boards, McLean, 1824, is 8l. 12s. 6d. Under Dickens is a collection of 60 original character studies, unpublished, 9l. 10s.; and among first editions is 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' the original 88 numbers as issued, 1840-41, preserved in a morocco case, 7l. 7s. A Dickens relic is the chair he used when editing *Household Words*, 10l. Under Gardening is Parkinson's 'Paradisi in

Sole,' &c. 1629, 17l. 10s. A specially large copy of the 'Heptameron,' 5 vols., Society of English Bibliophiles, 1894, is 5l. 5s.; and the original large-type Library Edition of 'Walpole's Letters,' 9 vols., half-calf, Bentley, 1857-8, 10l. 10s. Under Kent are Cozens's 'Topographical History,' 2 vols., 4to, morocco, 35l.; and a collection of coloured drawings of places of interest, from the Hovenden Collection, 1797, 27l. A coloured copy of Macklin's Bible, 1800, 6 vols., royal folio, morocco, is 22l. 10s. Napoleon's own copy of 'Histoire d'Hérodote,' 9 vols., calf, 1802, is 12l. 12s. This was read by the Emperor while at St. Helena. Alfred Darbishire's collection of Old Play Bills, 6 folio vols., 1790-1900, is 12l. 12s. Under Scott is the Library Edition, 27 vols., three-quarter morocco, 1900, 10l. 10s. Among many Thackeray items is the first edition of 'Vanity Fair,' with three water-colours and a letter of B. W. Procter's, white vellum, with the original covers, enclosed in case, 8l. 12s. 6d. There are a number of old tracts from the library of Prof. Mayor.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa devote their Catalogue 256 to Topographical and Antiquarian Books relating to the British Isles, including engravings and maps arranged under counties. Under Berkshire, Windsor of course occupies an important place. Under Cumberland we find Pyne's 'Lake Scenery,' pages a little foxed as usual, imperial folio, 1853, 1l. 10s. Under Hertfordshire is Hassell's 'Tour,' 1819, 2l. 2s. Middlesex entries include Besant's 'London,' first editions, 5 vols., original cloth, 1887-1901, 2l. 10s.; Boulton's 'Amusements of Old London,' 12 coloured plates, interleaved copy, 2 vols., 4to, half-calf by Rivière, 1901, 3l.; Boydell's 'Thames,' 2 vols., folio, half-morocco, gilt top, uncut, 1794-6, 11l. 11s.; an extra-illustrated copy of Howitt's 'Northern Heights of London,' extended to 2 vols., new crimson calf by Morrell, 1869, 4l. 15s.; and Westall and Owen's 'Tour of the Thames,' royal 4to, original silk cloth, Ackermann, 1828, 9l. 9s. Yorkshire contains Fletcher's 'Picturesque History,' best edition, 6 vols., 4to, 1l. 8s.; and Thoresby's 'Leeds,' 2 vols., folio, original boards, 1816, 3l. 3s. An extra-illustrated copy of Smith's 'Book for a Rainy Day,' extended to 2 vols., half-morocco, 1905, is 4l. 4s. Many of the prints are of special interest.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

C. J. H., New Jersey ("Mr. Benjamin").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 393, by another American contributor.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911.

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THE KING'S CHAMPION.

THE CHAMPION's glove has often been thrown down on our arena, where it has been almost hidden under a pile of unauthenticated gossip. See 5 S. v. 509; vii. 401; viii. 80, 134; x. 289, 454; 7 S. iii. 151, 235, 313; vii. 482; viii. 113, 175, 254; x. 391, 494; 8 S. xi. 349, 457; xii. 92; 9 S. ix. 503, 507; x. 58, 116; xii. 135, 254.

The following historic details deserve to be added to the record:—

1429, St. Leonard's Day, 6 November, at the Coronation of Henry VI., at the first course of the dinner in Westminster Hall, "the kings of heralds in their coat armour, and their crowns on their heads,"

"wente by fore the kyngys champion Syr Phylippe Dymoke, that rode in the halle i-armyde clene as

Syn Jorge. And he proclaymyd in the iiij quarterys of the halle that the kyng was ryghtefulle ayre to the crowne of Ingelonde, and what maner man that wolde nay hyt, he was redy for to defende hyt as hys knyghte and hys champion. Ande by that offyce he holdythe hys londys, &c."—"Collections of a London Citizen," 168.

1547, Quinquagesima Sunday, 20 February, at the Coronation of Edward VI., after the second course of the dinner in Westminster Hall,

"Sir Edward Dymocke, knight, came ridyng into the hall in clene white complete harneis, rychie gilded, and his horse rychie trapped, and cast his gauntlett to wage battell against all men that wold not take him for right king of this realme, and then the king dranke to him and gave him a cupp of golde."—"Wriothesley's Chronicle," i. 183.

1553. Claims at the Coronation of Queen Mary:—

"Sir Edward Dymock, knight, claymythe to be the Queenes champion the day of the coronacion, and to haue for his fee one cuppe of golde, the horse and furnytur, with tharmoure which he that day wearithe, and all other to his furnytur apperteyning; and he claymethe also xvij yardes of crymesyn sattin for his lyvery, and the full servyce of meate and drynk belonginge to a baron to be conveyed to his lodgyng."—"Rutland Papers," 120.

1553. 1 October. "Master Dymoke the qwyen's champion" rode up and down Westminster Hall.—"Machyn's" Diary, 45.

1653. "A Funerall Speech vpon the Death and Buriall of Charles Dymoke, Esq., Late Champion to the King and Crown of England, who dyed at Oxford in July, 1643, and was interred at Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire, September the 6th, 1652 by R. Thornton. London, printed in the year 1653," 4to (Pickering & Chatto, 'Tracts and Pamphlets,' 1906, No. 1326).—These dates differ from those given in 'D.N.B.,' xvi. 295 b.

1673. R. Leigh, in his anonymous 'Transproser Rehears'd,' satirizes Andrew Marvel:—

"Our author therefore, the Nonconformists Dimock, throws down his gauntlet, and in the names of John Calvin and Theodore Beza, bids a general defiance to all the miter'd heads in England; daring them, or any of their dead predecessors, to maintain their ancient rights and dignities, which he is ready to oppose to the last drop of blood. It is a bold challenge, but no body will accept it, none will engage so heroic a champion."—P. 54.

1761. Coronation of George III.:—

At the "supper" in Westminster Hall, "between the courses the Champion performed his part with applause."—"Corresp. Gray and Mason," 1853, p. 275.

The 'D.N.B.,' xvi. 294-6, gives an account of the Dymoke family and the Championship. There is a pedigree in the Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562-4, printed in *The Genealogist*, 1880, iv. 19. W.C.B.

DANTEIANA.

I. 'Inf.,' xvii. 72-3 :—

Vegna il cavalier sovrano
Che recherà la tasca con tre becchi!

Dante's allusion to, or description of, certain usurers in this canto rather by their heraldic insignia than by name has provided the heraldic fraternity in particular, and Dantists in general, with a happy hunting-field for researches which have not proved unavailing; while the poet's non-recognition of these sufferers and his peculiar method of describing them are plausibly and acutely explained by Dean Plumptre thus :—

"The non-recognition may be either symbolical, as in C. VII. 53, or may be meant to indicate that the poet had had no associates in that class of the fraudulent. The special process by which they are identified probably expresses Dante's scorn for the ostentatious heraldry of the *nouveaux riches* of Florence. Few, if any, of the bearings thus described have found their way into Litta's magnificent volumes on the 'Famiglie Celebri Italiane.'"

In spite, however, of Dante's alleged "scorn" and his "Non ne conobbi alcun" (at l. 54), it is clear, from his assignation of those armorial bearings or heraldic badges to these usurers, that he was aware of their identity, although he respected that part of their punishment by which they were doomed to obscurity both of personality and name. As Scartazzini observes, "*Sconosciuti in vita, Sconosciuti morti!*"

The fourth culprit so designated in the above couplet by "la tasca con tre becchi" has been recognized by those bearings as Giovanni Buiamonte, a Florentine and, says Scartazzini, "il più infame usuraio, dicesi, di Europa." Plumptre's comment on the lines is suggestive and informing :—

"Note the irony of the *sovrano cavalier* as an echo of the *poeta sovrano* of C. IV. 88. The bearer of the purse with three goats rampant sable on field or, Giovanni Buiamonte of Florence, still living in 1300, was as far above all other usurers as Homer was above all other poets."

Venturi, however, sees another, and not less striking, "irony" in the passage :—

"Quel cavalier sovrano è detto per ironia, come lo mostrò quel distorter la bocca, e trar fuori la lingua nel così mentovarlo."

Both views are sound commentary if *sovrano* be the correct reading, and not *soprano* (as in Witte's text adopted by Dr. Moore), the latter hardly being the equivalent of the former. But I am not disposed to quibble over shades of meaning occasioned by the substitution of *p* for *v*. Neither am

I concerned here with another substitution, that of "testa" for "tasca" (as in D MS.); nor with the curious misplacement of lines 72-5 in L MS.; nor, again, with the "coi tre" of several MSS., all instanced by Dr. Moore. "Becchi," however, calls for more than a passing notice. The word may mean either "he-goats" or "beaks."

"Alcuni intendono," observes Bianchi, "con tre rostri d'uccello, quasi fosse questa l'arme dei Buiamonti. Ma secondo il commento di Pietro di Dante, i tre becchi sono tre capri: *Ille a tribus hircis fuit dominus Ioannes Buiamonte de Biccis de Florentia*. E così dicono l'Ottimo e Benvenuto: e tre capri si vedono per arme ai Buiamonti nell'antico Priorista delle Rifformazioni."

Scartazzini's quotation is more explicit both as to arms and date :—

"L'arme di questo usuraio dipinta nell'antico Priorista delle Rifformazioni di Firenze colla data del 1293 ha tre capri veri e reali in campo d'oro."—"D.C." ed. Pass., p. 700.

But the main purpose of this paragraph is to direct attention to Cary's honest retraction in his note on "becchi" :—

"Monti," he says, "in his Proposta, had introduced a facetious dialogue on the supposed mistake made in the interpretation of this word 'Becchi' by the compilers of the Della Crusca Dictionary, who translated it 'goats' instead of 'beaks.' He afterwards saw his own error, and had the ingenuousness to confess it in the Appendix, p. 274. Having in the former editions of this work been betrayed into the same misunderstanding of my author, I cannot do less than follow so good an example, by acknowledging and correcting it."

Why this eagerness to correct a "supposed" "misunderstanding"? For Dante may have meant to convey "beaks" as his meaning, and not "goats." The conjecture is tenable in the face of Plumptre's assertion quoted above in respect of Litta's partial silence on the "bearings." Besides, the poet could hardly have used "capri," since it would not have rimed with either "orecchi" or "becchi," although doubtless he could have employed or coined terms synonymous with them in rime and signification. But he did not do so, and thus left his meaning ambiguous. Of course the evidence of Pietro, the Della Crusca, and "antico Priorista" counts for much, but it is not, *me fudice*, of such irreversible weight as to necessitate confession of error from either Monti or Cary. All three may have erred in their rendering of "becchi."

II. *Ibid.*, xviii. 42 :—

Di già veder costui non son digiuno.

Had Cary offered a retraction of his astounding rendering of this line, no one

would gainsay it. How, with his knowledge of Italian, he could have translated it

Of him.....not yet mine eye hath had his fill is inexplicable, except on the hypothesis of a *lapsus oculi*. "The passage," says Dr. Moore, "is rightly translated by Ford, Carlyle, and Longfellow, but most strangely misunderstood by Cary." Plumptre's version is less literal, though more idiomatic: "Not for the first time now that face I've known"; while Tomlinson's is precisely its converse: "I've not kept fast till I to him could get," with the added note: "A mode of saying, 'It is not the first time that I have seen him.'" "Get" is a very inelegant substitute for "seen," unfortunately exacted by the exigency of the riming "met." Surely "digiuno" means "fasting" or "unfed" (as in 'Inf,' xxviii. 87, and 'Par.' ii. 75), signifying plainly that the poet had not lacked the opportunity of seeing Caccianimico previously. Curiously enough, Cary has Englished the parallel passages correctly, although he failed so lamentably to grasp the meaning of that quoted above. Possibly the negative misled him.

III. *Ibid.*, 55-7:—

Io fui colui che la Ghisolabella
Condussi a far la voglia del Marchese,
Come che suoni la sconsia novella.

With the sordid story enshrined within these lines I am not concerned here, but the female Christian name raises an interesting point which deserves a brief allusion. Do the five syllables as given in the above text (Scartazzini's) form one name, or only the first three, as in the texts of Witte, Lombardi, and Bianchi, which disjoin the last two from them thus—"Ghisola bella"? If the latter be the correct disposition of them, does "bella" imply personal beauty in Ghisola? Mazzoni-Toselli (1871) throws doubt on the matter by a "forse":—

"Alcuni dicono che costei fu così nominata per essere stata bella; io però ne dubito, perché undici anni dopo il suo matrimonio ella dettò il suo testamento nominandosi *Ghisolabella quondam Alberti de Cazzanemiciis*, mentre forse non era più bella."

And the Rev. H. F. Tozer ('English Commentary,' 1901) observes:—

"The reading *Ghisola bella*, which the old commentators give, is now proved to be incorrect, for her will, which has lately been found, gives her name as *Ghisolabella*; see Toynbee, 'Dict.,' p. 271." Plumptre, however, says: "Ghisola was famed for her beauty."

According, therefore, to Mr. Tozer, Witte, Lombardi, and Bianchi are to take rank with the "old commentators," and Scartazzini with the more enlightened. This

may be so, but how can Mr. Tozer say in 1901 that the "will has lately been found," when Mazzoni-Toselli states it was so prior to 1871? His reference to Toynbee's 'Dictionary' (published 1898) supplies no basis for the assertion, for that writer merely says:—

"Her actual name was Ghisolabella or Ghislabella, as is proved by her will (dated Sept. 1, 1281), in which she is described as 'D. Ghislabella, filia quondam domini Alberti di Cazanimitis, et uxor domini Nichollay de Fontana.' (See Del Lungo, 'Dante ne' tempi di Dante,' pp. 235 ff.)."

I am not convinced, even by the alleged testimony of the will, of Ghisolabella's ugliness or lack of beauty. Names in such documents are proverbially misspelt or suffocated by affixes and suffixes; and such I take this to have been. Even copyists vary in transcribing it from the will. Thus Mazzoni-Toselli gives it as "Ghisolabella," while Toynbee transcribes it "Ghislabella." Moreover, why should the assumption (so called) of the "old commentators" be so glibly rejected? The 'Anonimo Fiorentino,' quoted by Toynbee, is as worthy of credence as even the will, and I submit that Ghisa would probably be the name of the immortalized unfortunate, to which she added "la Bella," the sobriquet by which she was famed. Isabella and Isobel are undoubtedly similar variants of a very natural evolution in nomenclature.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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WILLIAM PITT (EARL OF CHATHAM). "CORNET OF HORSE."

MR. W. SCOTT in his interesting reply on 'William Pitt's Letter on Superstition' (*ante*, p. 218) writes in the third paragraph: "He was appointed to a cornetcy in the Blues, and continued in the Army until he entered on a political career in 1735."

The statement that Pitt was a cornet in the Blues occurs frequently. His regiment appears to have been the King's Own Regiment of Horse, *alias* Cobham's Horse, sometimes called the King's Horse, and since 1746 the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. See 'A History of the British Army,' by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, vol. ii. p. 20, 1899, where Pitt is spoken of as "Cornet William Pitt of the King's Dragoon Guards" (a footnote refers to the popular belief that he was in the Blues), and *ibid.*, p. 54, where the author states that "Pitt's first commission bears date 9 February, 1731, Cornet in Cobham's Horse (1st Dragoon Guards)." See also the 'Dictionary of National

Biography,' and Lord Rosebery's 'Chatham, his Early Life and Connections,' 1910, p. 43.

Mr. Fortescue has favoured me with answers to certain questions. The authority for his statement about Pitt's regiment is the register-book of commissions at the Record Office. As to the term "first commission" he writes:—

"As he was dismissed from the Army while still a cornet in 1736 I do not see how he can have had a second commission, and I remember no notice of his having changed regiments."

It is clear that he left the Army, *i.e.*, was dismissed, in 1736, not 1735.

In addition to the above-quoted letter from Mr. Fortescue, reference may be made to Lord Rosebery's book, p. 158, where it is stated that Pitt was deprived of his commission in the Army after his speech (29 April, 1736) in the House of Commons about the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' (citing *The Quarterly Review*, lxxvi. 194) says that the vacancy made by the supersession of Pitt was filled up on 17 May, 1736. It may be gathered from *The Gentleman's Magazine* of May, 1736, that the vacancy was filled by the Hon. Sambrook Boscawen. It is a curious coincidence that—the days of the month not being given—the following appointments appear next to each other:—

Thos. Swetnam, Esq.;—Cornet in y^e Blue-G.

Hon. Sambrook Boscawen, Esq.;—Cornet in his Majesty's own Regiment.

Possibly the confusion about Pitt's regiment arose from the fact that, whereas in 1714 George I. changed the name of the (now) King's Dragoon Guards from the "Queen's Regiment of Horse" to the "King's Own Regiment of Horse," the (now) "Blues" had been called the "Royal Regiment, of Horse" or the "King's Regiment." See 'The Regimental Records of the British Army,' by John S. Farmer, 1901, pp. 4-7. Also see this book (pp. 6, 7) and 'Her Majesty's Army,' by Walter Richards, no date (? circa 1898), vol. i. p. 21, for the various names of the King's Dragoon Guards. In neither, however, does the name of "Cobham's Horse" appear.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"SHEPSTER."—We may trust the 'N.E.D.' to give a good account of this word. I write this merely to make it clear that the assertion sometimes made (as by both Halliwell and Wright) that females were formerly employed as sheep-shearers receives no support at

all from the passage in 'Piers Plowman' to which they refer.

There are, in fact, two substantives of the above form. *Shepster* (1) is a shepherdess; see 'E.D.D.' Perhaps it was formed from *shep* in the sense of "shepherd." I know of no example of this *shepster* in Middle English, and I doubt its antiquity.

But *shepster* (2) is a variant of *shapster*, a female cutter-out (or shaper) of garments; and this is the word which appears in 'Piers Plowman,' as duly noted by Stratmann, *s.v.* *scheppen*, to shape.

I give the whole account in my 'Notes to P. Plowman.' The point which I want to make here is that it is to Halliwell and Wright, who made the original mistake, that we also owe the correction; for it is in their edition of Nares's 'Glossary' that we find the excellent quotations (*s.v.* *shepster*) from Withals and Caxton which make the whole story clear. WALTER W. SKEAT.

BUCKROSE: FAIRCROSS.—An interesting statement in Prof. Skeat's 'Place-Names of Berkshire,' 1911, is:—

"Faircross.—One of the hundreds is called Faircross hundred; evidently named from a fair or well-made cross."—P. 27.

In the East Riding of Yorkshire is a wapentake called Buckrose. The name is now given to the Parliamentary division, and it has lately been before the public as the pseudonym of a novelist.

There is no place named either Faircross or Buckrose. The termination "rose" is modern and misleading. The old form was Bucceros, Bucceros, which in modern spelling would be Buckcross (Kirkby's 'Inquest,' Surt. Soc., xlix, 71, 314), so that its meaning may be beech-cross. Buckthorpe is a place in the wapentake. In other parts of the county are wapentakes now named Ewe-cross, Osgoldcross, and Staincross; but the first was originally Youcross (Kirkby, 278, 362). Can it have been Yew-cross?

W. C. B.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.—The cause of the fire of Moscow has been at intervals discussed in 'N. & Q.' I have lately become acquainted with a work which examines all the evidence with care and impartiality: 'Wer hat Moskau im Jahre 1812 in Brand gesteckt?' by Dr. Gautscho Tzenoff (Berlin, 1900). Dr. Tzenoff appears to me to prove that the fire was not the act of the Russians, but that it was caused by the French in the course of their looting. ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

[See also 11 S. i. 228, 274, 291.]

"SECURITAS EST TUTISSIMUM BONUM."—H. W. asked for the source of this quotation at 9 S. xi. 466. Seneca, 'Dialog.,' II. xiii. 5, has something like it: "Securitas autem proprium bonum sapientis est"; and there is a still closer resemblance in a passage quoted in Lange's 'Polyanthea,' s.v. 'Securitas,' from Carolus Paschalius (Pasquali), 'De Virt. et Vit.,' cap. 35: "Hanc securitatem nos dicimus esse proprium viri boni sapientisque bonum, omni imperio firmitus, omni magnitudine maius."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE LIBERTY OF BLACKFRIARS.—An interesting little case preserved among the Lord Chamberlain's papers reminds us how very tenacious of its privileges was the Liberty of the Great Wardrobe at Blackfriars.

The two Sheriffs of the City of London with attendants, came to the Wardrobe, and arrested Mr. Tyas, the chief clerk, because the pavement was not to their liking. As Mr. Tyas was 80 years old, however, they thought it wiser to take his servant John Hinde. Mr. Tyas expostulated with the Sheriffs, and said they had nothing to do there, but that he himself had as good a charter for the Liberty as the Lord Mayor had. John Hinde, in spite of it, was carried off, and confined in the Counter Prison, Wood Street, for seven days.

Mr. Tyas told the Master of the Wardrobe, who told the King, and he issued a warrant to arrest the Lord Mayor's servant who had arrested Hinde; and, though the Sheriffs came to plead for him, the man was confined in the Marshalsea. See the Lord Chamberlain's papers, Warrants 1603-13, V. 128, p. 298.

C. C. STOPES.

"BACON": "HOBBY-HORSE."—In the 'N.E.D.' the earliest instance of "bacon" is quoted from a poem dated *circa* 1330, "For beof ne for bakoun." It is therefore of interest to note that at least one earlier instance (I do not know how many more there may be) is found in Welsh. This occurs in the 'Hanes Gruffydd ap Cynan,' ed. Arthur Jones, Manchester University Press, 1910, p. 128, where, describing the death of Trahaiarn at the battle of Mynydd Carn (A.D. 1081), the biographer says, "a gucharki wydel a wnaeth bacwn o honaw val o hwch," i.e., "and Gwcharis the Irishman made bacon of him as of a pig." The earliest MS. of the biography is of about the middle of the thirteenth century, so that even if we assume the Welsh version (it

is probably a translation from the Latin) to have been first written then, this use of "bacon" is nearly a century older than that given in the 'N.E.D.' The word occurs in O.F. as "bacon" or "bacun"; but the form "bacten" makes it likely that the derivation is rather from the English "bacoun."

A similar case is that of "hobby-horse" (see 11 S. ii. 209, 257, 317, 417), for which the earliest reference in the 'N.E.D.' is 1557. The word in the form of "hobi hors" occurs in Dafydd ap Gwilym, the Welsh poet of the fourteenth century. I cannot at the moment find the poem in which it occurs, but I believe there is no doubt as to its authenticity, which cannot be said of some of the poems attributed to Dafydd.

H. I. B.

CUCKOO RIMES.—The following cuckoo notes or rimes are not now in general use. I have known them in three Midland counties:

In April cuckoo come;
In May he play his drum;
In June he change his tune;
In July away he fly.

In April he show his bill;
In May he sings happy day;
In June his song he prune;
In July away he fly.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

NOVEL BY G. P. R. JAMES WITH THREE TITLES.—When G. P. R. James was in America he wrote a novel which he called 'A Story without a Name,' and which ran through thirteen numbers of *The International Monthly Magazine* of New York, commencing in December, 1850, and ending in December, 1851. In the latter month it was published in London in three volumes under the title of 'Revenge,' though 1852 was printed on the title-page. It has been said that the change of title was made without the author's consent, and I can well believe that James would not have agreed to the title that was chosen, since 'Revenge' was the name of one of the short stories in his 'Book of the Passions.' On the other hand, his publishers probably objected to the novel's original title, as another novel called 'A Story without a Name,' by a writer calling herself "Ananke," had been published in London in 1844. James's novel appeared under its original name in a one-volume edition published at New York in March, 1852.

I suppose, however, that James eventually heard of Ananke's book; for when the one-volume edition of his own work was reprinted

at Philadelphia in 1860 (the year of the author's death), it was called 'The Man in Black.' In recent years Mr. Stanley Weyman (who, I dare say, knew nothing of James's work) has given that title to a story of his own, and thus all the three titles under which James's novel has appeared have been used also for other stories.

Bohn's edition of Lowndes's 'Manual' is misleading about this work, as it implies that 'Revenge' and 'A Story without a Name' are different novels, both published in London. If the tale was ever published in England at all as 'A Story without a Name,' I can safely say that it was only in some periodical, and at the same time as it appeared in *The International Monthly Magazine* of New York.

W. A. FROST.

16, Amwell Street, E.C.

GREEK CHURCH, SOHO.—In the list of proprietary chapels to which parishes have been attached, printed *ante*, p. 150, mention is made of St. Mary's, Greek Street, Soho. This is evidently a mistake, for St. Mary's was and is in Crown Street, now Charing Cross Road. It was originally built for the use of the Greek merchants living in the locality, but was never in Greek Street. It was afterwards used as a Nonconformist place of worship, and eventually became a chapel of ease to St. Luke's until later a parish was attached to it. Possibly the compiler of the list was thinking of the chapel of the House of Charity, 1, Greek Street, dedicated, I believe, to St. John the Baptist. This is now kept entirely private, although years ago it was open to the public on Sunday afternoons. As a child I was in the choir of both churches.

HENRY BEAZANT.

Roundway, Friern Barnet.

APPARITION AT PIRTON, HERTS.—During the Civil War, so the story runs, a skirmish took place upon the Herts and Beds borders, in which the Parliamentarians were victorious. The Cavalier officer in charge of the defeated force, with his men, took refuge in flight, and, having friends among the Docwras of High Down, he turned his horse thither, closely pursued by the victors. He managed to give them the slip, and reached the house in safety, and, as he thought, unperceived. He was, however, traced, and very soon the Roundheads were hammering at the door, demanding admission to search for the fugitive. He is stated to have taken refuge in the hollow trunk of a large elm tree standing in front of the house, and forming part of the

ancient avenue which led up to it; but he was speedily discovered, brought down, and summarily executed. This was carried out by decollation, presumably with a sword as the instrument; for upon the anniversary of the fatal day the unlucky Cavalier's wraith may be seen to descend from the tree, and run down the avenue with his head in his hands.

This story is so well known and widely believed in the neighbourhood that one cannot help thinking there must be some basis for it. Its source might possibly be traced to one of the many Civil War tracts that deal with isolated engagements.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

'THE COMPLEAT ANGLER': MESSRS. SOTHEY ON A COMMA.—At Sotheby's sale on 26 May lot 644 comprised the first edition of Walton's 'Compleat Angler' and Charles Cotton's 'Compleat Angler' (1653-76). At the foot of the description of these books there appeared a note made *ex abundante cautela*, which, after stating that these works were perfect, sound, and clean throughout, ran thus: "but to be strictly accurate, we must mention that *half a comma* on the last leaf of the Walton has been cut away in the binding."

This very special provision seems to have been unnecessary, because the well-known maxim *De minimis* would surely apply.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

SHEEP: THEIR COLOUR.—I have been informed that sheep become black or white according to the nature of the water they drink. The reference given me is Grosse-teste, 'Epistole,' p. 85.

ASTARTE.

PIGTAILS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The date when pigtails ceased to be worn by our soldiers may be gathered from a passage in 'A Boy in the Peninsular War: the Services, Adventures, and Experiences of Robert Blakeney, Subaltern in the 28th Regiment' (London, John Murray, 1899).

Blakeney tells us that his regiment arrived off Yarmouth, on its return from Sir John Moore's expedition to Sweden, about the middle of July, 1808. From there it sailed to Spithead, and while it was lying there an order arrived from the Horse Guards "to cut off the men's queues." As the regiment sailed for Portugal on the 31st of that month, the actual date would seem to be some time in the latter half of July, 1808.

T. F. D.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ROYAL JUBILEES.—How did it happen that, whereas George III.'s Jubilee was celebrated on 25 October, 1809, being the day on which his Majesty entered into the 50th year of his reign, that of Queen Victoria was celebrated on 21 June, 1887, i.e., at, or rather after, the end of her 50th year? Why was the former Jubilee date taken to be the 49th anniversary, and that of the latter the 50th?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FORBES-SKELLATER.—In the 'Dictionary of National Biography' it is stated that "John Forbes (1733-1808) of Skellater, usually known as Forbes-Skellater, general in the Portuguese service, was the only son of Patrick Forbes of Skellater." I have always understood that General Forbes was a son of George Forbes of Skellater. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can state who was the father of General Forbes. J. F. J. Minneapolis.

ROYAL SOCIETY: ITS RARITIES.—In describing the Indian *ghi*, or boiled butter, Dr. John Fryer ('A New Account of East India and Persia,' Hakluyt Society ed., 1909, vol. i. 296 f.) writes: "On which Dr. N. G. in his account of the Rarities of the Royal Society has sufficiently enlarged." I shall feel obliged if some one who has access to this book will kindly give the exact title, date, and a reference to the passage mentioned by Fryer. W. CROOKE.

CROWN AGENTS.—What is the earliest appointment of a London agent to represent a Colonial governor? Jamaica, Barbados, and Virginia seem to have had their agents in London in the seventeenth century. Can any one trace the earliest origin of this system? The Government Paper C. 3075 of 1881 is not sufficiently detailed to make these points plain, although the Colonial Office List seems to regard it as the great authority on this subject.

C. H. R. PEACH.

HOUSE OF COMMONS PRAYER: SPEAKER YELVERTON.—In Mr. Dasent's 'Speakers of the House of Commons' I see that Yelverton is cited as the author of the prayer in daily use in the House of Commons. Some

time ago, however, I remember reading an article on this subject in one of our more important reviews, and I am under the impression that Bishop Cosin was said to be the author of this prayer as well as of that for the High Court of Parliament in the Book of Common Prayer. Will some one kindly correct me, or give me this reference, which I am totally unable to trace now, although it cannot be of more than ten or twelve years ago?

C. H. R. PEACH.

LAMB'S 'ROSAMUND GRAY.'—Is this tale of Charles Lamb's wholly fictitious? It was first published in 1798, the scene being laid in Widford. I have heard that it represents an episode in Lamb's life, and that the cottage home of Rosamund existed down to recent times. Perhaps some student of the "gentle Elia" can supply information on these points. Local inquiries yield nothing. W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

HALFACREE.—The curious name Half-acre (pronounced Half-acre' with double stress) is entered four times in the 'Oxford City Directory.' The suggestion made by some, that this name is a corruption of Halfacre, is obviously untenable. It looks rather as though it represented *half-acre ea*, i.e., "the *ea* [river] by the half-acre"; "the half-acre stream."

This derives reasonable support from the fact that Guppy, 'Homes of Family Names,' enters Halfacre as a family name (20 per 10,000: see chap. i.) peculiar to Berkshire, which county contains the southern portion of the city of Oxford. The O.E. *ea* remains in modern dialect; see 'N.E.D.' s.v. 'Ea.'

It would be interesting to know of any other family name with *ea* for its final element, and so oddly spelt.

G. FRIEDRICHSEN.

Oxford.

ST. PATRICK: ST. GEORGE.—What is the earliest date of the legends connecting St. Patrick with the shamrock, and St. George with the dragon? R. C. HOPE, F.S.A. Florence.

D'URFEY AND ALLAN RAMSAY.—In the 'Dict. of Nat. Biography,' adding of Tom Durfey, the says:—

"D'Urfe certainly more than once, a Allan Ramsay, & his shop in the L.

Again, the same writer, in a note in 'Roxburghe Ballads,' vii. 303, says:—

"Amusing would it be to trace the direct intercourse which had probably existed in his closing years between D'Urfev and Allan Ramsay. Letters crossed between them after they had met personally. But capricious Chronos, while preserving no end of antiquarian lumber, cancels the diaries and letters that we most covet."

Can some of your many readers say on what authority these statements about "close acquaintance," "letters crossed," and D'Urfev's visits to Edinburgh, are made? W.

Aberdeen.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any one tell me where a poem said to have been written by the late George W. Thornbury is to be found? I am very anxious to see it, either in manuscript or print. I know only two lines:—

And Capel and Hurst,
Charles drank to her first.

In some copies Wogan, I understand, supplies the place of Capel.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

Kirton-in-Lindsey.

1. Welcome to the British shore.
Quoted by Cowper from "a song" in August, 1765.

2. Smug and silver Trent,

3. When house and land are gone and spent,
Then learning is most excellent.

4. And nonsense shall be eloquence in love.

Quoted by Cowper as said by "Dryden or Nat Lee."

5. And now a poet's gratitude you see:
Grant him two favours, and he'll ask for three.
Said by Cowper to be from Dr. Young, but I cannot find it in Young's works.

6. Adds fresh beauties to the spring,
And makes all nature look more gay.

Quoted (April, 1792) by Cowper from "a song much in use when we were boys."

M. M.

"THE GAG," "GUILLOTINE," AND "KANGAROO" AS PARLIAMENTARY TERMS.—Who originated these amusing names? In a Herts paper I read:—

"Various instruments of torture had been invented in the House of Commons, and used from time to time to the discomfort of that House. These were known as the Gag, Guillotine, and Kangaroo. The most eccentric and remarkable of all devices was the Kangaroo, which arranged that the Chairman was allowed to select from a list of members' amendments those to come before the House,

and members went home with the best speeches they ever made in their lives undelivered. It was a very aggravating thing, and caused much vexation of spirit."

M. A. OXON.

[For "Kangaroo Closure" see *ante*, p. 345.]

'THE RAIGNE OF KING EDWARD III.':
FALCONRY.—

And dare a falcon when shees in her flight,
And ever after sheele be haggard like.

III. v. 46-7.

King Edward is speaking of the demoralizing effect of sending aid to the Prince of Wales, hard pressed at Cressi, and immediately explains the simile he has used:—

Let Edward be delivered by our hands,
And still, in danger, hele expect the like.

The meaning of the illustration is thus made quite clear, but since the play has been ascribed to Shakspeare, it would be interesting and of some importance to know if the terminology of falconry is accurately used. The word "dare" seems to belong to the art of catching larks, either by terrifying them with hawks or by attracting them with looking-glasses or red cloth, as in 'Henry VIII.,' III. ii. 279.

Were falcons ever "dared" like larks? and why should daring a flying falcon make it a "haggard," or wild unreclaimed hawk?

The example is not given in the valuable storehouse of Elizabethan sport, Mr. Justice Madden's 'Diary of Master William Silence.'
P. A. McELWAIN.

ENVY, "ELDEST-BORN OF HELL."—Will any reader favour me with an exact and full reference for the first use of the phrase "eldest-born of Hell" as applied to Envy?
H. V. KNOX.

SCALES FAMILY.—I shall be glad if some one will throw light on the pedigree of the Nottinghamshire family of Scales. Early in May, 1644, the Earl of Manchester besieged Lincoln Castle. It was a serious undertaking, but was in the end successful. Very soon after he was victorious, a list was compiled of the Royalist officers who had been made prisoners, and published in London by R. Cotes for John Bellamy. Among these occurs the name of William Scales. The place of his residence is not given, but there cannot be much doubt that his home was in Nottinghamshire, probably on the east side thereof. In 'The Rector's Book, Clayworth, Notts,' a work published last year, and reviewed in 'N. & Q.' at 11 S. i. 519, there occurs in the

year 1688 a widow named Anne Scales who had a son Aaron Scales. There is no evidence as to what was his age at the time the memorandum was made. I am informed that—Scales, a son of Job Scales, was baptized at Scrooby on 3 March, 1704. The Christian name has been omitted or effaced.

In Blythe churchyard in 1854 there were several stones in memory of members of the Scales family. Nearly all had been more or less mutilated. Whether they are still in existence I do not know. According to the testimony of one of them, Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Scales, died on 18 November, 1772; and her husband Aaron, it seems, passed away soon after, but the date is not perfect: his age was 71. Though they were buried in Blythe churchyard, several of them lived at Ranskill. Ann Scales, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Scales of Ranskill, must have been buried at Blythe. She died 18 September, 1805, at the age of 81. Martha Nelson too, who had a like paternity, died 24 August, 1808, aged 82. Elizabeth, wife of William Scales, late of Ranskill, died 16 March, 1820, aged 78.

N. M. & A.

JACK KETCH.—When did the custom close of choosing the public hangman from the ranks of convicted criminals? The following instance occurs in *The Whitehall Evening Post* of 8 May, 1756:—

"The Fellow we mentioned some Time since to have stolen two Pigs, and was thereupon sent to Salisbury Gaol, has since been tried and found guilty. He was reprieved, on Condition he would turn Hangman, which Post he joyfully accepted of, and has had some business in his new Profession, and executed it with Decency and Dexterity for so young a Beginner."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

TWINS AND SECOND SIGHT.—Is there any precedent for the following curious happening, the facts of which are known to me to be true?

A gentleman living in London with his wife and a daughter had a new parlourmaid, a girl from the country. She waited at dinner on the night of her arrival, and the next morning said to her mistress: "Please, m'm, isn't Miss Elsie a twin?" "Yes, she was," replied the lady, "but she lost her twin brother sixteen years ago, when she was a baby. How did you know?" "I'm a twin myself, m'm, and I always have a feeling, which I can't explain, when I'm in the room with any one who is a twin."

The mistress thought this sufficiently

curious to warrant her making an experiment, so ten days later she gave a little dinner to which she invited a man who had a twin brother. The man came, and the maid duly waited upon him. Next morning she said unprompted: "I know Mr. Smith was a twin too, I felt it in my bones."

Are twins more prone to second sight than other folk? FRANK SCHLOESSER.

MOORE OF BANKHALL AND LIVERPOOL.—The baronetcy conferred in 1675 became extinct in 1810, on the death of Sir William Moore. See 'The Complete Baronetage,' which does not give his wife's name. Elsewhere she is stated to have been "Miss Morris of Sleaford." Are there any male descendants of this ancient family? Sir William had an uncle Cleave Moore and an uncle Thomas Moore, and some of the seventeenth-century owners of Bankhall had large families of sons, so probably there are collaterals alive. R. S. B.

CAPT. T. DRURY.—I shall be very glad if any reader can give me information that will identify Capt. Thomas Drury *alias* Poignard with the printed pedigrees of the Drury family. He is mentioned in Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk' as doing great deeds during Ket's rebellion, and is said to have died of the plague at Newhaven during the siege of that town in 1563. His will was proved in that year at Canterbury. The entry in the printed list is as follows:—

"1563. Thos. Drury *alias* Ponyerd. Westminster, Norwich, Norfolk. Died at Newhaven."

CHARLES DRURY.

12, Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

CHRISTOPHER STAFFORD, Rector of Bothal, Northumberland, 1691–1730, may probably be identified with Christopher, son of Robert Stafford of Yorks, admitted to Christ's College, Cambridge, 23 May, 1684, aged 16, M.A. 1691, in which year he was ordained deacon at Lincoln and licensed to Godmanchester. He married before 1703 a certain Dorothy, whose surname and family are not known. Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' supply information to prove the marriage, or give further biographical details?

G. G. BAKER CRESSWELL.

Barndale, Alnwick.

JOSEPH PAUL, SURGEON.—He died March, 1763, having been surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital. Information concerning his parentage, career, &c., would be much appreciated. F. K. Y.

SIR PETER WYCHE.—I should be very glad if any of your readers could put me on the track of a portrait of Sir Peter Wyche, who was ambassador to Constantinople temp Charles I. I can find no engraved portrait of this worthy in the Hope Collection here, but it is not improbable that a painting is somewhere to be found.

B. H. BLACKWELL.

Oxford.

Replies.

RAGS AND OLD CLOTHES LEFT AT WELLS.

(11 S. iii. 409.)

THIS old practice may be said to extend all over the world. Invalids visited wells and fountains for healing purposes; a coin might be left with the monk or hermit, keeper of the place, but an important function was leaving a piece of the clothing of the devotee on some adjacent tree or bush. We read that in Scotland, fifty years after the Reformation, the wells "were all tapestried about with old rags"; it was so in Ross-shire as late as 1860 (*Proc. of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, iv. 209). For the custom at St. Colman's Well in Ross-shire and at St. Fillan's Well in Renfrewshire see 'Old Stat. Account of Scotland,' i. 284, 316. For a well in Banffshire see Robertson's 'Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banffshire,' ii. 310. The practice is described in a long article in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' entitled 'Customs and Superstitions concerning Wells and Fountains,' pp. 516-20.

I have not all my notes by me, but there are further references in S. Carter Hall's 'Ireland: its Scenery,' &c.; Mitchell's 'The Past in the Present,' pp. 149-51; and *Folk-lore*, iv. 451-70. It would take up too much space to give references, which are very numerous.

A. RHODES.

In a paper by Professor (now Sir John) Rhys on 'Manx Folk-lore and Superstitions,' which appeared in *Folk-lore* (vol. ii. pp. 284-313; and vol. iii. 74-91), he says (iii. 76):—

"There is another point to which I should like to draw attention, namely, the habit of writing about rags as offerings, which they are not in all cases. The offerings are the coins, beads, buttons, or pins thrown into the well, or placed in a receptacle for the purpose close to the well. The rags may belong to quite a different order of things: they may be the vehicles of the diseases which the patients communicate to them when

they spit out the well-water from their mouths. The rags are put up to rot, so that the disease supposed to cling to them may also die; and so far is this believed to be the case, that any one who carries away one of the rags may expect to attract the disease communicated to it by the one who left it near the holy well. So it is highly desirable that the distinction between the offerings and the accursed things should be observed, at any rate in writing of holy wells in the Isle of Man. How far the same distinction is to be found elsewhere I am unable to say; but the question is one that deserves attention."

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

S. Thomas, Douglas.

There is a reference to the above custom in 'The Evil Eye,' by Frederick Thomas Elworthy (John Murray, 1905), on p. 59:—

"We may easily find instances of the use [of sympathetic magic] for beneficent or at least harmless purposes. The idea prevails in various parts of South Wales, where at certain holy wells, each having a separate reputation of its own for specific diseases, the faithful hang a piece of rag, after having rubbed it over the part diseased, upon some special tree or bush near the well, in the belief that the rag absorbs the ailment and that the sufferer will be cured. One or more of these trees are covered with pieces of rag placed on it by the believers."

The paragraph goes on to refer to the accompanying practice of dropping pins into the well, and in a note cites as an authority 'Sacred Wells in Wales,' by Prof. Rhys, read before the Cymrodorian Society, 11 January, 1893.

C. W. FIREBRACE.

Mr. R. C. Hope in the introduction to his book entitled 'Holy Wells, their Legends and Traditions' (London, 1893), states that

"the hanging of rags and scraps of clothing on branches of trees and on bushes about the holy wells is probably a remnant of the old tree-worship; it obtains all over the globe: it is very common in Great Britain. In the Church-prohibitions this tree-worship is variously mentioned as 'vota ad arbores facere'; 'arbores colere'; 'votum ad arborem persolvere,' &c."

A. H. ARKLE.

The practice noted in the query is not confined to Ireland and Scotland. It prevails to an equal if not greater extent in England and Wales. A somewhat detailed account of the customs observed at holy wells will be found in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' ii. 6-8.

The superstitious belief in wells, once pretty prevalent all over Britain, is no longer entertained, so far, at least, as Scotland is concerned. When rags are still seen on bushes adjoining wells the reason for their presence is due to a cause quite other than superstition. The wandering tribes, let

homeless vagrants who infest the roads all over the country find in Scottish holy wells a convenient spot for the performance of much needed ablutions. Their linen, however, such as it is, being of a frail and unsubstantial character, is apt to leave fragments adhering to the bushes where it has been hung to dry. Hence the frequency with which rags may still be seen in the vicinity of Scottish holy wells. SCOTUS.

Primitive man's idea of transferring his disease to an inanimate object through some thing, as hair or nails or fragments of clothing, is well known to folk-lorists. Sir Richard F. Burton suggested that rags, locks of hair, and whatnot hung on trees near sacred places by the superstitious from Mexico to India, and from Ethiopia to Ireland, were deposited there as actual receptacles for the transference of disease (see Tylor's 'Primitive Culture,' ii. 137). W. B. GERISH.

See J. M. Mackinlay's 'Folk-lore of Scottish Lochs and Springs,' pp. 82, 189-93, 197, 200, 233. W. S.

MR. HARRIS STONE will find much valuable information on this subject in Mr. E. S. Hartland's 'Legend of Perseus,' 1895, vol. ii. p. 175 ff. W. CROOKE.

Ebers and Guthe, 'Palestina,' ii. 248 and 358, mention among "the poor offerings of the children of the desert" found at the tombs of Moslem saints such objects as "ostrich eggs, camel-halters, cloths, and coloured rags." W. A. C.

These rags are noticed at 1 S. x. 397; and the communications to 'N. & Q.' on the subject of 'Wells' give references to much literature which should be searched. There is a long section on this very point in Brand, ed. Ellis, published by Bohn, 1849, ii. 380 sq. W. C. B.

[The quotation from Brand sent by Miss G. DE CASSEL FOLKARD has been forwarded to MR. HARRIS STONE.]

"GREAT GEORGE OUR KING" (11 S. iii. 387).—According to Dr. Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' the words "Great George our King" were introduced into the National Anthem in 1745 during the reign of George II. They were the Hanoverian response to the enthusiasm evoked in many quarters by the Jacobite rebellion. The lines quoted in the query are probably considerably later than the time of George II., but are evidently based on versions current after 1745.

W. SCOTT.

CORONATION BIBLIOGRAPHY (11 S. iii. 345, 453).—To the works already mentioned may be added William Prynne's 'Second Part of the Signal Loyalty and Devotion of God's True Saints and Pious Christians under the Gospel,' &c., 1660. Chap. viii. (pp. 148-321) deals with the coronations of Christian emperors, kings, and queens, from that of the Emperor Justin and his Empress Sophia, anno 565, down to James and Charles II., with the order of proceedings, prayers, &c. G. J. GRAY.

Cambridge.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MATERNAL GREAT-GRANDMOTHER (11 S. iii. 387, 438).—I note that MR. WILLUGHBY A. LITLEDALE, on the authority of the 'Wappen-Almanach' of 1842, states that the marriage of Henry XXIV. of Reuss with Caroline Ernestine of Erbach-Schönberg took place on 28 June, 1754, whereas I gave the date as 28 July. The point is of minor importance, but, as accuracy in even the smallest matters is desirable, I beg to append the following note as my authority:—

"According to Luck, the *hepacten* were dated 27 July, 1754, and he quotes a letter of 29 July from George Augustus to his brother George William, which states that the marriage took place '28 dieses.' Simon adopts this date, but the Reuss genealogies (by Cohn, Behr, &c.) give 28 June."

This note is extracted from the valuable papers by Mr. G. W. Watson on 'The 4096 Quartiers of the Prince of Wales' (King Edward VII.), which ran through *The Genealogist* from October, 1899, to April, 1904. These papers trace the descent of the late King back to the middle of the fifteenth century, and are absolutely necessary to any one interested in royal genealogies.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The replies at the second reference somewhat perplex me. Queen Victoria's mother was the Princess Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, who was married to the Duke of Kent. She was the daughter of Francis Frederick Antony, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld, who appears to have been the son of Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld. The latter accordingly must have been Queen Victoria's maternal great-grandfather, and his wife, whoever she was, the Queen's maternal great-grandmother. How was the line of Saxe-Saalfeld connected with that of Reuss? and what relationship, if any, was there between Henry XXIV. of Reuss and Henry XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz, born in 1832, or Henry XXII. of Reuss-Greiz, born in 1846? W. S. S.

ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE AT VELLORE (11 S. iii. 348, 397, 437).—The Rev. E. L. H. Tew will find an account of this dashing incident in the 'Memoir of Major-General Gillespie' (by Major William Thorne), Svo, London, 1816, pp. 98-107, and in a biographical sketch of Gillespie, from the pen of the present writer, which appeared in *The Northern Whig*, 18 April, 1906. The latter corrects some misstatements in the above 'Memoir,' and is founded on Gillespie's dispatch to Sir John Cradock, dated "Vellore, 11th July, 1806," now in the Additional MSS. in the British Museum. Several letters appeared in *The Monthly Review*, 1907, from eyewitnesses and companions in arms. Finally, Henry Newbolt in his stirring poem 'Gillespie's Ride' in 'The Island Race' pays due poetic praise to the hero.

MR. TEW is correct in his assumption that the K.C.B. was gazetted before the news of his death reached England.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

[MR. J. C. RINGHAM thanked for a long account of Gillespie's exploits, which has been forwarded to the Rev. E. L. H. Tew.]

SIR JOHN BUDD PHEAR (11 S. iii. 249) was Chief Justice of Ceylon, and an oil painting of him is on the walls of the Law Library, Colombo.

F. H. DE VOS.

Galle, Ceylon.

GOWER FAMILY OF WORCESTERSHIRE (11 S. ii. 249, 417, 452).—I am greatly obliged to Mr. SALT BRASSINGTON for calling my attention to the altar-tomb of Humphrey Littleton and his wife in King's Norton Church. He is in error, however, in saying that the Gower coat on the tomb "is the same as that now borne by the Leveson-Gowers, viz., Barry of six argent and gules, a cross patonce sable." The arms of the Leveson-Gowers are Barry of eight or and gules, over all a cross-flory sable. Glazebrook in his 'Heraldry of Worcestershire' made a similar error. The wife of Humphrey Littleton (Martha, daughter of Robert Gower of Colemers) was undoubtedly a member of the Worcestershire family: this is clear from the pedigree in my possession. The Colemers branch, so far as I have been able to discover, always used the correct family arms, i.e., Azure, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased or; and why the other coat appears on Humphrey Littleton's tomb I am unable to say.

My researches have satisfied me that, although the Yorkshire and Worcestershire

families probably had a common origin, there can be little doubt that they have been separate and distinct since *temp.* Henry V., and consequently Nichols was wrong in his statement that the first Earl Gower and Wm. Gower, M.P. for Ludlow, were first cousins.

MR. BRASSINGTON points out that on the Littleton tomb the arms of Grindall are quartered with those of Gower. I have up to the present been unable to trace the connexion between the family of Grindall and that of Gower of Worcestershire. Can any correspondent help me?

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

'EDWIN DROOD' (11 S. iii. 307).—Without in any way endeavouring to enter into a discussion of the points raised in Mr. ANDERSON's query, I may perhaps be allowed to call his attention to an article in *The Bookman* for March, 1908, pp. 229-37. It was entitled, 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood: Dickens's Half-told Tale'; and the author was Mr. B. W. Matz, editor of *The Dickensian*. The article was presented in a three-fold form: I. The Book: II. Attempts to complete it and solve the Mystery; III. Its Topography.

W. SCOTT.

'BRITONS, STRIKE HOME!' (11 S. iii. 367, 412).—It is well to note that there are at least two distinct songs with this name.

The first is Purcell's, as mentioned by Dr. CUMMINGS in his reply. It is printed in Chappell's 'National English Airs,' vol. i. p. 157, and is annotated at vol. ii. p. 100.

The second is an old sea song, included in Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' vol. ii. p. 729. Of this Chappell says:—

"It is one I well remember in the playground at Fulham 40 years ago [i.e., circ. 1820]. Some half a dozen boys would chant it in unison, using most emphatic action at the words 'strike home.'"

The single stanza printed commences, "Our ship carried over nine hundred men." Chappell does not give the authorship of the words.

J. H. K.

GLASS AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURED AT BELFAST (11 S. iii. 408).—Beautiful cut table glass was manufactured in Ireland in 1750 or earlier, especially at Waterford, of which I have a large collection. I should be happy to show specimens or send photographs to ANTRIM, or to any one else interested who will communicate with me. The Waterford glass is extraordinarily massive, and has a peculiar inky colour.

somewhat similar in appearance to petroleum oil. Some pieces realized high prices at an auction sale in London on 15 May. There was also cut glass manufactured at Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Belfast, but it has not the peculiar blue shade of the Waterford glass, and is not so heavy. I have heard that authentic specimens of Waterford cut glass are now so much in demand that they are actually sold by weight.

(Rev.) CAMPBELL LOCK.

Ashknowle, Whitwell, Ventnor.

ANTRIM is correct in his opinion that glass of a high order was made in Belfast.

G. Benn ('History of Belfast,' 1877) states that the first glasshouse was started in 1785, thirteen persons of standing and influence contributing 100*l.* each for the purpose.

Mr. Dudley Westropp of the National Museum, Dublin, has recently written a valuable monograph on 'Irish Glass' in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. He gives full details of glass-making in Belfast, and would date its introduction at 1776 or thereabouts, when Edwards, a practical glass-maker from Bristol, who had been at work near Dungannon, came to Ballymacarett and erected a large glasshouse. In 1792 Smylie & Co. were also at work; and a third manufactory was in existence at Peter's Hill. Advertisements for apprentices to glass-cutting and engraving appear at this time in the local press.

John Kane carried on the business till about the middle of last century, and his assistant W. A. Ross was successful for some years afterwards, but turned to bottle-making only, as fashion changed and cut glass was superseded by blown in public estimation. The principal articles made in Belfast were tumblers, wineglasses and decanters, sugar and sweetmeat bowls, pickle jars, jugs, cruet bottles, and more rarely ornamental bowls and vases for flowers and fruit. In some cases engraved designs are added. Mr. Westropp figures a decanter with the name Ben Edwards stamped on the bottom.

No porcelain was ever manufactured in Belfast, but Sacheverell, who visited the town in 1698, notes: "The new Pottery is a pretty curiosity set up by Mr. Smith, the present Sovereign, and his predecessor Capt. Leathes." Dr. Molyneux writes in 1708: "Here we saw a very good manufactory of earthenware which comes nearest to Delft of any made in Ireland." Benn figures a specimen of this ware dated 1724.

Some fragments were recently unearthed in Rosemary Street sufficient to show its affinity to Dutch or Rouen tin-glazed ware.

In 1791 another pottery was started by Thomas Greg, S. M. Stephenson, M.D., and John Ashmore. It continued till 1799. Specimens of this ware resemble Wedgwood's Queen's ware: cups, saucers, plates, and jelly moulds are sometimes met with.

R. M. YOUNG.

Belfast.

If ANTRIM turns up Benn's 'History of Belfast,' vol. i., 1877, pp. 355-8, he will find a full and interesting account of the manufacture of both glass and porcelain. Vol. ii., 1880, p. 72, also refers to "the sale of flint glass, cut and engraved," in Carrick Hill.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

[Mr. TOM JONES and W. S. S. also thanked for replies.]

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE PAVING-BLOCKS (11 S. iii. 429).—According to Baedeker's 'London and its Environs' (1905) "the tessellated pavement of Turkey stone is the original one of Gresham's Exchange."

A. R. BAYLEY.

'THE CHURCHES OF YORKSHIRE' (11 S. iii. 366, 418).—In the list of works by the Rev. George Ayliffe Poole, collated by the late Mr. John Taylor from his 'Bibliotheca Northamptonensis,' and printed in vol. i. of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, is the following item:—

"Churches of Yorkshire. Vol. I. Adel, Methley, Skelton, Bolton Percy, Thirsk, Birkin, Budwith, Leeds, 1844."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

CHURCH BRIEFS (11 S. iii. 348).—Two excellent articles on 'Some Early Briefs' were contributed by Mr. S. R. Bird to *The Antiquary*, 1881, vol. iii. part i. pp. 167-9; part ii. pp. 218-20. There is also a note on 'Church Briefs' by Mr. Richard B. Prosser in *The Antiquary*, 1881, vol. iv. pp. 34-5. Most of the points adverted to in the query will be found discussed in *The Antiquary* notices.

S. W. S.

VESTRY HELD ON LADY DAY (11 S. iii. 288, 338).—May I thank W. C. B. for pointing out that what we should now call "secular" business used to be transacted at a vestry meeting held on Lady Day (quarter day)? I take it this only meant that each parish held two ordinary vestry meetings in each year—one at Lady Day, and the other at or about Easter. This

hardly touches the question of any parish nowadays holding the vestry for ecclesiastical business at some other time than that generally accustomed. W. S. B. H.

Canon 90 enjoins that the choosing of churchwardens shall take place in Easter week, but the courts having decided that an election at any other time is valid in law, it does not appear to matter very much at what precise date the annual meeting of the vestry takes place.

In these parishes, as in others in the City, it is the custom to meet, not in Easter week itself, but in the week immediately following, as experience has shown that many business men leave town for the vacation and do not return till the week is too far advanced to render it convenient for them to attend. Some parishes in the square mile hold the meeting the week before Easter for a similar reason.

WILLIAM McMURRAY, Vestry Clerk.
St. Anne and St. Agnes with St. John Zachary.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. S. iii. 409).—Perhaps G. H. J.'s third quotation,

After snow the snowdrop,
After death comes life,

may be an indistinct recollection of

Out of the Snow, the Snowdrop—out of Death
Comes Life,

from 'Poet Andrew,' Robert Buchanan's poetic account of his dead friend David Gray, to be found in 'Idyls and Legends of Inverburn,' London, 1865.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

'HAMLET' IN 1585: ENGLISH ACTORS IN SCOTLAND (11 S. iii. 267, 311, 398, 416).—The statement quoted by IONIA seems to associate itself, somewhat freely, with the 'Menaphon' allusion (1589) and the description on the title-page of the first quarto (1603) of 'Hamlet'—"as it hath bene acted in the two Vniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford." V.
Boscombe.

Perhaps a near approach to what is wanted may be found in an article in *The National Review*, 1896-7, vol. xxviii., entitled 'A Guess at the Origin of Hamlet.' SCOTUS.

IONIA may find some information in chap. iv. of Lee's 'Life of Shakespeare,' which refers to visits to Scotland by an English company in 1599 and 1601. The arrival at Leith by boat is not mentioned, but may be in some of the references given

by Mr. Lee, viz., Knight's 'Life of Shakespeare,' p. 41, Fleay's 'Stage,' p. 135; MS. State Papers Dom., Scotland, P.R.O., vol. lxxv. No. 64. P. A. McELWAIN.

BIRTHDAYS AND THE CHANGE OF CALENDAR (11 S. iii. 387).—After our belated change of the calendar from the Old to the New Style in 1752 (3 September), all anniversaries of birthdays of living persons were altered (i.e. postdated) by eleven days, as far as the law was concerned. Whether private celebrations of such anniversaries took place on the statutory dates or on the nominal dates would be a matter of personal and domestic concern.

The reason why, by statute, the birthday of George III. could not properly, after 1752, be celebrated on 24 May is simple and clear. For example, take his first birthday anniversary after his accession, i.e., that in 1761; if it had been celebrated on 24 May, it would have been celebrated when he was aged 22 years and 354 days. On 4 June his age was 23 full years. This reckoning of full years was enforced by statute as to every one then living in regard to legal rights and obligations. Concerning birthdays and terms of service the following extract from statute 24 Geo. II., c. 23, sec. 6, is very explicit (this is the statute which enacted the change to the New Style):—

"No Person or Persons whatsoever shall be deemed or taken to have attained the said Age of one and twenty Years, or any other such Age as aforesaid, or to have completed the Time of any such Service as aforesaid, until the full Number of Years and Days shall be elapsed on which such Person or Persons respectively would have attained such Age, or would have completed the Time of such Service as aforesaid, in case this Act had not been made."

The Act provided (sec. 5) against curtailment of rights of property, e.g., concerning rents due on certain days. These and such like were not to be accelerated, but were to be payable on the same respective natural days as the same should and ought to have been payable in case the Act had not been made.

It may be said generally that the Act made it clear, as to contracts and ages of persons, that the first year after the Act came into force was to be a full year for each person or contract, and not a year less eleven days. As by statute the moment the 2nd day of September had passed, the day entered upon was the 14th of September instead of the 3rd, so there was a corresponding alteration of nominal dates regarding persons and contracts, e.g., A. Jones

as to birthdays of living persons, took the place of 24 May.

Seet. 3 made a different provision as to fixed feast-days, holy-days, and fast-days. Christmas, for example, remained in the new calendar on the same nominal day as in the old. Similarly the fast of the martyrdom of King Charles remained on the same nominal day as before, instead of being appointed for 10 February, which would have been the natural day.

I have taken these two as examples only. They are not specially named, but come under the provisions of sec. 3 :—

"From and after the said second day of September all and every the fixed Feast-days, Holy-days and Fast-days, which are now kept and observed by the Church of England, and also the several solemn Days of Thanksgiving, and of Fasting and Humiliation, which by virtue of any Act of Parliament now in being, are, from Time to Time, to be kept and observed, shall be kept and observed on the respective Days marked for the Celebration of the same in the said New Calendar; that is to say, On the same respective nominal Days on which the same are now kept and observed; but which according to the Alteration by this Act intended to be made as aforesaid, will happen eleven days sooner than the same do now."

Let there should appear to be a confusion as to the 2nd and 3rd of September, 1752, it is well to note that in the statute the day at the beginning of which the change was to come into effect is spoken of as "the natural day next immediately following the said second day of September."

If POLITICIAN will refer to a reply of mine at 10 S. iv. 173, he will find examples of changes of celebration dates besides that of the birthday of George III. The accession of George II., 11 June, 1727 (Old Style), was in 1753 celebrated on 22 June (New Style). The swearing-in of the Lord Mayor at Westminster had been on 29 October (Old Style). In 1752 it took place on 9 November (New Style).

At 10 S. iv. 175 E. G. B. refers to John Wesley, who, having been born on 17 June, 1703, recognized, after the adoption of the Gregorian calendar, the corresponding New Style date, 28 June, as the anniversary of his birthday.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

KITTY CUTHBERTSON, THE NOVELIST (11 S. iii. 429).—The Miss Kitty Cuthbertson alluded to by Sir G. Trevelyan was probably a daughter of Capt. Bennet Cuthbertson of the 5th Regiment, in which he served for 25 years, retiring about 1772. He lived then in Dublin, but was a native of Northamptonshire. He married Catherine, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bell, and sister

of Sir Thos. Bell, M.D., of Dublin, State Physician. Elinor, youngest daughter of Dr. Bell, married my great-grandfather Thos. Wright. Another daughter, Olivia, married Owen Young of Castlereagh, and was mother of Dr. Matthew Young, Senior Fellow T.C.D. and Bishop of Clonfert, founder of the Royal Irish Academy, and the most famous literary man in Ireland at the close of the eighteenth century. Bishop Young married his first cousin Anne Cuthbertson, by whom he had a family.

Three other daughters of Capt. Cuthbertson were Olivia, Catherine, and Julia, who removed to London and wrote romances. One of these was 'The Romance of the Pyrenees.' Copies of some romances were seen by me in the Brit. Mus. Lib. some years ago.

WM. BALL WRIGHT, Clk.

Osbaldwick Vicarage, York.

DRAWING THE ORGAN: COPES (11 S. iii. 349, 412).—I am not satisfied with J. T. F.'s suggestion, because the number of copes disposed of is much greater than the church of a little place like St. Columb in Cornwall, whose accounts are referred to, would be possessed of. The parish occasionally sold surplices, but two in a year (1596) was the highest number.

It has been suggested to me that "copes" is "coppice," and as this is consistent with the entries in the book, I am inclined to think that my conundrum is solved.

YGREC.

BISHOPS' TRANSCRIPTS OF LONDON PARISH REGISTERS (11 S. iii. 303).—The first entry in the list of transcripts as printed may lead to a misconception. Two separate records are meant to be referred to, not one, the parish of SS. Anne and Agnes and the precinct of Bridewell being situated in different parts of the City.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

FIFIELD D'ASSIGNY (11 S. iii. 409).—If G. F. R. B. has not obtained particulars elsewhere, he will find them in Dr. Chetwode Crawley's 'Cementaria Hibernica,' fasciculus ii. (1896). As this is a privately printed work, if G. F. R. B. has any difficulty in obtaining access to a copy, perhaps he will write to me. GEO. W. G. BARNARD.

Norwich.

DA COSTA (11 S. iii. 389).—Emanuel Mendez Da Costa, foreign secretary to the Royal Society, died, according to Allibone, about 1788. He appears to have been domiciled in this country about the time

when the two boys referred to in the query entered Westminster School. Possibly therefore he may have been their father. "Much interesting matter relating to Da Costa," says Allibone, "will be found in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' and an account of his family, compiled from his own notes, may be seen in *Gent. Mag.*, lxxxiii. 21." U.

C. H. SPURGEON'S KNOWLEDGE OF GREEK (11 S. iii. 267).—The desired information is to be found on p. 56 of 'The Life and Letters of Sir George Grove,' by Charles L. Graves, 1903, and still fuller details on the subject at 10 S. iii. 206. For this information I am indebted to a Melbourne correspondent, for whose kind courtesy I desire permission to express my obligations.

This is not the first time I have been honoured, through the medium of 'N. & Q.,' with valuable information from various parts of the world, for which attention one cannot be too grateful.

FREDK. CHARLES WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Roath, Cardiff.

WILLIAM EVATT (11 S. iii. 367, 437).—In the 1802 volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine*—Obituary, July—the correct description of William Evatt is given, viz., one of the clerks of the House of Commons.

In the Votes for Supply, August, 1784, payment is made to William Evatt, clerk of the Select Committee on the administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, for defraying charges of the establishments.

GEORGE J. H. EVATT.

Junior U.S. Club.

"RHUBARB": ITS DERIVATION (11 S. iii. 328, 392).—In the term *Rha Ponticum* does the adjective really present any difficulty? The word in itself certainly need not refer to the kingdom or province of Pontus. When "the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the Goths," and applied this epithet again and again to the land of his exile, he did not imagine that he was languishing on the southern shore of the Euxine. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that the plant or drug acquired its name because it reached the Western world through a trade route that passed by the Black Sea. Equally, if it could be shown that "Pontic" had reference to the province, it need not be supposed that the plant was grown there. "Turkey" and "Russian" rhubarb were named from the countries through which they were imported.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

JUDGE JEFFREYS AND THE TEMPLE CHURCH ORGAN (11 S. iii. 427, 452).—The organ was reconstructed in the autumn of 1910, and on its being reopened two historical articles appeared in *The Times* (16 and 17 December, 1910), according to which the old organ was "purchased in June, 1688, by the Societies of the Middle and Inner Temple for 1,000*l.*" Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot in his book 'The Inner and Middle Temple,' 1902, at p. 226 quotes Luttrell as giving the price as 1,500*l.*

I do not think that Mr. UDAL is quite accurate (see foot-note, *ante*, p. 427) in assigning the seats of the two societies to the eastern and western sides respectively of the church. The members of the Middle Temples sit on the north side, and those of the Inner Temple on the south. M.

ROBERT AINSWORTH THE LEXICOGRAPHER (11 S. iii. 406).—He is buried in the East India Company's Chapel at Poplar. On the south wall is a tablet inscribed as follows:—

Rob. Ainsworth et uxor ejus admodum senes
Dormituri vestem detritam hic exuerunt,
Novam primo mane surgentes induturi.
Dum fas, mortalitas, sapias et respice finem
Hoc suadent manes hoc canit Amramides.

Robert Ainsworth
author of the Latin Dictionary
was born at Woodyate, Clifton, Lancashire
September 1660
and died in London April 1743.

This monument was
restored by
J. H. Ainsworth, Esq^r
of Moss Bank, near Bolton, Lancashire,
A.D. 1862.

Below are the following arms: Gules, three battleaxes or. JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

I know not whether the person under-named was any relation to the lexicographer, but parties interested in the family may like to know that an earlier Robert Ainsworth commenced to officiate as one of the two parish clerks of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in May, 1620. He was buried there on 23 October, 1630, having died while holding that office. A. S.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT (11 S. iii. 2, 142, 403).—When I was a lad there stood on the site of the present Bishopsgate Institute a repository for sale of horses, carriages, &c. I attended many a horse-sale there in the old days. I cannot say off-hand when the business was given up, but I think it was still in existence in the nineties. M. L. R. BRESLAW.

"The White Dogs" (*ante*, p. 2) seems to be one of the many musical or convivial clubs which met periodically at the close of the eighteenth century and commencement of the nineteenth. They had all sorts of names, some of which still survive, though in altered form, such as the Buffaloes. The Elks was another, which I believe migrated to New York. In our days we have the Water Rats and the Terriers, while the corresponding one in America is the Lotus-eaters.

A. RHODES.

BOOLE-LEAD: BOLE: BULL (11 S. iii. 326, 411).—I am pleased to have been the means of bringing to PROF. SKEAT's notice the old mining terms in elucidation of which he has contributed so interesting a reply, and I desire to express my thanks both to him and to MR. JOHN HODGKIN.

By an oversight I had failed to consult the 'N.E.D.' and therefore I ignored (not "suppressed") the evidence quoted therefrom, which certainly seems to disprove the idea that *bole* was derived from *bulla*. The "definition of 1670" was taken direct from my authority—'Chantry Land,' by Harold Armitage, on whose pages (in response to PROF. SKEAT's desire for the dates) I further draw for the following particulars:—

"Mr. [Sidney O.] Addy in his 'Glossary' has shown that in West's 'Symboleographie,' 1647, Sect. 133, is a form of bond whereby the obligor is bound to deliver 'ten fotheres of lead,' &c. In the Court Rolls of the Manor of Holmesfield for 1669 we are told of 'a paine set that noe person or persons shall digg, hack, or break upp any old bole works upon the Commons or lord's wast within this said manor, upon payne for every such offence six shillings, eight pence.'"

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

It looks as if "boole-weight" meant the customary weight used at the lead-boles, with a fother based on the stone of Edward III., "every stone to contain fourteen pounds." This specification would be in contradistinction to the statute fother of 31 Edward I., based on a stone of about 12 to 12½ lb., and the standard unit of lead-weight to the present time. This stone was possibly intended to pave the way for the 14 lb. stone, one-eighth of a new hundred-weight, first of 108 lb., then of 112 lb., thus abolishing, as far as a statute can, the old 16 lb. stone and the true hundred-weight. It is described most confusedly in 31 Edward I., a statute requiring much experience of the deluding mediæval statutes on weights and measures to avoid stumbling over its gross contradictions.

The stone was to be 12½ lb.; it was also to be 12 lb.; and both these weights were especially ordered for lead. The fotnal (foot) was to be six stone of 12 lb., less 2 lb., "which are 70 lb., making 5 stone." As these 5 stone are of 14 lb., it looks as if the words I have quoted were an interpolation *temp.* Edward III. That the fotnal was also taken as 6 stone of 12½ lb., less 2 lb., *i.e.* 73 lb., is shown by 30 fotnal of this weight=2190 lb., being almost exactly the 19½-hundredweight fother which has come down to the present time.

It was probably the uncertainty of the statute fotnal that led to the use of boole-weight based on the new stone of 14 lb.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

One of the boundaries in the description of some closes at Norton, co. Derby, in 1650, is "a lane leading between Hymsworth and the Bole hill."

W. C. B.

CUSTOM HOUSE CUTTERS (11 S. iii. 228).—If I remember rightly, Vanslyperkyn, who in Marryat's 'Snarleyvow; or, The Dog Fiend,' commanded a Revenue cutter, was a naval lieutenant. I think that the period of the novel was the reign of William III.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The coastguard service was transferred in 1856 from the Customs Department to the charge of the Admiralty. In many particulars no radical alteration was made by this change in the conditions prevailing in the eighteenth century. The coastguard stations or districts were under the charge of a Navy captain, who had a guardship at some port in his district. To this guardship the Revenue or Custom House cutters, employed to run down smugglers, were attached as tenders. In all cases, so far as I have read, the cutters were commanded by lieutenants of the Royal Navy. S. S.

SIR WILLIAM ASHTON, KT., M.P. (11 S. iii. 387).—An extract from Bean's 'Parliamentary Representation of the Six Northern Counties of England' may perhaps shed some light on the subject of this query:—

"Sir R. Assheton (M.P. Lancashire 1694 to 1698) was eldest son of Sir Ralph Assheton, first baronet of Middleton, M.P. for Clitheroe 1660 (who was eldest son of the above [R. Assheton] Parliamentary general), and grandson of Sir Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, who was made a baronet in 1620. He succeeded as second baronet (of Middleton) in April, 1665; and was M.P. for Liverpool 1676. The Assheton who was made a baronet (of Great Lever) in 1620 was son of Ralph Assheton of Lever."

and father of Sir Ralph the second baronet, whose sister Anne married the Sir Ralph Assheton who was made a baronet (of Middleton) in 1660."

This extract, though somewhat confusing, proves, at least, a relationship between the Asshetons of Middleton and those of Great Lever.

Burke's 'Landed Gentry' states that Thomas Ashton of Hatfield Court, co. Hereford, living in 1875, was the son of the late Samuel Ashton, Esq., of Middleton, near Manchester. This would seem to show that the old Asshetons of Middleton in course of time spelt their name "Ashton," and were represented in lineal descent by (among others) the Ashtons of Hatfield Court, co. Hereford.

SUTOCs.

JAMES SHIPDEM, 1688 (11 S. iii. 407).—Godwin Shipdam, chaplain, held a tenement in Bury St. Edmunds, 20 Hen. VI. (Copinger's 'Suffolk Records,' i. 387).

W. B. GERISH.

No list, I believe, of those who came over with William of Orange is known to be in existence. In a paper in 'Selections from the Harleian Miscellany' it is estimated that the number of troops that landed with William amounted to something less than 24,000 men. These were of a very heterogeneous character. It is hardly likely that even the officers who commanded so large and varied a body of men would be accurately enumerated in any document of the period.

T. S. R. W.

BEE-SWARMS (11 S. iii. 406).—Many years ago I saw a swarm of bees in church. The south door had been left open for coolness, and during sermon time the bees sailed in and settled on the bonnet of a maiden lady sitting in the same pew as I, immediately under the pulpit. She took off her bonnet, laid it on the seat beside her, gave a reassuring nod to the parson, and I doubt whether half a dozen of the scanty congregation knew anything about it. When sermon was over the clerk, to whom the bees belonged, fetched them away in a skep.

C. C. B.

MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS TEMP. ELIZABETH (11 S. iii. 226).—An account of the anomalous state of the law of divorce in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and of the peculiar case of John Stawell's divorce, will be found in the third column of p. 598 of *The Athenæum* for 27 May.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

"WELCOME AS THE FLOWERS IN MAY" (11 S. iii. 367, 414).—Let us do proper honour to our great patron. Captain Cuttle, apostrophizing Wal'r, declared he was "welcome to all as knowed you, as the flowers in May" ('Dombey and Son,' chap. xlix.).

W. C. B.

JOHN VESEY, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM (11 S. iii. 429).—The Most Rev. John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, married, (1) by licence dated 11 June, 1662, Rebecca Wilson; (2) Anne, daughter of Col. Agmondisham Muschamp. See Burke's 'Peerage,' 1911, p. 586, col. 2 (De Vesey); and Lodge's 'Peerage,' 1910, for date of licence.

T. SHEPHERD.

MEW OR MEWES FAMILIES (11 S. iii. 105, 196).—There is a pedigree of Ellis Mews of Stourton Caundle in the Visitation of Hampshire, 1686, at the Heralds' College. A descendant of this Ellis married a St. John, and their son married his first cousin (also a St. John) and assumed by Act of Parliament the surname of St. John in lieu of Mews, on succeeding to the estates of this branch of the great house of St. John. The same Visitation gives a pedigree of the St. Johns.

SNOOKS.

"CAPPING" AT SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES (11 S. iii. 386, 436).—BLADUD may be interested in the fact that undergraduates at Coimbra go about bareheaded, and robed in a long flowing vestment which might easily be used as a hood did occasion require it. I believe that these young men have a cap of some kind in their outfit, because I have heard of their "firing" articles of that nature on to the stage when they have been stirred by the charms of an actress or a songstress. I was once much amused to see some Coimbra students dancing after dinner in an hotel, to the strains of a piano which one of their company evoked. They had no feminine friends present, so they performed a Spurgeonesque round dance, and enjoyed it right well.

Boys at Charterhouse are apt to "cap" masters by touching the back of their (own) heads. This is because the peak of the cap is so often worn turned away from brow to nape. In Farmer's 'Public School Word-Book' we have *cap* (verb) defined as "To take off or touch one's hat in salutation," with the respectable example: "1593, H. Smith, 'Serm.' (1871), i. 203. How would they cap me were I in velvets."

ST. SWITHIN.

Notes on Books, &c.

Transactions of the Baptist Historical Society.
Vol. II. No. 3, with Supplement. (Baptist
Union Publication Department.)

WE are glad to receive another issue of the *Transactions* of this useful Society—specially useful because it delves into byways of history likely to be overlooked by the general historian. The papers in this, as in previous numbers, are full of suggestions.

The first, by Mr. Champlin Burrage, gives an account from original records of Dr. Peter Chamberlen's First Day Church. These afford full details as to its management; its members seem at times to have been a source of considerable trouble to their pastor.

Mr. Farrer contributes an article on 'The Fifth Monarchy Movement.' One of the most eminent preachers of the Fifth Monarchists was John Rogers. His programme was embodied in his numerous manifestoes to Cromwell: "To choose the men that must govern this Commonwealth. 2. Either a Synhedrin, Parliament, Council of Seventy, or else one of a (each) county. But if the present junction of affairs requires a quicker despatch, that in the interim twelve worthies may be chosen as present governors—like to Israel's twelve judges. 3. They must be men fearing God, lovers of truth and justice, hating bribes and covetousness, which corrupt justice, not respecters of persons, wise (though not politic), and understanding in the times and seasons (Scripture references for each quality). They must govern as the servants of Jesus Christ, but not as Lords over Christ." Rogers urges the Protector to "consult with the saints, and send to all discerning and spirited men for their proposals." Rogers's proposals, save as regards the numbers, substantially coincided with the plans that were actually adopted.

Another article, 'Thomas Tryon, 1634-1703,' is by Mr. J. C. Foster, who in his introduction to this brief memoir refers to the fact that "Baptists are sometimes charged with claiming on the slightest pretext any considerable person as an adherent," and mentions "the broad assertion that Milton was a Baptist." This, apart from some qualifying epithet, may be too inclusive, "for the full confessions of Faith, the genius and temper of the Anabaptists of the seventeenth century in England, cast no spell upon him. It was our practice with regard to baptism by immersion he approved; the integrity of our mode, when traced to primitive precedents, he endorsed."

Mr. Foster shows that Tryon held no ambiguous relation to the Baptists at one period of his life: "This he makes abundantly clear in his memoirs."

Of very humble parentage, Tryon was born at Bibury (Mr. Foster here corrects a slip made in the new edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' which gives Bilbury) on the 6th of September, 1634. At the age of 23 he "received his vision and call to his prophet-like service," and "never was man more devoted to his 'ideal.'" He enforced so earnestly, by both

speech and writing, what he himself practised, that he induced many disciples to follow with him what he called "a Pythagorean life." The dietary included vegetarianism, and spare at that; light clothing, cleanliness, self-denial, abstinence. He was indeed a radical reformer, far in advance of his times, and his call was for an austerity so noble that only heroic spirits could bid for it.

A bibliography of the books he published is supplied, and Mr. Foster gives the epitaph which appears in the last page of the memoirs. It is so quaint that we quote it:—

Here lies his Dust, whose Heavenly Mind
Mov'd like Angelick Nature unconfin'd;
Which lest his Body shou'd control,
He almost work't it up to Soul:
What some by reading, and hard Study wrought
He did compendiously by thought:
Such refin'd notions to the world he gave,
As Men with Angels Entercourse might have:
Shewed how to live on cleanest Food,
To abstain from Flesh, and Fish, and Blood:
Harmless his Life was, as his Food,
Both Patriarchal, Primitively good.
His Works will Eternize his Fame,
And his best *Epitaph's* his name:
In short, here doth Entombed lie
All of Great Tryon that could die.

The Supplement to the *Transactions* contains Principal Gould's Tercentenary paper on 'The Origins of the Modern Baptist Denomination.' In the space of twenty pages he gives a succinct account, derived from the great stores of knowledge he has on the subject.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MESSRS. BOWES & BOWES of Cambridge devote their Catalogue 350 to the Works of Greek and Latin authors and Commentaries thereon, and Works on Ancient History, Antiquities, and Philosophy from the Library of the late Prof. Mayor. All have his book-plate inside, and several contain manuscript notes by him; for instance, in Liddell and Scott there are upwards of 40. There are in all over thirteen hundred items. At the end of the Catalogue is a list of bound volumes of pamphlets and papers, the subjects including Ancient Authors, Ancient History and Antiquities, Philology and History, Latin Authors, Latin Poets, &c.

Mr. L. C. Braun's Catalogue 70 contains Chappell's 'Ballad Literature,' 2 vols., 11. 5s.; 'Versailles,' by B. Cole, 1725, 31.; and Markham's 'Pewter Marks,' 12s. 6d. There is a list under Classics. Under English Literature will be found Singer's 'Shakespeare,' the original Chiswick Press edition, 10 vols., half-calf, 1826, 31. 10s.; Swift, 5 vols., 16mo, morocco, 1823, 21.; and Smollett's 'Miscellaneous Works,' with Life by Anderson, 6 vols., calf, 1800, 11. 15s. There are works under French Literature, also under Historical and Biographical. Under Old and Curious is a collection of tracts on Navigation, mostly in black-letter. In the Addenda are Pickering's beautiful edition of the 'Decameron,' 3 vols., calf, 1825, 11. 10s.; and Stockdale's edition of Gay's 'Fables,' 2 vols., calf, 1793, 31.

Mr. Braun also sends Catalogue 71, which is devoted to Old Engraved Topographical Views, many in colour, including London and its surroundings. There are also a number of engraved portraits of various periods, including a fine collection relating to the French Revolution.

Mr. Henry Davey's Catalogue 28 contains lists under America, Court Memoirs, Freemasonry, India, Ireland, and London. The general portion includes Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher, with notes by Whaley and Colman, 4 vols., royal 8vo, morocco, 1811, 1l. 10s.; Finden's 'Illustrations to Byron,' 3 vols., 15s.; Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic Words,' 2 vols., 12s. 6d.; 'The Amazing Marriage,' first edition, 2 vols., cloth, uncut, 1895, 10s. 6d.; Nares's 'Glossary,' 4 vols., cloth, 1867, 1l. 1s.; and Pilkington's 'Dictionary of Painters,' 2 vols. in 1, 4to, half-morocco, 1805-10, 1l. 2s. 6d. George Sala's copy of Mackay's 'Thames and its Tributaries,' 2 vols., 8vo, half-morocco, 1840, is 1l. 1s. Inscribed on the title-page is: "George Augustus Sala, Brighton, Xmas, 1893. Charles Mackay was my proposer at the Reform Club, Pall Mall, in 1862. My seconder was W. M. Thackeray. *The Daily Telegraph* was then regarded as a 'sensational' newspaper, and I was one of the young lions sneered at by Matthew Arnold, but a powerful whip was made to support me, and I got in triumphantly."

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 196 contains items under Anthology. Under Bibliography is Lowndes, enlarged edition, with Appendix, 6 vols. in 11, 1861-8, 1l. 2s. 6d. Under Carlyle is 'Frederick,' 6 vols., 8vo, 1l. 10s. Works under Drama include Knight's 'Life of Garrick' and Fitzgerald's 'Garrick Club.' There are works under Folk-lore and under India. The first edition of Jefferies's 'Nature near London' is 15s.; and the Library Edition of Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., original cloth, 2l. 5s. There is much of interest under London, also under Napoleon. The Library Edition of Motley's 'United Netherlands,' 4 vols., original cloth, is 2l. 2s. Under Scotland is Burton's 'History,' 7 vols., also from the Revolution, 1689-1748, together 9 vols., 1853-70, 6l. 6s. There are a number of other works under Scotland and Scottish.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers send Catalogue 267, containing Books in General Literature. Under Ballads is Child's 'English and Scottish Ballads,' Boston and New York, 1882-98, 5 vols., half-morocco, 12l. 18s. Pickering's edition of Boccaccio, 3 vols., green morocco by Rivière, 1825, is 6l. 10s.; Slater's 'Book-Prices Current,' 18 vols., 15l. 15s.; Prior's 'Life of Burke,' extra-illustrated, 2 vols., half-morocco, 1826, 10l. 15s.; Froissart, with the 72 illuminated plates by Humphreys, 2 vols., morocco, 1839, 10l. 10s.; and the Edition de Luxe of Dickens, 30 vols., morocco, 1881-2, 26l. There is 'Gil Blas' with Smirke's plates and also 169 additional plates, 4 vols., half-levant, 15l. 15s. Under Napoleon and the French Revolution is Barère's 'Memoirs,' translated by Payen-Payne, 4 vols. extended to 8 by 380 additional illustrations, 45l. A collection of Cobbett's works, first editions, 30 vols., calf, 1802-54, is 21l. There are many editions of Burns, Byron, and Milton, besides a number of Court Memoirs.

Mr. W. M. Murphy's Liverpool Catalogue 165 contains under Lytton a set of Blackwood's Library Edition, 43 vols., half-calf, 1859-66, 20l. A set of *Punch*, original issue, 137 vols. in 69 yearly vols., half-morocco, is 26 guineas. There are works under America and Art. Under Coronation Records is Burke's 'Record of the Coronation of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra,' 6l. 6s. Under Herbal is Dodoens's 'New Herbal,' black-letter, new morocco, 1586, 4l. 4s. Under Kelmscott Press is 'The Order of Chivalry,' one of 225 copies, 4l. 4s. Under Motley are 'The United Netherlands' and 'The Dutch Republic,' 7 vols., half-calf, 5l. 5s. Under Ruskin are early editions. Under Wales is Rees's 'Lives of the Cambro-British Saints,' 2l. 10s. A selection of colour-books at low prices includes the Channel Islands, Essex, Kew Gardens, Kent, Liverpool and the Mersey, and Oxford. Under Arctic is Nansen's 'Farthest North,' 2 vols., cloth, 1897, 16s. 6d. Under De Foe is a collection of pamphlets. Under Hamerton is the second edition of Lalanne's 'Etchings and Etchers,' 1876, 2l. 2s. Under Names is a useful work, 'The Century Dictionary of Names,' edited by Benjamin F. Smith, 4to, cloth, n.d. (1903), 1l. 8s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

AN appeal is being made to all who are interested in photography, or the history, archaeology, and science of the county of Kent, to become members and correspondents of the Photographic Record and Survey of Kent, and to contribute, if possible, half a dozen prints each year to the collection in the County Museum of Maidstone. The Survey is an excellent idea which might well be imitated elsewhere. Over five hundred views of Kent castles and churches, photographed by Mr. Kendrick from water-colour drawings made between 1797 and 1808 by H. Petrie have been added to the collection during the year; and prints have been exhibited at Canterbury, Chislehurst, the Crystal Palace, and Guildford.

Prospectuses of the Survey and any information relating to it will be gladly supplied by the Secretary, Mr. H. E. Turner, at 14, Queen's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

J. J. ("Shakespeariana").—Still inserted at intervals.

M. L. R. BRESLAR ("H. B. caricaturist").—John Doyle, the father of "Dicky" Doyle. See "D.N.B."

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911.

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Notes.

KING LEAR AND HIS FAMILY.

WHEN we rise from the reading of the tragedy of 'King Lear' we feel as if we had been long acquainted with its hero; and yet we did not meet him until he was already old, and it has been estimated that the action of the play is completed in three weeks or a month. A sensation of intimacy pervades us partly because Lear's name has been familiar from our childhood, and so much is said and written about him day by day; but mainly because Shakespeare's art makes him so absorbingly impressive that we seem to know all about him, and forget that he had passed through more than a regulation lifetime before we met him, and that we were but witnesses of the climax of his career. For the most part, we are left to think out for ourselves what experi-

ences of long years were consummated in the dramatist's enthralling plot. As far as I am concerned, I have pleased myself by trying to learn something of Lear's ancestors, that I may trace heredity; and something of his matrimonial experiences, that I may guess what they did for him, and understand the idiosyncrasies of his uncomfortable daughters.

Tradition tells us that Lear was the great-grandson of King Leil, the grandson of Lud Hudibras, and the son of Bladud, King of Britain—of that Bladud who, being in youth affected by leprosy, was banished from Court until healed by mineral waters, which, if I rightly recollect, he had noticed were efficacious in curing the cutaneous disorders of swine. Near to the precious springs Bladud founded a city, now known as Bath, and as late as 1699 his statue, with an explanatory inscription, was erected within the precincts of the bathing establishment where many sufferers are still relieved. The eighteenth century commemorated him in "Bladud's Buildings." Now if, as Holinshed reports, "Lear was admitted ruler over the Brittaines, in the yeere of the world 3105, at what time Joas reigned as yet in Juda," we may admit that local memory has been very faithful to that of the beginner of the famous watering-place. But I do not vouch for the date, nor, I am sure, did Shakespeare either. He took an old plot which had been tricked out many a time in verse and prose, which had lately been worked up into a play that he did not disregard, and he brought his magic to bear on it as in the period of "once upon a time." One might as well try to find a date for 'Red Ridinghood' as for this great drama, wherein France and Burgundy were contemporary with Britain, when Celts swore by Apollo, their chiefs might wear spectacles (Act I. sc. ii. l. 35), and, according to the folios, the "English party" was already in the island (IV. vi. 256). Let us enjoy a state of things that I have heard a lecturer term "a jolly jumble," and bid chronology "lie low." That Shakespeare meant it to do so is evident if he be answerable for the Fool's remark (III. ii. 95), "This prophecy shall Merlin make, for I live before his time." He was as reckless in this grand tragedy as if he had been writing a burlesque.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, whom I cite at second-hand, asserts that Bladud, attempting to fly, fell on the Temple of Apollo and was dashed to pieces. Hence, remarks Dr. Brewer in 'The Readers' Handbook,' when

Lear swears by Apollo (as he does, I. i. 151), "he is reminded that Apollo was no friend of the king's." It may have been so, but I should hardly have deduced such a lesson or reference from the passage, which runs:—

Lear. Now, by Apollo—
Kent. Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou swar'st thy gods in vain.

Undeterred by the probable sanity of some of our contemporary aviators, I am tempted to trace in the effort of Bladud a premonition of the madness which in the next generation developed in King Lear. I think, too, that both father and son may have been affected by the mental dizziness which, according to some modern psychologists, results from the possession of irresponsible power. So they account for that loss of balance which has been, and still is, not infrequent among rulers, especially among such of them as are autocrats. Perhaps this was the primary exacerbating cause of Lear's disorder. He could not brook resistance; he could not bear delay, or any token of disregard. He would rather break the heart that was dearest to him, would rather break his own, than waive his pride to ask for an explanation of a speech that had astonished him. Even before the time which divides unreasonableness from want of reason had been reached, Goneril had observed, "The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash," and Regan, "He hath ever but slenderly known himself" (I. i. 292, &c.).

The old writers spelt the name of our unhappy king Lyr or Leir. Now *Llŷr* meant, or so I have read, *sea*, and a Celtic kind of Neptune was so named. It follows—I think I may say, of course—that the suggestion has been thrown out that Lear was a personification of the great waters, and his three daughters of some of their many aspects. But "that way madness lies," and I feel it only prudent to beat a retreat.

Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote that Lear founded Leicester, which was at first called after him *Caerleir*—the camp or fortress of Lear, afterwards, from Roman or other influence, transposed into Leicester. Modern etymologists incline to believe that the name marks the place as having been a stronghold on the banks of the river Soar, which they allege was formerly known as Leire, or something thereto resembling. To this day a village distinguished as Leire is situated on the Upper Soar.

If Lear did found Leicester, he followed the paternal example of Bladud, who set

Bath going. We may conclude from what Spenser says that Lear was more skilled in the arts of peace than in those of war; but castles were necessary for defence, and no doubt he would see to the provision of them. His great-great-grandfather had been a fighter; but the son of that worthy, Lear's great-grandsire, King Leil,

Enjoy'd an heritage of lasting peace,
And built Cairleill and built Cairleon strong.
Next Hudibras, his realme did not encrease,
But taught the land from wearie wars to cease;
Whose footsteps Bladud, following in artes,
Exceld at Athens all the learned peace.

This may not be poetry, but it is 'The Faerie Queen.' "Next him," continues the record, "king Leyr in happy peace long raynd."

Here I believe we arrive at another factor in the mental estrangement of our protagonist. Each man, as somebody has put it, is an omnibus carrying all his ancestors, and it follows, as might be expected, that occasionally a long-forgotten passenger demonstrates his presence. Lear had a warrior great-great-grandfather, as we have seen, and I take it that this worthy, tired of dozing with his family in the bus, bestirred himself and made Lear restless too. All was calm and quiet in his kingdom, but he was unconsciously spoiling for a fight. There was no enemy to call forth an outburst of energy in the field, so, instinctively, he let off steam in his own household and made "reason totter on her throne." Long repression of a proneness ceased when the superannuated mind was no longer able to exercise rule and restraint. Thus was Age ministrant to the outburst of Lear's insanity. It gave tendencies the opportunity of demonstrating; to use Tennyson,

The passions cramped no longer had scope and breathing space.

As Goneril was shrewd enough to perceive, there must be expected in Lear "the imperfections of a long engrafted condition in addition to the unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring with them" (I. i. 296).

What clever women Goneril and Regan were! And they had all the advantage which unscrupulousness can confer on mere ability. Bad daughters, bad sisters, bad wives! I feel sometimes as if they never could have had the same mother as Cordelia; but the suspicion is unscientific. Both wolves and lambs are cherished in our own nurseries, and the parents are identical. It is because ancestors in the omnibuses are

variously asserting themselves, or, as Kent puts it, more poetically,

It is the stars,
The stars above us, govern our conditions;
Else one self mate and mate could not beget
Such different issues. (IV. iii. 32.)

In the absence of any hint to the contrary then, we may conclude that Goneril, Regan, and Cordelia were children of the same woman who, whether she were the only wife of Lear or merely one of a series, must necessarily have been much younger than her husband. He, if he may be believed, was "fourscore and upward, not an hour more nor less" (IV. vii. 61), when their third daughter was, as he said, "so young and so untender" (I. i. 105). I fancy she died when Cordelia was quite a babe, otherwise, when denounced by her father, the poor girl would surely have referred to her lack of a maternal comforter. The loss was unremembered, it had not made its mark upon her heart, for who that has ever known a tender mother outlives the instinct of turning to her for solace in the hour of trouble?

I judge that Lear regarded his Queen as having been a kindly woman, as he would otherwise have reproached her, have—as the Yorkshire phrase goes—"blamed Goneril on her" when, after his dismissal from the house of Albany, he told Regan that if *she* were not glad to see him, he would divorce himself from her mother's tomb "as sepulchring an adulteress" (ii. iv. 130). It is evident that he does not attribute the hard, cruel dispositions either to his wife's influence or to his own, and in truth I do not think that Lear flatters himself in this. When at his best he must have been both genial and generous, a man endowed with various attractions. Observe the attachment he inspired in Kent, in Gloucester, and in the Fool, and, by the way, it is all to the credit of his amiability that he cared to have such a monitor as the last about his person. That a touchy autocrat could endure such a trial is strong evidence of his natural sweetness of disposition. Whether his spouse had been equally well-dowered, "I hae ma doots": if, as I have suggested, she died young, her disposition would not be fully developed, and perhaps nobody might be aware of its trend. I can only say that Goneril and Regan must have owed their characters to somebody.

Cordelia seems to me to be, in more senses than one, her father's child. She had his personal magnetism, she drew all worthy hearts: "Since my young lady's going away into France," says a Knight to the King,

"the fool hath much pined away" (I. iv. 71). Lear's own proud obstinacy was also reflected in his darling. Save for the purpose of the plot, it is difficult to forgive her for not deigning to explain to her father, who nevertheless knew well enough what she meant, her

I love your majesty
According to my bond; nor more nor less.
(I. i. 91.)

ST. SWITHIN.

THE MUSEUMS OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES:

PROSPECTIVE, PRESENT, AND PAST

(Concluded from p. 403.)

STRYPE ('Survey of London,' 1720 edition—ii. 24) says that other contemporary collectors of London antiquities were Dr. John Harwood and John Bagford. Harwood "has been very exact in taking notice from time to time of these antiquities, and preserved a great many of the most curious and remarkable of them."

Bagford is said by the same authority to have "taken up with his own hands some of the many pieces of red pottery found at digging of the foundation of St. Paul's." Probably his discoveries were identical with those of Conyers. It is not definitely stated what collection he formed, or who absorbed it. Presumably he was not in this as "hungry and rapacious" as Dibdin condemns him for being in collecting title-pages and specimens of printing.

Clearly, from frequent reference and some of the foregoing indications, the master collector of this day was Dr. John Woodward. To him probably belongs the credit of forming the first museum of London antiquities. Perhaps before, and with great industry after, the Fire, he acquired on every occasion specimens of more or less importance. We can believe he was credulous, and not quite so learned as he professed to be, yet to him we owe the preservation of many objects of interest that even Wren only observed and then neglected. Strype endeavoured to induce him to have his "observations and reflections" on his London antiquities and the circumstances of their discovery printed as an appendix to his (1720) edition of Stow; but evidently, if completed, they were ultimately lost. Many objects of civic interest are said to have passed at his death to Cambridge University, where probably their origin has been lost.

sight of. "His library and museum were sold by John Cooper in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, 12 November, 1738, and from a priced copy of the scarce sale catalogue I transcribe a few of the items of special London interest:—

Urnae Fictiles.

Lot 2. Quinque Urnae, ex terris Goodmanni, una major, quatuor minores. (Sold with 3 other urns, 5s. 6d.)

Lot 6. Quatuor Urnae effossae, duae prope Divi Pauli, illae esae; duae aliae laesae ex Clapham, 3s.

Lot 7. Duae Urnae cum ligneis operculis altera cum cineribus, altera vacua; effossae ex terris vulgo dict. Goodmanni, 7s.

Lot 9. Tres Urnae, quarum, una tantum integra, effossae Spittle-fields. (Sold with lot 10, 7s. 6d.)

In the miscellanea there occurs

6. Pars Pavimenti tessellati prope Bishops-gate effossa,

sold with many other items for 10s. 6d.

Of greatest interest is lot 4 of the "Lampades Fictiles":—

Una perquam spectabilis, fundamentis D. Pauli effossa, in qua aedificium, quod qui viderunt eruditi censuerunt esse templum Dianae, praesertim cum eodem tempore reperta sunt aprum brochi, cervorum cornua, aliorumque animalium ossa, quae immolari solebant. Delineatam hanc urnam videre licet in vita Erasmi per S[amue]l Knight, D.D., altera ad confirmationem prioris sententiae spectans, quoniam ex eodem loco effossa, utpote in ara morem factae, hinc et inde duae imagines; pone etiam sacerdotis imago sed laesa, tria habet elychnia. Alia, ibidem eruta imagine cymbae cum vectoribus, per quae flumen Tamesis designari putant.

This cannot be described as a slight description of one of the lamps which were in Kemp's collection (see *ante*, p. 403). Wren was probably quite familiar with it and Woodward's collection generally. It will be remembered that a letter advocating the temple of Diana identification was addressed by Woodward to Wren, and published by Curl in 1713.

I do not propose to refer to other collectors of London antiquities until, at a later date, they had become less gatherers of Roman potsherds, and more acquirers of things of the post-Conquest era having some historical or personal interest.

Here are two examples. Sotheby sold on 23 February, 1818, the library, &c., of John Carter, F.S.A., and there were offered—

Lot 250. Fragments of ancient tapestry from the Painted Chamber.

Lot 252. Piece of flesh from the neck of the head of Archbishop Sudbury, and a diaper cloth which wrapped up the body of Fitzhamond, the founder of the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury in a black frame.

Lot 272. Two architectural fragments, one from K. Henry VII.'s Chapel.

Lot 300. Fragments from Edward the Confessor's Chapel and of St. Stephen's Chapel.

Southgate sold on 22 May, 1828, the library and collections of William Capon. Following several lots of stained glass, some with arms of Westminster, there occur—

Lot 292. Six Ebony Chairs exquisitely carved from the antient Palace of Nonsuch.

Lot 293. A rosewood table from the same Palace, of the finest workmanship of the Elizabethan time.

I cite these examples as evidences also of the manner in which the desire to possess antiquities of London or architectural specimens led to much spoliation of its buildings, and although Carter stands confessed as a great vandal, it must be remembered there were many other offenders, and I expect to find in the sale catalogues of Henry Fliteroff's and Thomas Gayfere's libraries similar condemnatory evidence, as they had the same opportunities, at Westminster at least. It was probably these sales or the publication of the volumes descriptive of Soane's Museum that led to the printing by William Twopeny of 'Some Remarks on the Taste and Effect of collecting Fragments of Ancient Architecture,' &c., 1832. We may hold Horace Walpole in a measure responsible for this passion, and such late disciples as Thomas Baylis of Pryor's Bank and L. N. Cottingham are blameable for purchasing things which should have remained *in situ*.

The prince of nineteenth-century collectors of London antiquities was Charles Roach Smith, and it is to be regretted that his museum in Liverpool Street was not more generally imitated.

The catalogue is a familiar volume, and, together with his correspondence, is evidence of tremendous zeal and industry. He endeavoured to be present at every demolition and excavation, not only in London, but also throughout Kent and in some other counties. Nothing was too trivial to be noted, and those who saw his own copy of the 'Retrospections' and his other MSS. and illustrated records that were in the library of the late Frederick Hendriks will envy their present possessors. His many archaeological friends assisted him loyally in his pursuits. A letter before me, addressed by a correspondent at Rayleigh (name undecipherable) to W. H. Black on 17 May, 1849, informs him that in ploughing they came upon "an ancient foundation, under which was an urn containing

sixty or more of these silver Roman coins," &c. Smith, to whom the letter is passed, is recommended by Black to go at once to secure the find and make observations.

The partial use by Smith of the title "London Museum" was anticipated by William Bullock, who for a few years from 1813 called his collection of natural history specimens the "London Museum and Pantheon."

My very discursive note has already exceeded reasonable limits, although much more might be written. The subject is of special interest to many who contribute to these pages, and who can speak with unquestioned authority on London antiquities. It is to be hoped that when the projected Museum is established, its staff will include at least some names likely to secure their confidence, and therefore their very beneficial support.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

EPITAPHIANA.

BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

—The following were recently copied in this churchyard:—

Here Was Buried Jan. y^e 13th Anno 1687/1,
Ralph Son of Francis Dolman of Worthington
aged 67 years, and here was buried Feb. y^e 2^d
1687/5 Francis his Son Aged 41 years.

Here Lyes their Bodies, both at Rest
But their Souls, their Bodies guest,
Is hence ascended whither neither Time,
Nor Faith, nor Hope, but only Love can clime.
Where being now enlightened, they do know
The Truth of all men argue of below.
Onely this dust doth here in Pawne remaine,
That, when y^e world dissolves, they rise againe.

Here Lyeth y^e Body of Francis Doleman,
Son of Francis Doleman who was son of Francis
Doleman, Son of Ralph Doleman, who dyed
Novem. y^e 22^d An^o 1722 Aged 4 years.

Like Birds of prey
Death snatcht away
This harmless Dove.
Whose soul so pure
Is now secure
In Heaven above.

In both the above instances the verses are carved at the back of an upright headstone.

Mary, Wife of Samuel Berridge, died 1748.

A Loving Wife she was in Life
And at her Death oppress
With illness sore, Twelve months or more,
Of Cancer in her Breast.
With patience great, She then did wait
Till God called her to Rest.

James Dolman, died 1843, aged 24.

Our friend has gone before
To that Celestial shore,
He hath left his mates behind,
He hath all the storms outrode,
Found the rest we toil to find,
Landed in the arms of God.

Thomas Allt, died 1861, in his 50th year.

I have engraved for many a one
On stones that stand around,
And now my turn has come
To sleep beneath the ground.
O may our names engraven stand
In the Book of Life,
And may I meet in the better land
My Children, Friends, and Wife.

W. B. H.

LILLINGTON, DORSET.—When looking over the church at Lillington, a village between three and four miles from Sherborne, in September, 1906, I came across a dark stone slab on the floor of the nave with the following inscription and quaint epitaph:—

Nomine Lavrentivs qvondam Cognomine Colus
Stamine dissecto nunc cinis vmbrā vocor
Exvivas fragiles coniux pia texit in astris
Altera pars vivit non peritura mei
O qvicumq leges in me tua funera discas
Morte frui nostra te brevis hora rapit
Obiit Avgvs 25^o anno natus 40^{tos}
1669

Her [sic] lyeth the body of
M^{rs} Mary Barry who died
April the 9th anno domini
1707

Reader yov have within this grave
A cole rakt up in dvst
His covetovs fate saw it was late
And that to bed he must
Soe all was swept vp to be kept
Alive untill the day
The trvmp should blow it vp and shew
The Col^r but sleeping lay
Then do not dovb't the Cole^r not ovt
Though it in ashes lyes
That little sparke now in the darke
Will like ye phenyx rise.

There is a coat of arms before the lines
of verse. L. H. CHAMBERS.
Amersham.

STEVENAGE.—I noted in Stevenage churchyard, Hertfordshire, in 1909, the following epitaph which specifies the cause of death:

To the memory of George Baker, who died
October 29th 1835 aged 22.

If honor, virtue, truth, or youth could save,
So soon he had not tenanted a grave;
But study's victim, health from him was driven.
As wasps destroy fair Nature's fairest fruit,
So Tabes wasted him; resign'd and mute
He died; exchanging earth for brighter Heaven.
"Tabes" is consumption; literally a wasting
away. W. B. GERRARD.

PACK-HORSE BRIDGES.—In the article on 'The Rule of the Road' which appeared at 11 S. ii. 161 reference was made to pack-horse roads. In *The Sphere* for the 10th of June, under the heading 'In Pre-Motoring Days,' p. 255 is devoted to illustrations of pack-horse bridges still in existence. These had been specially recorded for *The Sphere* by Mr. C. S. Sargisson, consequent upon the considerable correspondence which had appeared in *The Westminster Gazette* concerning pack-horse bridges. The following views are given:—

A pack-horse bridge in the Goyt Valley, Derbyshire, commonly called "The Roman Bridge." A Warwickshire pack-horse bridge near Hampton in Arden. A pack-horse bridge near Clitheroe, which dates back to the Roman period. A pack-horse bridge near Hayfield, Derbyshire. A pack-horse bridge in North Lancashire. A pack-horse bridge near Edale, Derbyshire.

A wooden pack-horse bridge in Somersetshire. Lower Hodder Bridge (the parapet was removed by Oliver Cromwell to get his guns across). A dilapidated pack-horse bridge near Colne; and another picturesque pack-horse bridge near Colne (the bridge is very ancient, and measures only 4 ft. or so in breadth).

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

THE CUCKOO AND ITS CALL.—In chap. xiii. of her excellent memoir of Robert Buchanan, Miss Jay writes as follows:—

"When he first went to Oban he hardly knew the difference between a cuckoo and a sparrowhawk; indeed, he took the first cuckoo he saw for a small hawk, and was only instructed rightly by its cry. With regard to this same cry of the cuckoo, it has been described in the common English song—

The cuckoo is a pretty bird,
It sings as it flies;

he then learned that it did nothing of the kind, so he wrote—

From rock to rock I saw him fly,
Silent in flight, but loud at rest."

It is always hazardous to decry the results of observation summarized and embodied in proverb and "the common English song," for these almost certainly represent the accumulated experience and wisdom of many generations. Whoever wrote that the cuckoo "sings as it flies" was justified in his contention, for on lonely moorland, with nothing to disturb the view or impose upon the ear, the present writer has frequently noted the fact. One cuckoo, with no other in the vicinity, has been heard distinctly calling three times while com-

pleting a flight of three or four hundred yards. Indeed, this very tendency to shout while on the wing accounts to some extent for the elusive characteristics which prompted Wordsworth's definition of "a wandering voice." As virtually an indoor man, Robert Buchanan may be excused for his limited knowledge of external nature, especially when we find that Christopher North, with all his open-air experience, is in agreement with him in thinking that the cuckoo is silent during flight. Some years ago North's opinion was mentioned in 'N. & Q.'

THOMAS BAYNE.

HENRY FIELDING AND THE CIVIL POWER.—The following paragraph, which appeared in *The London Morning Penny Post* of 4-7 October, 1751, supplies an interesting personal touch concerning Henry Fielding:

"A few Days ago a Gentleman, late a Colonel in the Army, went to the Pay-Office to demand some Money, which was refused him, whereupon he used the Gentleman in the Office with Insolence, and threatened to draw his Sword, upon which he was carried before the Worshipful Justice Fielding he disputed *[sic]*, and whose Character, as a Magistrate, he used with Irreverence, but his Worship, to shew him that the Civil Power was superior to the Military, and that a Breach of Peace was cognizable by him, thought proper, in Spite of Bravadoes and his Appearance, to commit him."

As "Henry Fielding, Esq.," is contemporaneously being recorded as committing prisoners to Clerkenwell Bridewell, New Prison, and the Gatehouse, there is no doubt as to the identity of "the Worshipful Justice Fielding." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"FRANKLIN": VARIOUS MEANINGS.—At 10 S. xii. 107, 270, 370, 492; 11 S. i. 96 a discussion took place as to Lowell's "franklin clean," the present writer maintaining that by "franklin" was meant a Franklin stove. In 1818 John Palmer of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk, published his 'Journal of Travels in the United States,' &c. In this book the word "Franklin" is used in two senses which are worth placing on record. The first extract is under date of 27 May, 1817, and refers to the country near Philadelphia; the second extract is under date of 20 July, 1817:—

"We called at several houses, every thing, though homely, indicated ease and plenty. The chairs and tables were plainly made, the windows, which are numerous, all sashes (I never saw a casement in the United States), the best room displayed a list carpet of home manufacture; (very few have figured carpets) the fire-places were all on the hearth, with hand irons to support the wood: in the best room some have an iron fire-place (on the hearth plan) called a Franklin;

these look very neat, and will much sooner heat a room than the open fire-place."—Pp. 14-15.

"The thunder-storms of America are very severe. Often, when they occur, the horizon is splendidly illuminated, and the forked fluid, attended with loud and continued peals of thunder, darts with awful brilliancy to the earth. Franklins, or conductors, are a certain safe-guard, and generally used. No building has been known to be materially injured where they are properly placed."—P. 104.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

BATTLE AT RIBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.—I have found for the first time a paper on this subject which I think may be of interest to some readers. I gather it from the handwriting to be but little short of a hundred years old. I cannot make even a vague guess by whose hand it was written:—

"Riby Register, anno 1645, nine soldiers slain in a skirmish in a field of Riby the day before, buried June the 19th. Charles Skelton, a soldior wounded in the same skirmish, buried June the 20th. William Willoughbie, a soldier wounded in the skirmish above named, buried July the 4th.

"Stallingborough Register burials in the year 1645. John Harrington, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel, slain at the fight at Ryebj Gapp the 18th day of June. John Pugson, a cavileere wounded at the fight at Ryebj Gapp, buried the 20th day of June."

As Charles Skelton and William Willoughbie are described as soldiers only, we may assume that they had no official rank; perhaps the same ought to be said of John Pugson, but as he is described as a "cavileere," it may be held as doubtful. The inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood were, not many years ago, if they be not now, in the habit of talking of a stream of blood being seen by their forefathers running down the hill; but they appeared to have forgotten if they ever knew, what was the motive of the conflict, and which party was victorious.

COM. LINC.

TALLIS AND BIRD.—Among the uncalendared proceedings of the Court of Requests, bundle 372, in a small book of office notes recording the fees paid, for a dividend for the officials, there is a copy of the patent granted to these musicians:—

"A privilege or licence to printe set songes in partes, in Latin, English, Italian, or any other language that may serve for musicke, eyther in church or chamber or otherwise to be sung or played, and to rule by impression any paper to serve for prynting or prycking of songes, granted to Thomas Tallys and William Byrd, gents, of the Chapell, and they or their assignes only, during 21 years, 27th Jan., 1574, 20s."

C. C. STOPES.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'WAVERLEY': "CLAN OF GREY FINGON."—What family or clan name represents "the clan of grey Fingon" in Flora Mac-Ivor's song in 'Waverley'?

FORREST MORGAN.

"HAYWRA," PLACE-NAME.—Some of Edward II.'s writs cited in Palgrave's 'Parliamentary Writs' are dated at "Haywra," which Palgrave renders "Hurry." Where is or was the place? I do not find it in Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' or elsewhere.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PORTRAIT WITH ITALIAN PROVERB.—In the exhibition of portraits held this year in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence there was a picture of Queen Elizabeth by F. Zuccaro. In her hand she holds what looks like an earthenware colander, on the edge of which is this inscription: "A terra il Ben—Mal dimora in sella." I cannot find any such proverb in Florio's collection. The only sense in which the words would seem to be applicable to Elizabeth—and that by her enemies—would be, "The good falls to the ground, evil remains in the saddle." Is anything known of the history of this picture? Has the portrait of Elizabeth at Hampton Court by Zuccaro any inscription? In the portrait at Florence there is another inscription which I could not read.

J. F. R.

ST. GEORGE AND THE LAMB.—I have been asked by an Italian friend why St. George is often represented with a lamb. Is there any legend bearing on the subject?

HENRY A. FANE.

Travellers' Club.

BRISBANE FAMILY IN IRELAND.—I am desirous of obtaining information of a branch of this family, which emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, owing to political agitation, I believe, some centuries ago, moving from a place in the Highlands known as Rocky Brisbane. At one time they were very rich, having, just outside of Dublin, a stone racing stable, which still stands, with stalls, for over a hundred horses. Dr. John Bris-

bane, a member of this family, emigrated to America, in the eighteenth century, and left numerous descendants.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN.

Anglo-South American Bank, Old Broad Street.

'LIZZIE LINDSAY.'—I am anxious to obtain a copy of the complete version of this ballad, and to know its origin and history. Will some correspondent kindly tell me of some book in which it is published? It is not in Percy's 'Reliques,' nor in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'—at least, not under this title.

A. G.

[It is No. 226 in the one-volume edition of Child's 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads,' Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904.]

'KENILWORTH': "MANNA OF ST. NICHOLAS."—Is not Scott guilty of an anachronism in employing the "Manna of St. Nicholas" in 'Kenilworth' (see end of chap. xii.)?

Aqua Tofana, which was the same poison, was perhaps known at the time treated of in the novel, but apparently it was at least half a century later that the reputed daughter, Giulia Tofana, of the inventress Teofania di Adamo, sold the liquid at Rome and Naples under the name of "Manna of St. Nicholas of Bari"—a "miraculous oil" held in great esteem in Naples at that time for curing diseases. At any rate, it was much later than Elizabeth's reign that this violation of a sacred name roused the clergy, and finally led to the putting to the rack and the strangulation of the wretched woman who sold the phials of poison.

Has this point been observed before?

C. NELSON STEWART.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON MODERN HURRY.—Can any one give the reference to a passage in Matthew Arnold's essays or prefaces in which he says (in effect), with reference to the "sick hurry" of modern life, that it matters very little how fast one can travel between Islington and Camberwell, for example, but that it matters very much what kind of life people live when they get there, or before they start?

C. E. BYLES.

17, Narbonne Avenue, Clapham, S.W.

PALLIUM AT CANTERBURY.—In a small work on 'The Coronations of the English Monarchs' (no date) it is stated that "In the archives of Canterbury there is preserved an ancient pallium supposed to have been worn by Cardinal Pole." It seems hardly

probable that such a small vestment would have survived the troubles of the last three centuries, but possibly a copy of a pallium may be preserved there. Can any one interested in the subject tell me whether such is the case? FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

ELIGIUS MORELIUS, SCHOOLMASTER AT OUDENARDE, AND GILBERT MASIVS, PRINTER AT LOUVAIN.—Information is desired regarding the author and the printer of a book in this library which appears to be unknown to Panzer ('*Annales Typographici*'), and to M. Vanderhaegen ('*Bibliotheca Belgica*').

"In Erasmi De constructione octo partium orationis libellum Commentarius, autore Eligio Morelio, ludimagistro Aldenardensi. Gilbertus Masius excudebat anno MDXXVII calendis februarii Louvauil."

Quarto: a⁶, b—i⁴, k⁴. Pp. [88]. a6^r: 38 ll., 155×95mm. Black-letter.

On the last leaf are printed five "*Scholasticorum Morelii disticha*." The admiring pupils place Morelius on the same platform as Lily ('*N. & Q.*' 6 S. ii. 441) and Erasmus: *Texuit Anglus opes, doctumque exploravit ad unguem*

Hollandus, nubes Flander abegit atras;

or, as "*Richardus a Platea, Londinensis*," puts it:—

*Albion est mater, felix Hollandia cultrix,
Flandricus haud modicis frugibus auxit ager.*

The copy bears the shelf-marked book-plate of the Duke of Sussex, whose books were dispersed in 1844.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

BURIAL INSCRIPTIONS.—I should be glad to know if the following inscriptions have ever been taken down:—

1. St. John's, Westminster, church and burial-ground.
2. St. John's Wood, do.
3. King's Road, Chelsea, burial ground.
4. Chelsea Hospital, do.

G. S. PARRY.

MIERS, MINIATURIST.—Is he the same as Meyer, the portrait painter in enamel to George III.?

I have a profile, in black enamel on a white ground (1½ inch by 1 inch), of a young man with hair dressed in the style of the latter half of the eighteenth century, signed "Miers." I thought it might have been painted from a silhouette of Lieut. Samuel Lutwidge, R.N., who died from wounds in a hospital in Calcutta; the hair at the back is like that in a clasp, which

states that he "ob. 10th March, 1757. Æt. 26." Can any reader tell me if there is a list of the portraits painted by Miers?

M. ELLEN POOLE.

Alsager, Cheshire.

HEATH=CAVE.—Is anything known of the ancestry of the Heath who in the latter half of the eighteenth century married the daughter of Edward Cave, Pool Hall, Bromyard?

F. GEE.

GEE FAMILY.—Are there known to be any living descendants of Alexander Gee, who lived at Rothley, Leicestershire, in the fifteenth century, and from whom were descended the Gees of Bishop Burton? Can any light be thrown on the origin of the name?

F. GEE.

59, St. Giles, Oxford.

FERGUSON OF INVERURIE: FERGUSON-TEPPER.—Can any one give me information of the descendants of the family of Ferguson of Inverurie? Walter, eldest son of James Ferguson and Isobel Scott, was Writer to the Signet, married Catherine, daughter of Lord Swinton, and died without issue at Edinburgh, 25 May, 1797. James, second son, was captain R.N. and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he died 14 February, 1793, leaving a daughter Janet, who married William Berry in Edinburgh, 30 November, 1816. Anthony, fourth son of James Ferguson, died in Dublin 18 April, 1798, and had one son, Hugh, an "eminent physician in Dublin." Janet, third daughter of James Ferguson of Inverurie, married my great-grandfather, Robert Lock of Old Crookstone, near Paisley, and died 16 July, 1779.

There are in the possession of my family some beautiful portraits in crayon of certain members of the Ferguson-Tepper family. William Ferguson of Inverurie emigrated to Poland, and in 1714 married Catherine Concordia Tepper of Posen, by whom he had three sons, Laurence, William, and Peter. William settled at Breslau. Peter, born 19 April, 1732, married 19 June, 1763, Marie Philippina Valentine of Warsaw; was adopted by Mr. Peter Tepper, his mother's brother, as his heir, in 1767, on condition of adding Tepper to the name of Ferguson; and became "the richest banker in Europe," and Knight of the Order of St. John of Malta. He had five sons—Peter Charles, who married Marie Boné, "fille du Banquier Boné in Hamburg—un fils"; Philip Bernard, "Banquier à Warsaw"; Lewis William, Lieutenant in the Russian Guards; Daniel Frederick, and Otto Walter—and five

daughters, of whom Henrietta married M. d'Arnt, Conseiller de Guerre à Breslau; Charlotte, married first Baron d'Axt, Minister de Prusse à Warsaw, secondly M. de Milaszawicz, Lieutenant-Colonel au Service de Russie; and Anne Isobel married in 1792 S.E. le Comte Jean de Waladkowiez, Chambellan de S.M. le Roi de Pologne. These particulars are taken from a memorandum in French preserved among the Pitfour Papers, included in 'Records of the Clan and Family of Ferguson,' by Sir James Ferguson, 1895. I have also obtained many particulars from 'Inverurie,' by J. Davidson, D.D., 1878.

Information as to the present descendants of any of these is desired; also concerning Hugh Ferguson, the "eminent physician in Dublin." (Rev.) CAMPBELL LOCK.

Ashknowle, Whitwell, Isle of Wight.

ST. DUNSTAN AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Who was the author of the following?

St. Dunstan, so the story goes,
Once seized the devil by the nose,
With red-hot tongs, which made him roar,
That he was heard three miles or more.

These lines, referred to as "an ancient poem," appear in the 1879 edition of 'Black's Guide to Kent' in connexion with a "tradition" there given concerning the Tunbridge Wells chalybeate springs. The "tradition" is that St. Dunstan occupied a cell at Mayfield (9 miles from Tunbridge Wells), and was there visited by his Satanic majesty. St. Dunstan, taking up a pair of red-hot tongs,

"seized the devil by the nose, causing him to take a tremendous leap—right over brooks, fields, hedges, hills, and valleys—alighting at Tunbridge Wells, in whose coolsome spring waters he plunged his glowing nose and obtained relief."

According to another version, St. Dunstan washed his tongs in the springs to cleanse them after their contact with the devil's nose.

I shall be very glad to learn when and where this "tradition" first appeared in print. Was it originally given as relating to the Tunbridge Wells springs (which were discovered in 1606), or has it been adapted to them?

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

GUY AND SIMON DE PROVENCE.—In 1259–60 one Guionet de Provence had a grant of lands in Little Saughall, near Chester. He married Alice, sister of Sir Patrick de Heswall, who was knighted in 1288. She had lands in Oldfield as her marriage portion. Their son Simon de

Provence, who was alive about 1292, but died before 1315, married Annabel (or Amabella), a daughter of Sir Thomas de Barnville, of Storeton, and probably widow of Hugh de Corona, lord of Adlington in Cheshire. Simon held the same lands in Little Saughall for life by grant of Edward I.

Who was this Guy de Provence? Ormerod says he was the ancestor of the Oldfields of Northwich, of whom there appears to be a pedigree in MS. Harl. 2119, 125. Mr. Sulley in his 'History of Wirral,' p. 73, speaks of "the famous knight Guy de Provence," and elsewhere calls him "County Guy." Why "famous," and why "County Guy"? The only "County Guy" I know of is the one named in the song sung by the Lady of the Lute in 'Quentin Durward,' chap. iv., and he seems to have been an imaginary person.

A remarkable fact is that the lands in Little Saughall retained the description of "lately held by Guy (or Simon) de Provence" down to the seventeenth century.

R. S. B.

LUSH AND LUSHINGTON SURNAMES.—Is there no explanation forthcoming of these fairly common names, given up by Canon Bardsley?

H. P. L.

Replies.

'A VOICE FROM THE BUSH.'

(11 S. iii. 48, 114, 214, 271.)

ALTHOUGH the authorship of this poem has been satisfactorily settled by your correspondent C. W. at the last reference, a few words in corroboration of his statement may not be undesirable, and I therefore venture to append some extracts from Mr. J. Howlett-Ross's 'Memoir of the Life of Adam Lindsay Gordon,' published by William W. Gibbings in 1892:—

"Of the miscellaneous poems hitherto appearing in the poet's collected works, the authenticity of 'A Voice from the Bush' has been doubted, and the late Marcus Clarke has been credited with inserting and altering a poem not written by Gordon. As a matter of fact, Clarke always had doubts as to Gordon being the author of the poem. Referring to the subject on one occasion, he said: 'For my own part I do not think that Gordon wrote "A Voice from the Bush" at all. The lines are spirited certainly, but rugged to a degree. Gordon's ear for rhythm was acute as is Kendall's or Swinburne's. The penultimate stanza, beginning "I watch them, but from afar," is surely not by the pen which wrote the "Ballad of Britomart."' He further says: 'Mr. J. C. F. Johnson and Mr. Lavington Glyde

both write positively asserting that Mr. Clark told them that the verses were written by Mr. Morris. "When speaking to Mr. John Howard Clark about some verses of my own, 'Found Dead,' about the authorship of which a question was raised," says Mr. Johnson, "he distinctly told me that the poem now credited to Gordon was written by Mr. Morris." Mr. Lavington Glyde is even more circumstantial. "I well remember," says he, "saying to my old friend Mr. J. Howard Clark, 'Who is your new poet?' on the day when those verses first appeared as 'Under the Trees' in 'Geoffrey Crabthorne,' for I recognized the true ring of genuine poetry in them. He declined to tell me, but on my pressing him, whispered 'the Cherub,' as Mr. Morris was popularly called in those days. I thought Mr. Clark was joking at first, but he assured me that Mr. Morris was the author, and I believe his information was correct. Soon after Mr. Morris left the colony, I was surprised to find the piece, under the title of 'A Voice from the Bush,' in *Temple Bar* of May, 1873."

"...There is, however, indisputable evidence that the poem was not written by Gordon, it having been emphatically claimed by Mr. Mowbray Morris in a letter written some years ago to Major Ferguson of the S.A. Rifle Brigade. He writes:—

"Certainly the verses are mine. I remember both the time and place where I wrote them, lying on my back in a cave at Robe in the autumn of 1871....I was not aware that there was any similarity, unconscious or otherwise, to any verses of Gordon's. I have two volumes of his verse by me, and I cannot detect any conscious plagiarisms. Certainly there were none consciously committed. Mine they are, every line and every word, and they have no business among the writings of any one else."

"Plagiarism" is an ugly word, but there were certainly some unconscious imitations, which were perhaps not unnatural in the case of one whose mind was imbued with the writings of Gordon. Thus in 'The Sick Stockrider' we find the lines:—

With a running fire of stockwhips and a fiery run of hoofs,

Oh! the hardest day was never then too hard!

In 'A Voice from the Bush' are the following:—

Older, but men to whom
In the pride of their manhood strong,
The hardest work is never too hard,
Nor the longest day too long.

Again, in 'The Sick Stockrider':—

For good undone, and gifts misspent, and resolutions vain,

'Tis somewhat late to trouble. *This I know—
I should live the same life over if I had to live again,
And the chances are I go where most men go.*

In 'A Voice from the Bush':—

Of the seed I've sown in pleasure,
The harvest I'm reaping in pain;
Could I put my life a few years back,
Would I live that life again?
Would I? O course I would;
What glorious days they were!

It is not perhaps uncharitable to suppose that if 'The Sick Stockrider' had never been written, it is doubtful if 'A Voice from the Bush' would ever have made itself heard.

It was probably owing to the facts put forth by Mr. Howlett-Ross that in the edition of 'The Poems of Adam Lindsay Gordon' which was published in 1893 'A Voice from the Bush' was omitted.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL OF CLERKENWELL (11 S. iii. 367, 415).—At the latter reference Mr. A. R. BAYLEY gives some account of the well-known Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, called "the great Arundell of Cornwall." He was born in 1527, was M.P. for Cornwall 1557/8, knighted 27 November, 1566, and died 17 November, 1590. He was always a Catholic, and refused to subscribe the Act of Uniformity in December, 1569, and April, 1570. A brother-in-law of Mr. Francis Tregian of Golden, he entertained Blessed Cuthbert Mayne in 1576 and 1577. In the latter year in December he was under arrest in London. He was the patron of the martyrs John Cornelius, S.J., and Brian Lacey, and a maternal uncle to the martyr Thomas Bosgrave. In 1579 he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council, and was sentenced to be confined to a house which he had rented in Ely Place, Holborn. He was probably confined there for nine years, except for a brief interval in the spring of 1585, when he was removed to the Tower for having entertained priests, and for having performed his Easter duties in that year. In 1588 he was at Wisbech. In the same year he gave up the house at Ely Place, and took a house belonging to Alderman Roe at Muswell Hill, to which he was in like manner confined. On 19 July, 1589, he was given "the libertie of six myles distance from thens." Later in the year he was directed to be imprisoned at Ely, but was apparently too ill to be moved.

He married Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby, and widow of Charles, 8th Baron Stourton. Dorothy, mentioned by Mr. BAYLEY, was his eldest daughter, born in 1560. Both she and his fourth daughter Gertrude, born in 1571, became original members of the English Abbey of the Glorious Assumption at Brussels, 11 July, 1597.

See Vivian, 'Visitations of Cornwall,' 4; 'D.N.B.,' ii. 141; Cath. Rec. Soc., ii. 27, 178, 239; v. 72; Dasent, 'Acts of the Privy

Council,' xi. 265, 345; xvii. 410; xviii. 415; xix. 393; Shaw, 'Knights of England,' ii. 72; Strype, 'Whitgift,' i. 529; 'Cal. S.P. Dom., 1547,' 353; 'Cal. S. P. Dom. Add., 1566,' 523; 'Cal. S. P. Dom., 1598,' 343; Pollen, 'Acts of the English Martyrs,' 118, 123; 'Camden Miscellany,' ix. 69; Camm, 'Lives of the English Martyrs,' ii. 219.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

SIR THOMAS MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE (11 S. iii. 407).—The statement as to the descent of the Brisbanes from Robert III. of Scotland, great-grandson of Robert the Bruce, is confirmed by Burke's 'Landed Gentry' and Anderson's 'Scottish Nation.' There seems to be no good reason to doubt its accuracy. Robert III. of Scotland had a natural son Sir John Stewart, to whom he assigned the lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall, and Auchingoun, Renfrewshire. These lands are still held by the family of Shaw-Stewart in uninterrupted male descent from Sir John Stewart. The present head of the family is, I believe, the eighteenth in direct descent from King Robert's son. In my copy of Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' some four or five of Sir John Stewart's descendants are omitted, among them apparently the father of Janette Stewart, who was married in 1562 to Robert Brisbane. John Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan is mentioned in 1508; and James Stewart of Ardgowan, who may perhaps have been Janette's brother, is named in 1576.

W. SCOTT.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE AND PIGS (11 S. iii. 427).—This item of folk-lore is interesting, but would not the other pigs eat the collars of nightshade placed round the necks of their bewitched brethren? For pigs can and do eat the leaves and berries with impunity.

The nightshade being one of the ingredients of witches' potions, it is probable that the poisonous plant was held to be under their especial protection, hence its use as a curative charm.

W. B. GERISH.

"MAD ARCHY CAMPBELL" (11 S. iii. 427).—In a genealogy of 'Barnwell of South Carolina' published in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* of January, 1901, there is recorded the marriage of Phoebe Sarah Barnwell (b. 9 Sept., 1763) to Dr. Archibald Campbell of Beaufort, S.C. The latter died in 1810. They left issue, and a descendant, the gallant Capt. Paul Hamilton, of General Stephen D. Lee's

staff, was killed during the siege of Vicksburg. Is it possible that "Mad Archy Campbell" may have been the son of Dr. Archibald Campbell by a previous marriage?

There is an interesting account of Archibald Campbell in Dr. Joseph Johnson's 'Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution in South Carolina,' published in Charleston in 1851.

Perhaps, if EL SOLTERO wrote to the Secretary of the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C., she might be able to give him precise information as to Archy Campbell's parentage, &c., and possibly confirm my inference.

EL CASADO.

BOOTHBY FAMILY QUARTERINGS (11 S. iii. 269, 416).—The REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER asks to whom a fesse dancette or between 10 cross-crosslets belongs. As I understand Mr. A. S. ELLIS's reply, he attributes these arms to "Raincurt," while he afterwards refers to the arms of Reincurt as Gules, a fesse dancettée between 6 garbs or. Now Boutell ('English Heraldry,' p. 70) gives Azure, billettée, a fesse dancettée or, as the arms of Deincourt; also, in the east window of the north aisle of the church of St. Andrew, Hornchurch, Essex, are two shields, one of which bears Billettée, a fesse dancettée, and the other, though much mutilated, is clearly, on the dexter side, the same as its fellow, and on the sinister a chevron between 3 garbs. These shields, being painted in grisaille, do not indicate tinctures.

Are Raincurt, Reincurt, and Deincourt variants of the same name? Has a marriage between a Deincourt and a lady of one of the many families which bear a chevron between 3 garbs been in any way responsible for the garbs in the arms of Reincourt, as quoted by Mr. ELLIS?

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

Maycroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

RICHARD BADDELEY (11 S. iii. 189).—The Richard Baddeley referred to by DIEGO is possibly the friend of Thomas Coryatt, to whom the verses in the famous 'Crudities' are addressed. The curate of Bilston was the Rev. Thomas Baddeley, M.A., afterwards (1642) Prebendary of Lichfield. In the B.M. is a copy of a work called 'The Living Librarie,' &c., being a translation from the Latin of P. Camerarius, by John Molle, Esq., 1621. It is dedicated to John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, by Ryc. Baddeley, who on p. 3 begs "to present your Lordship with another man's book, having nothing of any worth of mine own."

In 1625 the same Richard is found signing the letter of orders granted by Thomas, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to John Pointer (18 Dec.), Canon of Christchurch, Oxon (cf. Wood's 'Fasti,' ed. 1815, 381).

In 1628 (?) he was staying at Shavington Hall, Market Drayton, with Viscount Kilmorey, and settling a serious matter between the Needham family there and their neighbours the Corbets of Adderley, in regard to certain disputes regarding the limits of the north transept in the church at Adderley (cf. Catal. Shavington MSS.).

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

BOOK INSCRIPTIONS (11 S. iii. 207).—Stanzas 256 and 257 of Chaucer's 'Troilus and Criseyde,' Book V., run as follows:—

Go, litel book, go litel myn tragedie,
Ther god thy maker yet, er that he dye,
So sende might to make in som comedie!
But litel book, no making thou n'enveye,
But subgit be to alle poesye:
And kis the steppes, wheras thou seest pace
Virgile, Ovyde, Omer, Lucan, and Stace.
And for ther is so greet diversitee
In English and in wryting of our tonge,
So preye I god that noon miswryte thee,
Ne thee mismetre for defeaute of tonge.
And red wher-so thou be, or elles songe,
That thou be understonde I god besече!
But yet to purpos of my rather speche.

A. R. BAYLEY.

WILL WATCH (11 S. ii. 269, 353).—The first entry under this heading in the General Catalogue of the National Library is a song published at Edinburgh (?) in 1802 (?). The next is a song, Dublin (1820 ?); and the last is London (1840 ?). There is also 'Will Watch,' by the author of 'Cavendish' (W. J. Neale), 1834.

In the Music Catalogue I find 'Will Watch,' &c., a song by John Davy, London (1872): this was republished in No. 3449 of *The Musical Bouquet* (1874).

'Will Watch the Bold Smuggler' was published by A. Park (no date). It is a standing figure with a background of an engagement between the King's sailors, and smugglers or pirates: within a border.

'Mr. C. Pitt as Will Watch' was published by E. Skelt (no date or address), No. 100. This is a full-length standing figure, with a flag of a death's head and crossbones, on deck of a gunvessel, with an engagement going on in the background: originally published by B. Skelt at Swan Street, Minorities.

For Charles Dibdin Pitt (1819-66) see Boase's 'Modern English Biography.' He was a popular transpontine actor. I have

nine of the series of the Juvenile Theatre prints known as "Theatrical Portraits" of Pitt and Miss E. Pitt. He also acted at the great theatres, for in *The Athenæum* of 30 July, 1892, there is a copy of the playbill of 13 July, 1846, in which he is called the popular tragedian from Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.

There is also in "Webb's Favourite Portraits," 'Mr. Gallot as Will Watch,' at the top left-hand corner in a series of four characters (known as "fours"). Of Gallot I have no information.

The date of these is about 1840, and the price "one penny plain, or twopence coloured," or else price one halfpenny: size quarto.

RALPH THOMAS.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529).—Since the first instalment of my list appeared I have found several other examples, and a few correspondents have favoured me with additional items, for which I am grateful. The better plan will be to arrange them in a supplementary list at the end.

Fethard, County Tipperary: its Charters and Corporation Records.—*Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, Fifth Series*, xvi. pp. 143-53. (1907.)

Fife.—Regulations of the Fifeshire Constabulary Force. (1840.)

Extracts from the Registers of the Kirk Sessions of the City and Parish of St. Andrews, 1559-63.—*Miscellany Maitland Club*, vol. iii. pp. 289-336. (1843.)

Flint.—List of Officers of the Palatinate of Chester, in the Counties of Chester and Flint, and North Wales, from the earliest period to the extinction of the Welsh Judicature.—*Reports of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records*, xxxi. App. pp. 169-261. (1870.) Alphabetical.

Frampton.—The Liberty and Manor of Frampton. Rolls of the Court Leet and Court Baron. By W. Miles Barnes. For 1765, with additions. No index.—*Proceedings of the Dorset Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Field Club*, xxviii. 168-84. (1907.)

Freemen, Lists of.—See Bath, Canterbury, Chester, Dublin, Lancaster, London, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, &c.

Glasgow.—The History of the Incorporation of Gardeners, 1626-1903. (1903.)—Lists of members, but no index.

Old Glasgow Weavers: being Records of the Incorporation of Weavers. By Robt. D. M'Ewan, 1594-1905. (1905.) Classified extracts, but no index.

Extracts from the Registers of the Presbytery of Glasgow, Nov., 1592, to March, 1601. *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i. 53-96. Also from Nov., 1603, to Aug. 1626, pp. 401-27. (1834.)

Register of the Provincial Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, 1687-90.—*Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, iv. 209-92. (1847.)

Glasgow.—*Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, selected from the Minute Books of the Burgh, 1588-1750. (1868.) General Index; Supplement to the preceding.

Abstracts of Protocols of the Town Clerks of Glasgow.

I. 1547-55. (1894.)

II. 1555-60.—With Appendix, 1503-1610. (1896.)

III. 1561-8. (1896.)

IV. 1568-76. With Appendix 1530-67.

V. 1555-68. (1897.)

VI. 1568-73. (1898.)

VII. 1573-6. (1898.)

VIII. 1576-1581-4. (1899.)

IX. 1584-7. (1899.)

X. 1587-1600.—1588-9.—1586-91.

XI. 1591-1600.—1598-1600. (1900.)

Each vol. has Index of Names and of Places; Vol. IX. additions to Index of Names in Vol. III.; while Vol. IV. has a glossary.

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, 1573-1642. (1876.) Index of matters but not of names.

Another vol. (1881). 1630-62. Index of matters only.

Another (1905). 1663-90. Index of Persons, also of Subjects and Places. Published by Scottish Burgh Records Society. By Sir J. D. Marwick.

Another vol.—1718-38; with Charters and other Documents, 1708-38. By R. Renwick. (1909.) General Index.

Charters and other Documents relating to the City of Glasgow, 1175-1649. By Sir J. D. Marwick. Scottish Burgh Records Society.

Part I. (1897.) In an Appendix succession of Bishops and Archbishops, 1174-1638.—Of Ministers, 1562-1648.—Of Provosts, 1280-1669. General Index.

Part II. (1894.) General Index.

Vol. II. 1649-1707. With Appendix 1434-1648. (1906.) General Index.

Gloucester.—Calendar of the Records of the Corporation of Gloucester. By W. H. Stevenson. (1893.) 1155-1690. General Index.

Halton.—An Account of the Rolls of the Honour of Halton, part of Her Majesty the Queen's Duchy of Lancaster; being the substance of a report recently made upon the removal of the records from Halton Castle, in Cheshire, to the Office of the Public Records, London. By Wm. Beamont. (1879.) General Index.

Harwich.—Charters granted to the Borough of Harwich by King James I. and King Charles II. (1798.) No names.

Hawick.—There are several important papers dealing with the municipal life of this town in the publications of the Hawick Arch. Soc., but they are not in the British Museum.

Hereford.—Catalogue of, and Index to, MSS., Papers, Proclamations, and other Documents, selected from the Municipal Archives of the City of Hereford. By Rev. W. D. Macray. 1445-1847. (1894.) Prepared for the Historical MSS. Commission, to be found in Report XIII., Appendix, part iv. p. 50. Subjects in alphabetical order with dr index of names.

Hertford.—Notes and Extracts from the Sessions Rolls. Vol. I. (1905.) 1581 to 1698. Vol. II. (1905.) 1699 to 1850, and Addenda, 1701 to 1824. General Index.

Hexthorpe.—See Doncaster.

Houghton.—See Huntingdon.

Humble.—Extracts from the Register of the Kirk Session of Humble, from Oct., 1644, to April, 1655.—Miscellany of the Maitland Club (1834), pp. 432-44.

Huntingdon.—A Collection of Ancient Records relating to the Borough of Huntingdon, with Observations illustrative of the history of Parliamentary Boroughs in general. By E. Griffith. (1827.) Charters, Plea Rolls, Patent Rolls, Court Rolls, Indentures, &c. No index. The Edwardian Inventories for Huntingdonshire. By S. C. Lomas. (1906.)—Alcuin Club Collections, vol. vii. Full Table of Contents and Index of Persons. The inventories are of 1552 (6 Ed. VI.).

Early Records of the Duke of Manchester's English Manorial Estates. By C. G. Boxall. Extracts from Cartularies, Assize Rolls, Inquisitions, &c., concerning Houghton, Kimbolton, St. Ives, Little Stukeley, Wingfield, Swyneshed, &c. (1892.) The Table of Contents does not give the page, and the volume has no index.

Hurley.—St. Mary's, Hurley, in the Middle Ages: based on Hurley Charters and Deeds. By F. T. Wethered. (1898.) Table of Contents, a page of Errata, four pages of Corrections and Amendments, but no index.

Inverness.—Kirk-Session Records, 1661-1800. By Alex. Mitchell. (1902.) Index of Matters, but not names.

Notes on the Decisions of the Appeal Court of Registration at Inverness. With a Supplement from 1842 to 1853. (1854.) The earliest date is 1835. Index of Cases to both parts.

Ipswich.—The Principal Charters which have been granted to the Corporation of Ipswich in Suffolk, translated. (1754.) Names, as is usual in charters, but no index.

The Oaths of Office of the Chief Magistrates, Subordinate Officers, and Free Burgesses of the Corporation of Ipswich. (1794.)

The Annals of Ipswich. The Laws, Customs, and Government of the same. Collected out of ye Records, Bookes, and Writings of that Towne. By Nath^l Bacon, serving as Recorder and Town Clerk in that Towne. Anno Dom: 1654. (1884.) By W. H. Richardson. 1352-1649. No index of any kind.

Irvine.—Muniments of the Royal Burgh of Irvine. Vol. I. (1890.) Vol. II. (1891.) Publications of the Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Arch. Soc. No. 15. Index to each volume.

Jersey.—A Code of Laws for the Island of Jersey. (1771.) Chiefly in French. There is an Index of Subjects in that language at the end. The regulations respecting the observance of Sunday are curious.

Kendal.—A Boke off Recorde of the Burgh of Kirkby Kendal. Publications of the Cumb. and West. Antiq. and Arch. Soc., Extra Series, Vol. VII. (1892.) From 1575 to 1714. Charters, Lists of Aldermen and Burgesses, Inrolment of Pryntices, 1571 to 1645. Index to Charters, of Acts, General, Names.

Kettering.—The Compotus of the Manor of Kettering for A.D. 1292. With Introduction, Translation, and Notes by C. Wise. (1899.) Has an Index.

Kimbolton.—See Huntingdon.

Kirkaldy.—Extracts from Old Minute Books of the Burgh of Kirkaldy, 1582-1792. (1862.) Newspaper cuttings pasted in a book, with a printed title-page. Has a List of Provosts, but no index.

A. RHODES.

(To be continued.)

MR. RHODES refers at 11 S. ii. 450 to my 'Bristol Lists, Municipal and Miscellaneous,' with the description appended: "1529. The lists are alphabetical." The list of M.P.s is carried back to 1529; those of Mayors, Sheriffs, Councillors, and other civic personages to 1598. All the lists are continued to the date of publication (1899). The book contains three alphabetical indexes, but the arrangement of the individual lists is in every case chronological. I believe the book is now out of print. I hope to reissue it in a revised form, with some additional lists, and to bring it up to date.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

As editor of the Feet of Fines for Dorset mentioned at the last reference above, I should like to be permitted to correct a portion of the statement there given. 'Dorset Records' is the name of an annual publication, and as the various subjects treated therein (which are necessarily issued in instalments) get finished, they form volumes of 'Dorset Records.' Thus vol. v. contained the Feet of Fines from Richard I. to Edward II., with Indices Nominum et Locorum. The continuation of these Fines has appeared annually since, and the part for 1910 completes vol. x., and contains the Fines from Edward III. to Richard III., complete with indexes.

EDW. ALEX. FRY.

227, Strand W.C.

To the interesting list of records contributed to 'N. & Q.' by MR. RHODES I may add, for the information of your readers, that 'The Municipal Records of the Borough of Dorchester, Dorset,' was privately printed in 1908 and issued to subscribers by Canon Mayo and myself. The work may be seen at the Guildhall Library, the Bodleian Library, and the Record Office, but I believe the British Museum does not possess a copy.

ARTHUR W. GOULD.

Staverton, Briar Walk, Putney.

MR. RHODES has not included under Dublin 'Ancient Records of Dublin' (being copies of the Assembly Rolls), 12 vols., 1447-1778, edited by the late Sir John T. Gilbert, and after his death by Lady Gilbert. Vol. i. contains an account of the ancient city charters, with calendars of the contents of the White Book and the Chain Book of the Dublin Corporation. H. F. BERRY.
Public Record Office, Dublin.

The following may be added :—

Gloucester.—Rental of all the Houses in Gloucester, A.D. 1455, from a Roll in the possession of the Corporation of Gloucester. Compiled by Robert Cole. Edited, with a translation, by W. A. Stevenson. 1890.—4to, pp. xvi-148, and facsimile illustrations. Issue restricted to 250 copies.

Bibliographer's Manual of Gloucestershire Literature. By Hyett and Bazeley. 1895-7. 3 vols.—8vo. Issue limited to 350 copies. This contains a number of municipal entries.

WM. JAGGARD.

Avonhwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

MR. RHODES may not have noted under Inverness :—

Records of Inverness. Vol. I. 1556-86. Edited by William Mackay and Herbert Cameron Boyd for the New Spalding Club. (1910.)—Vol. II. (and probably III.) to follow.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

JUNIUS AND THE HORSEWHIPPING OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD (11 S. iii. 227, 292, 375, 410, 455).—My best thanks are due to MR. ALAN STEWART, by whose aid I seem to have disposed of the fable of the Duke of Bedford attending Lichfield races immediately after his son's death, and being horsewhipped as a punishment.

Now let me state the "family tradition," as given by Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) in 1846: "The fact was that the Duke had been assaulted by some Jacobite rioters, in the Jacobite county of Stafford, *two years after the rebellion*." Lord Brougham gives the same account in his 'Statesmen of the Reign of George III.'

It should be remembered that the Duke married Lady Gertrude Leveson-Gower, daughter of John, 1st Earl Gower, whose defection from the Jacobite cause Johnson satirized in his Dictionary. The Duke seems to have attended the races in his father-in-law's company, and to have shared with him the attentions of the Jacobite mob; but this was twenty years before Lord Tavistock's death.

GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL.

The accuracy of statements in 'N. & Q.' is justly valued; therefore MR. PRYCE HOMFRAY WILLIAMS has done well to correct (*ante*, p. 375) the spelling of the name of his ancestor, Mr. Jeston Homfray, the country attorney who assaulted the "little" Duke of Bedford, as Walpole calls him, on Lichfield race-course. Unfortunately, MR. WILLIAMS has not been content with correcting literal inaccuracies. Fortified by what he terms "family tradition," he has fastened an odious charge on the Duke's private character.

The Marquis of Tavistock met with his accident on 10 March, 1767, and died on the 24th of the same month. MR. WILLIAMS asserts that the Duke of Bedford was "so regardless of humanity and decency that he went to Lichfield races when his son was lying dead in his house," and that for this violation of "the laws of society" he was, then and there, horsewhipped by Mr. Jeston Homfray.

The political career of the Duke, who died in 1770, is set out in contemporary history, and his correspondence, edited by Lord John Russell, has been published. His private life is necessarily less known, and statements alleged to be founded on domestic incidents are less easy of refutation. But facts contradict MR. WILLIAMS's "family tradition." That the Duke of Bedford was assaulted is history; that the cause of the assault was the high-minded motive alleged by MR. WILLIAMS is fiction (see Cavendish's 'Debates,' cited *ante*, p. 292).

The assault really occurred nearly twenty years before the death of the Marquis of Tavistock. The extract from "Junius" is as follows :—

"Your Grace is every way unfortunate. I will not look back to those ridiculous scenes by which, in your earlier days, you thought it an honour to be distinguished :—the recorded stripes, the public infamy, your own sufferings, or Mr. Rigby's fortitude."

Robert Heron in his edition of Junius, published in 1804, thus annotates this passage :—

"Junius is never content to make the objects of his satire odious, unless he can render them at the same time contemptible. Mr. Heston Humphrey, a country attorney, horsewhipped the Duke, with equal justice, severity, and perseverance, on the course at Lichfield; Rigby and Lord Trentham were also cudgelled in a most exemplary manner. This gave rise to the following story: When the late King heard that Sir Edward Hawke had given the French a dubbing, His Majesty, who had never received that kind of chastisement, was pleased to ask Lord Chesterfield the meaning of the word: 'Sir,' says Lord Chesterfield, 'the meaning of the

word—but here comes the Duke of Bedford, who is better able to explain it to Your Majesty than I am.”

In dealing with the passage and explanatory note the following points help to fix the date of the occurrence.

Junius wrote in September, 1769. It is incredible that he could allude to an event as having happened in the Duke's “earlier days” if, as Mr. WILLIAMS asserts, it had occurred in March, 1767, or only eighteen months before. In October, 1769, Junius does refer to the Duke's supposed insensibility at his son's recent death. He instances in proof the Duke's visit to the India House and appearing abroad. It is incredible that he should have missed the stronger point of the visit to Lichfield races and its consequences, if those events had really, as Mr. WILLIAMS alleges, occurred in 1767. But the incredibility of Mr. WILLIAMS's statement does not rest only on inferences; it is established by facts.

That “the late King” was probably George II. is suggested by the slightness of his knowledge of English and his ignorance of the word “drubbing.” But as George III. was still reigning when Robert Heron wrote in 1804, it certainly was George II. Therefore the events to which the anecdote refers must have occurred before 1760, or seven years earlier than the date which Mr. WILLIAMS assigns to the assault. Lord Trentham succeeded to the title of Earl Gower in 1758. The only Lord Trentham in existence in 1767, if the cudgelling took place in that year, was a child of ten. Sir Thomas Burnet, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, who tried the assailants, died in 1753, or fourteen years, if Mr. WILLIAMS is correct, before the assault which he tried. Finally, the “drubbing” administered by Sir Edward Hawke to the French was the victory off Rochelle in October, 1747, when the Duke of Bedford was First Lord of the Admiralty, nearly twenty years before the date of the death of the Marquis of Tavistock. That this was the battle to which the anecdote refers is established by Hawkes' own use of the word in the dispatch in which he announced that success to the Admiralty: “As the enemy's ships were large, they took a great deal of drubbing.”

There remains Mr. WILLIAMS's other statement, that the Duchess of Bedford left Mr. Homfray some plate in gratitude for his chastisement of her husbands' callousness. The will of the Duchess, proved in July, 1794, has been examined at Somers-

set House (see *ante*, p. 455). It is a short document. There is no mention of Mr. Homfray. There is no bequest of plate. As Mr. Homfray's name cannot be found in the ‘Law List’ of 1783, it appears probable that he died at least ten years before the Duchess of Bedford, from whom, as Mr. WILLIAMS alleges, he inherited a bequest.

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

Inner Temple Library.

SCOTS MUSIC (11 S. iii. 349).—The ‘Elegy on the Death of Scots Music’ to some extent explains itself. M'Gibbon, a famous violin-player in his day, had died some time before the poem appeared. It is also true, no doubt, that old Scottish melodies were beginning to be superseded by foreign airs, Italian trills, German oratorios, and such like. In short, the taste of the Scottish people was undergoing a change for the worse—or so the poet thought. The real reason for the poem's appearance, however, may be traced to a deeper source. It is to be interpreted as a national lament over the decay of Scotland's greatness. There were many sad hearts in Scotland in those days. In 1707 the Parliamentary union of England and Scotland had been accomplished. At Culloden in 1746 the hopes of the Stuart line of kings were for ever laid low. Scotland, so it seemed, had become a mere province of England. English habits and customs were rolling over the border like a flood, submerging all things Scottish. In these circumstances, Fergusson, in a moment of inspiration, tuned his lyre to a strain of lamentation, and bewailed the decay of his country's glory, of which the decline of Scots music was merely a symptom and a warning.

W. SCOTT.

‘RALPH ROISTER DOISTER’ (11 S. iii. 367, 413, 454).—Udall, it should be remembered, found his first patron in Queen Catherine Parr; and it was at her instance that he undertook the translation into English of the ‘Paraphrase of the New Testament’ by Erasmus—a work in which he was materially aided by the Princess Mary, afterwards Mary I. As at this time he espoused the Lutheran doctrine, he dedicated his work to Edward VI., and soon afterwards became the recipient of various preferments at the hands of the youthful monarch. Though Udall took up a resolute attitude in the controversy with Gardiner and the Catholics, on the accession of Mary he succeeded in ingratiating himself both with the Queen and her powerful prelate.

Being aware of his dramatic talent, Mary engaged him in 1554 to arrange the interludes that were to be represented at Court. It is not, therefore, matter of surprise if he wrote the concluding prayer on behalf of that queen, though it is thought by some that it was written by some one else, after his death in 1556, in eulogy of Elizabeth. See the article on Udall in the 'D.N.B.'

N. W. HILL.

New York.

CHARTRES CATHEDRAL (11 S. iii. 448).—I have the Abbé Bulteau's description of Chartres Cathedral, and he says that the Middle Ages adorned the figures on the west porch with gilding and bright colours ("des couleurs les plus vives"). The central door still retains traces of colouring in its tympanum; and the statues of the side porches retain gilding and colouring.

J. D.

Speaking of the west front of Chartres Cathedral, Prof. Lethaby says in 'Medieval Art,' p. 219: "Here and there are traces that the sculptures were formerly covered with bright colour and gold"; and these traces of colour are also noticed in M. and E. Marriage's 'The Sculptures of Chartres Cathedral,' p. 21.

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

'THE REFUGE,' 1808 (11 S. iii. 248).—'The Refuge,' published by Whittingham in 1808, was afterwards, I think, issued by Longman under the title 'Refuge: Letters on Happiness to Lavinia.' 'The Guide to Domestic Happiness' by the same author appeared in 1778, and again in 1794 in apparently an enlarged form. Some time after 1808 it was issued by Bogue, and subsequently by Longman. No hint of the authorship is anywhere given in catalogues.

T. S. R. W.

BONAR & CO. (11 S. iii. 369, 457).—The Thomson Bonar family portraits formerly at Camden Place, Chislehurst, were sold at Christie's on 9 May, 1896, and comprised works by Lawrence, Romney, and Russell. Three of the portraits were bought in, and again put up on 8 May, 1897, when they were sold. Hoppner's portrait of Thomson Bonar was sold at the same place 14 June, 1902.

Some other Bonar family portraits—I think miniatures chiefly—were recently sold at Christie's, but I do not happen to have the exact date by me. W. ROBERTS.

CHRISTIAN NAMES USED BY BOTH MEN AND WOMEN (11 S. iii. 387, 456).—There is buried in the churchyard here "Christian, wife of Thomas Saddler, who died July ye 27, 1777, aged 56." There is also commemorated in West Haddon Churchyard, Northamptonshire, Francis Wilcox Gardner (ob. 15 Dec., 1899, aged 39), whom I know to have been a woman.

In Stepney churchyard is a stone to the memory of "Nicholas Ann Aitken, daughter of William and Mary Aitken of Blackwall, who departed this life on the 5th day of April, 1812, aged 26 years." I believe there are many cases recorded of Ann being used as a man's name.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Neither EL SOLTERO nor any of the writers at the second reference have included the name of Patience. Though the name is usually borne by a woman (will the late Sir W. S. Gilbert's play be accepted as an authority?), Sir Patience Ward, Lord Mayor of London in 1680, is an example of this name being bestowed on a man.

The second Earl of Albemarle was William Anne van Keppel (born 1702, died 1754).

R. L. MORETON.

To the list supplied by EL SOLTERO may be added the name of Douglas.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

26, Dover Street, W.

[We cannot insert more on this subject.]

ANANIAS AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. iii. 266, 333, 395, 453).—One Ananias Pate married Maria Poppelton and had a son William Ananias, born at Colombo 28 August, 1851.

F. H. DE VOS.

Galle, Ceylon.

[This subject must now also close.]

FIFIELD D'ASSIGNY (11 S. iii. 409, 475).—Except as a writer on one particular phase of Freemasonry, this D'Assigny seems to be very little known, though he styles himself M.D. "A Serious and Impartial Enquiry into the Cause of the Present Decay of Free-Masonry in the Kingdom of Ireland. By Fifield Dassigny, M.D., author of 'The Impartial Answer to the Enemies of the Masons.'" was published at Dublin in 1. Only three copies of 'A serious and Impartial Enquiry' are known to exist; and copy of 'The Impartial Answer' has been traced. The former has been printed more than once—in 1 form.

A Maurice D'Assigny, 1643-1717, is noticed in the 'D.N.B.' as probably a son of M. D'Assigny, French Protestant minister at Norwich, and buried at Woodham Walter Church, Essex.
W. B. H.

RAGS LEFT AT WELLS (11 S. iii. 409, 470).—MR. HARRIS STONE will find some information in *The Athenæum*, 1 April, 1893, pp. 415-16. Reference is there made to Mr. Gomme's then newly issued work 'Ethnology in Folk-lore.'

RICHARD H. THORNTON.
36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

"SEFTON," A CARRIAGE (11 S. iii. 447).—The "Sefton" is a light landau suitable for one horse. It was shown at the Inventions Exhibition of 1885 by Messrs. Hooper, and was named after the Earl of Sefton, for whom it had been built (see Sir W. Gilbey, 'Modern Carriages,' 1905, p. 44).

The 'N.E.D.' has included the following carriages: barouche, britzka, brougham, clarence, cosy, dennet, droshky, hackney, hansom, landau, landaulet, phaeton, Ralli car, and T cart. The 'N.E.D.' has excluded the following: Battlesden, Imperial Clarence (as used by the first Lord Lytton, see G. A. Thrupp, 'Hist. of Coaches,' 1877, p. 92), Malvern cart, Newport Pagnel, and Norwich cart. The following quotations may be of use:—

"Tell one of the boys to put the fastest horse of the lot into the Newport Pagnel and to bring it up here."—1862, M. E. Braddon, 'Aurora Floyd,' chap. xxi.

"The gradual development of the dogcart in all its varied shapes of.....Newport Pagnel, Malvern cart, Whitechapel.....Norwich cart, &c., are too well known to need enlarging upon."—Thrupp, *u.s.*, p. 85.

Sir W. Gilbey's 'Early Carriages and Roads,' 1903, may also be referred to.

M.

"Sefton," as an adjective, is also used to designate a peculiar kind of "Pelham" horse-bit. A "Pelham" riding bit has two reins and a single headpiece. A "Sefton Pelham" bit has an egg-shaped link with double joint in the middle of the mouthpiece. Both terms are supposed to be attributable to the names of the inventors.

F. J. OVERTON.

In his inquiry regarding this word DR. BRADLEY surely says the opposite of what he intends to say. "Was it so called," he writes, "from the title of the Earl of Sefton, or from the name of the maker? In the latter case the claim of the designation

to be treated as a word of the English language may be doubtful." The contrary opinion has hitherto prevailed. We have, for example, Aldine, Elzevir, Chippendale, Sheraton, derringer, Winchester, and mackintosh belonging to the second class of words referred to; while "brougham" mainly, if not altogether, represents the first.

W. B.

["Wellingtons" and "bluchers," boots and high shoes respectively, may be added to "brougham."]

INDEXES LOCORUM TO PRINTED PARISH REGISTERS (11 S. iii. 186, 256, 276).—At the time of contributing my note upon this subject (see the first reference above), I had not gained access to the most recently issued volume of the Harleian Society's registers. This, the first volume of the marriages at St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, covering the period 1619 to 1730, I am glad to find contains a full index of places in addition to the customary index of names, so that it may reasonably be assumed that it is the intention of the Society to amend its ways for the future in this respect.

May I add to my plea for further indexing of printed registers generally a request that names of clergyman officiating at weddings may in all cases be taken into the *indexes nominum*, preferably with the style (Rev.) preserved? In my observation many editors omit to include these important references, thus unwittingly causing considerable trouble to would-be biographers of old-time members of the clergy.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

COWPER'S 'CHARITY': "PORCELAIN" (11 S. iii. 409, 456).—I am obliged to your correspondents for their replies. That Cowper's allusion is to a porcelain figure of Charity is abundantly clear, but has any one of them ever seen such a porcelain figure? or ever read of it, except in Cowper? or ever heard of it?
J. M.

FATHER QUIROGA AND THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR (11 S. iii. 409, 452).—As a spiritual confessor to the Imperial Court of Vienna (since 1633) Pater Quiroga is twice mentioned on pp. 464 and 476 of Dr. Georg Winter's 'Geschichte des 30 jährigen Krieges' (8vo, Berlin, 1893), a volume of W. Oncken's great illustrated series of "Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzel-Darstellungen" (pub. in 42 vols., together with a General Index vol. in 4 parts, 1876-93).
H. KREBS.

The translator of Gindely's work was Prof. ten Brook, not, as printed *ante*, p. 452, Prof. ten Brink. D. O. HUNTER BLAIR.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Hexaplar Psalter. Edited by W. Aldis Wright. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS valuable edition of the English Psalter has been called into being, no doubt, by the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version. The four early versions, in addition to an exact reprint of the Authorized, 1611, and the Revised, 1885, here printed in parallel columns, are those of Miles Coverdale, made in 1535 after the German translation; of the Great Bible, so called, produced under the auspices of Thomas Cromwell in 1539; the Geneva, or Puritan Bible, produced in 1560; and the Bishops' Bible, 1568, which, though it enjoyed but a short-lived popularity, has left its mark in the Book of Common Prayer, into which this rendering of the Psalms has been incorporated.

With these six exemplars open at one view, it is interesting to note how a typical passage like that of Psalm xlv. has been treated. With the heading in the Hebrew 'A Song of Love,' it has generally been regarded as an epithalamium or amatory ode on the wedding of one of the Israelitish kings. But some mystical writers have understood the Messiah to be the king intended; and some of these versions—the Genevan, for example—have taken on themselves the office of commentator, and printed the word "king" with a capital, and similarly the word "lord" in verse 11. Indeed, the Great Bible version, following the Vulgate, goes so far as to interpolate the word "god" after "lord," to prevent the passage being understood otherwise—"he is thy Lorde (God) & worshippe thou him," which, being retained in the Prayer Book Psalms (verse 12), has misled many generations of worshippers. It is strange that the Revised Version, by keeping the obsolescent word "worship," perpetuates the error. The obvious meaning of the precept addressed to the bride is "The king shall delight in thy beauty; for he is thy lord-and-master, and reverence thou him."

For the accuracy of the reproduction the name of the accomplished editor is a sufficient guarantee.

FURTHER issues of Messrs. Methuen's "Little Guides" are *Berkshire*, by F. G. Brabant, who has already done 'The English Lakes' and 'Sussex'; and *Wiltshire*, by Frank R. Heath, whose 'Dorset' is in a second edition.

The little books will be found very useful for tourists. Their general summaries are adequate, and the alphabetical arrangement of place-names is the best for ready reference. We think the publishers might insert a little notice asking for revisions and additions, for the general scheme of the series is so good that it should be worth enlarging. For instance, some villages deserve praise for their picturesqueness, whilst others are less agreeable as having no inn, the search for which is a tedious business. The lists of the "Guides" at the end are hardly up to date, describing, as they do, the two before us as "in preparation."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MR. P. M. BARNARD'S Tunbridge Wells Catalogue 43 contains Tudor and Early Stuart History and Literature. Under Bacon are the third edition of 'Sylva,' 1631, 3l. 10s.; and 'The Advancement of Learning,' 1633, 1l. 16s. Bede's 'Church of England,' translated by Stapleton, and bound with it Stapleton's 'Fortresse of the Faith,' both first editions, 1565, are 2l. 15s. The first edition of Benlowes's 'Love's Sacrifice,' 1652, is 3l. 15s.; the first edition of Brathwaite's "Ar't asleepe Husband?" an unusually large copy in fine condition, modern morocco, 1640, 15l.; and Burrough's 'Sad and Great Persecution,' 4to, boards, roan back, 1660, 8l. 8s. There are lists under Calvin and Davenant. Under Cromwell is a fine copy of 'Parallelum Olive,' with exceptionally good impressions of the two portraits of Cromwell engraved by Faithorne, original calf, 1656, 5l. 5s. Under Elizabeth is the first edition of Creighton's memoir, Japanese paper, with two series of the plates, original covers, 12l. 10s. A black-letter copy of the 'Gesta Romanorum,' modern calf, 1681, 4l. 4s.; the second edition of Holinshed, 3 vols in 2, with a reprint of the Castrations published separately, and 20 portraits inserted in vol. iii., folio, old calf, 1585-7, 8l. 10s.; and the first edition of Knox's 'Reformation,' 1580 or 1587, calf, 14l. There are items under Sir Thomas More. The first edition of 'My Ladies Looking Glasse,' by Rich., 4to, 1610, is 17l. 10s. There are a number of Statutes. There is an index of printers and booksellers of books printed in England, and books in English printed abroad, up to 1640. This adds much to the interest of the Catalogue.

MR. JAMES G. COMMINS'S Exeter Catalogue 274 contains the first portion of the library of our old contributor the late Dr. Brushfield. There are lists under Alpine and America, a number of Dictionaries and Glossaries, also works relating to Devonshire. A choice set of the Ballad Society's Publications, 12 vols., half-morocco, 1868-93, is 10l. 10s. Works under Bibliography include one of 130 copies of the Catalogue of the Huth Library, 5 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 1880, 6l.; and Sonnenschein's 'Best Books' and 'Reader's Guide,' 4to, 1896, 1l. 12s. Burke's 'Encyclopædia of Heraldry,' 2 vols., morocco, 1844, is 2l. 10s. Under Campanology are many well-known works. Under Cheshire are Earwaker's 'East Cheshire,' 2 vols., 4to, 1887, 2l. 10s.; 'The Cheshire Sheaf,' 7 vols., half-calf, and parts, 1878-1903, 5l. 10s.; and Chester Archaeological Society's *Journal*, 1849-1909, 8l. 8s. Under Coronation Procession is Fores's 'Her Majesty's Coronation, June 28th, 1838,' panorama sixty feet long, 5l. 5s. The general portion contains the Edition de Luxe of Dickens, 32 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, 13l. 10s.; Early English Text Society, 1864-90, 50 vols. and 35 parts, 25l. 10s.; and Folk-lore Society, complete set, 1878-1904, 20l. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731 to 1868, with four index vols. and list of plates 1 vol., is Nichols's own set, with additional plates and MS. notes, also 5 quarto vols. of MS. obituary notices, together 234 vols., half-calf, 25l. With this set will be included a large tea-chest containing several thousand letters addressed to the editor. Creighton's 'Queen Elizabeth,' Goupil's edition, 4to, half-morocco, is 8l. 10s.; Pitt-

Rivers's Archaeological Works, with memoir by Gray, 6 vols., 4to, privately printed, 1887-1905, 5l. 5s.; a set of *The Reliquary*, 34 vols., 8l. 8s.; and Northcote's 'Sir Joshua Reynolds,' with the scarce Supplement, an extra-illustrated copy, 4to, calf extra, 1813-15, 4l. 10s.

Mr. George Gregory's Bath Catalogue 203-4 contains recent purchases. We note 'Aristophanis Comœdiæ,' 5 vols., large paper, royal 8vo, levant, a fine set, 2l.; Bacon's Works, 10 vols., 1824, 1l. 1s.; and Hume and Smollett, 13 vols., Pickering, 1826, 1l. There are a number of journals, magazines, and *Proceedings of Societies*. American items include Reports of the Coast, Geological, and Geographical Surveys. A complete set of *The Ancestor*, a fine unopened copy, is 2l. There is a complete set of *The Illustrated London News* to December, 1899, 9l., besides a set of *The Graphic*. There are original documents in courthand with seals, with facsimile illustrations dating from 1260 to 1750, comprising wills and chantry foundations, chiefly relating to Wells, Cheddar and district, and a few Exeter documents. There is also a collection of Nelson MSS. containing upwards of 250 original documents.

Messrs. Jeffery & Co. send two Catalogues, Nos. 12 and 13, both containing cheap books and pamphlets. There is one item of special interest to Thackeray collectors, *The National Standard of Literature*, Nos. 1 to 57, all issued. A note states that Dr. John Brown, referring to *The National Standard* and Thackeray's connexion with it, says that "Thackeray's editorial reign began about the nineteenth number, after which he appears to have done a good deal of work, reviews, criticisms, verses, &c." (*North British Review*, February, 1864). There are pamphlets under America, Ireland, Slave Trade, and Woman Suffrage 1871. There is an autograph letter of Lancaster, the founder of the system of education associated with his name. A copy of 'The London Catalogue of Books, 1800-27,' is 10s. 6d.

Messrs. Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 715 is rich in Books on Botany, Gardening, and Husbandry, all the well-known authorities appearing. There are sets of *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* and of *The Garden*. Curtis's 'Flora Londinensis,' second edition, 647 plates coloured by hand, 5 vols., royal folio, half-morocco, 1817-28, is 31l. 10s.; a choice copy of Gerard's 'Herbal,' levant extra, 1597, 25l.; Sweet's 'British Flower Garden,' 7 vols., royal 8vo, half-calf, 1823-38, 21l.; and a Japanese Flora with three indexes, 21 vols. in 11, half-morocco, 7l. 15s. Books on Freemasonry include a series of designs of the initiation ceremony, 7 coloured plates, 1812, 15l. 15s. There are books from the library of the author of 'Tom Brown's Schooldays,' and selections of foreign books from the library of the late Dr. Emil Reich, each bearing his book-plate.

The other portion of the Catalogue contains the new Library Edition of Ruskin, 38 vols., 1903-9, 25l. 10s. (the last volume will be forwarded to the buyer when published). Under Shakespeare we find the Fourth Folio, the third Quarto of 'The Merchant of Venice,' the sixth Quarto of 'Pericles,' and a choice set which includes the fourth edition of Johnson and Steevens, Malone,

Douce, and others, together 23 vols., morocco with floral tooling by Lewis, 1791-1807, 75l. There are a number of works under Halliwell-Phillipps. Under Shelley is a copy of the poet's second publication, 'St. Irvyne,' the first edition, fcap. 8vo, with boards as issued, but with a new parchment back, wholly uncut, in a silken card-board case, Stockdale, 1811, 65l. Mr. Sotheran in a note states that the book met with such a poor reception that the sheets were sold off as a remainder. In 1822 the holders of the sheets bound them up with a new title-page dated that year. Under Surrey is a copy of Manning and Bray, 3 vols., royal folio, calf, 1804-14, 21l. Under Tennyson is the Edition de Luxe, 12 vols., levant by Rivière, 187, 18s. There is a choice set of Walpole's Historical Memoirs, 20 vols., 8vo, half-levant, 1845-50, 38l. Under Yvery is Anderson's 'Genealogical History,' privately printed, 1742, 12l. 12s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

MESSRS. BOWES & BOWES of 1, Trinity Street, Cambridge, invite subscriptions for an 'Index to the Cole MSS.' by Mr. J. E. Foster and Mr. G. J. Gray. The MSS. in question are a large mass of documents, and a guide to their contents should be very useful to historians and antiquaries. The MSS. refer largely to Cambridgeshire, but also to other counties, and the specimen of the Index sent to us is very satisfactory as a means of readily ascertaining details concerning places or persons.

THERE will be a private press view of a Thackeray Exhibition at the Old Charterhouse, E.C., on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 28th inst. The exhibition will be opened on the 30th by Lord Rosebery.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. R. M. ("The good Ananias").—Noted *ante*, p. 395.

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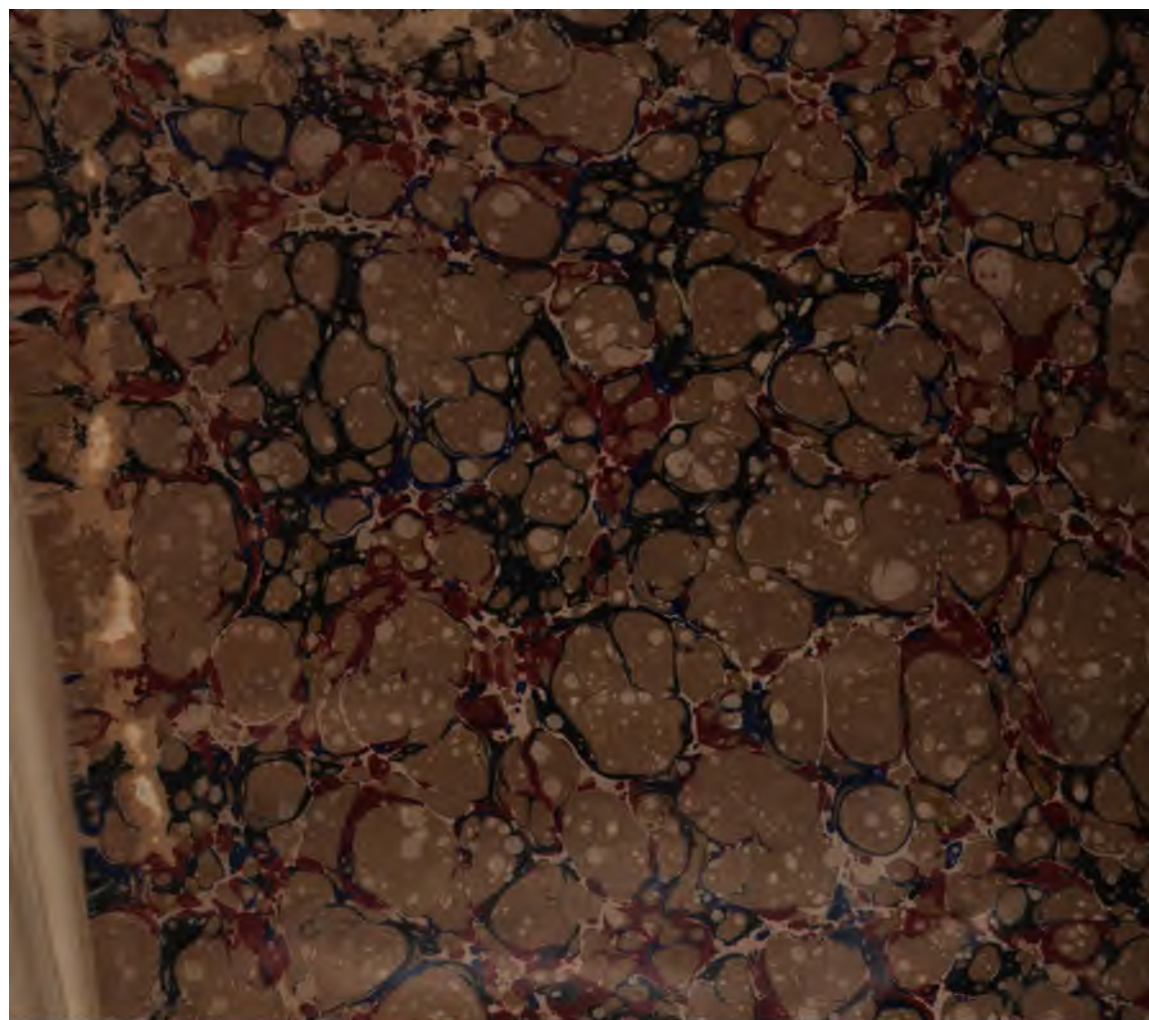
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